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Ontario, Legislature Assembly

Sessional papers

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

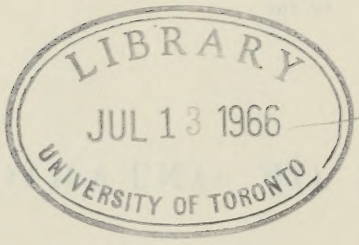
VOLUME XVI.—PART VIII.

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1884.



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No. 22.. Return shewing the number of members of each County Council in the Province, the number of such members representing Towns, Villages or Townships respectively, and the assessments of each such Town, Village or Township. *(Not printed.)*

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No. 43.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of Canada, or the Government of Quebec, or any members thereof, respectively, subsequent to that already brought down, relative to a settlement of the outstanding accounts between the said Governments, or of the Land Improvement Fund.

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No. 45.. Return shewing the municipalities that have passed by-laws limiting the number of Tavern Licenses since January, 1876; the municipalities that have passed by-laws restricting the number of Shop Licenses since January, 1876; the municipalities that have passed by-laws restricting Shop License holders, so as to confine the business of such shops solely and exclusively to the keeping and selling of liquor, or which have imposed restrictions other than that imposed by Statute on such, since January, 1876.

No. 46.. Return shewing the amount expended by the several municipalities in the years 1871, 1872, 1880, 1881, and 1882, designating, as far as possible, the different services for which such expenditure was made, and also the amounts received by the municipalities in the same years, and for the years 1874 and 1875, from liquor licenses, and also from fines for breach of license laws or liquor license by-laws for the same years. *(Not printed.)*

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No. 49.. Return of: 1. Copies of the Writ of Election for the holding of the last Election for the Electoral District of Algoma. 2. All instructions to the Returning Officers. 3. All Correspondence between the Returning Officer and any Member or Officer of the Government. 4. All Orders in Council fixing the places for opening and holding Polls at the said Election. 5. All Petitions or applications to His Honour with reference to the fixing of such places or the changing of the places so fixed. 6. All Communications between any Member or Officer of the Government and any other person, with reference to the fixing or changing of such places. 7. All requisitions or applications made to the Returning Officer with reference to the fixing of such places or adding to the number of them. And for a statement shewing the Polling Places fixed by Statute, and at which such places Polls were not opened and held. And for a copy of the Return made by the Returning Officer.

No. 50.. Return of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the dismissal of John McEwen, Esquire, from the office of Sheriff of the County of Essex, and of the appointment, in his place and stead, of John C. Iler. *(Not printed.)*

No. 51.. Return of copies of the Annual Reports of the Muskoka Slide, Dam and Boom Company for the years 1882 and 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 52.. Correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the case of the Queen *vs.* Hodge, and the Dominion Liquor License Law.

No. 53.. Statement shewing what timber cut in the disputed territory, outside the railway belt, has been seized by or under the instructions of the Government, and the names of the persons, firms or companies in whose possession the timber seized was at the time of its seizure; the approximate quantity affected by each seizure, and whether such seizures (if any) are still maintained, and, if so, in what way. 2. A statement shewing in detail the receipts since 1st June, 1883, for the dues in respect of timber cut in the disputed territory, and the person by whom the dues were paid. 3. Copies of all instructions given to Mr. Aubrey White in respect of such timber, and of all correspondence between him and any Member or Officers of the Government between the 1st of June, 1883, and the 1st day of January, 1884.

No. 54.. Return shewing in detail all sums claimed by or allowed to Returning Officers, Deputy-Returning Officers or other persons, for services and expenses in connection with the last Election in the District of Algoma. *(Not printed.)*

No. 55.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1883.

No. 56.. Copies of the Commissions issued to George R. Pattullo and George Burden, the Commissioners appointed in connection with the disputed territory. 2. Copies of the instructions issued to Commissioners. 3. Copies of all communications which have passed between the said George R. Pattullo and George Burden, or either of them, and any member or officer of the Government, from the date of the appointment to the 1st day of January, 1884. 4. Copies of all Orders in Council passed with reference to the appointment of Commissioners or their duties, or otherwise in relation to their transactions.

No. 57.. Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the project of establishing an International, Dominion or Provincial Park at Niagara Falls. *(Not printed.)*

No. 58.. Report of the University of Toronto for 1882-3. *(Not printed.)*

No. 59.. Return shewing the total amount expended for repairs of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, and for rents and repairs of temporary offices, since the 1st day of January, 1880.

No. 60.. Return of copies of all correspondence, petitions or memorials, respecting the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates and Division Court Judge for the Provisional County of Haliburton; also, copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions, memorials, or other papers forwarded to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication respectively. *(Not printed.)*

No. 61.. First Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1883.

No. 62.. Statements and Returns of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the years 1882 and 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 63.. Return of copies of all correspondence and memorials respecting the appointments of Police Magistrates in the Villages of Merrickville and Cardinal. Copies of all correspondence between the head of the municipality of the Town of Prescott, or any member of the Council thereof, or of any other person, with the Honourable The Attorney-General, or any member of the Government, relating in anywise to the appointment of a police magistrate for the said Town of Prescott; and of all petitions, resolutions, memorials or other papers forwarded to the Government or any member thereof, relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication respectively. *(Not printed.)*

No. 64.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and the representatives of the various municipalities bordering on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, or any other person or persons, together with all reports and papers (not already brought down) on the subject of removing the obstructions from the Severn River, near the outlet of Lake Couchiching, whereby the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching would be lowered and a large quantity of land reclaimed. *(Not printed.)*

No. 65.. The Bursar's Statement of cash transactions of Upper Canada College, for the year ended 30th June, 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 66.. The Bursar's statement of cash transactions of the Toronto University and University College, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

No. 67.. Statement of the amount of Fees and Emoluments earned, and disbursements made by County Crown Attorneys of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, Cap. 3, Sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

No. 68.. Statement of the amount of Fees and Emoluments earned, and disbursements made, by Clerks of the Peace of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, Cap. 3, Sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

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No. 70.. Return of all correspondence and papers in connection with the refusal of a license to Mr. Bradley of the Lambert Hotel, Port Hope. *(Not printed.)*

No. 71.. Return shewing:—1. The specifications for the Gaol at Rat Portage. 2. Estimates of the cost of its construction. 3. The tenders, if any, received for the work to be done or any part of it. 4. All reports upon the tenders received. 5. A statement shewing what part, if any, of the work was done under contract. 6. A statement shewing, under proper heads, the expenditure incurred in erecting said Gaol, with the names of the persons paid. 7. A statement shewing the amount, if any, yet unpaid on account of the cost of constructing said Gaol.

No. 72.. Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, or any member or officer thereof, relating to, or containing the agreement come to between the said Governments, whereby the boundary between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now respectively named the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, north of Lake Temiscamingue, which have never been authoritatively determined, was agreed to be determined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, Chapter three, of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, but subject also to ratification by the Legislature of the said Province of Quebec, and by the Parliament of Canada. And also copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any member or officer thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any member or officer thereof, with regard to the said boundary, and with regard to the ratification thereof by the Parliament of Canada.

No. 73.. Return of a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Province, between the 1st January and 15th February, 1884. *(Not printed.)*

No. 74.. Statement of Fees and Emoluments earned and disbursements made by Sheriffs of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, cap. 3, sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

No. 75.. A statement shewing in detail all moneys expended in, or in connection with, the disputed territory or its government, since the 1st of June last, shewing the persons to whom such moneys were paid, and the purposes for which the same were expended. 2. A like statement as to the pecuniary liabilities incurred for the like purposes, and which have not yet been discharged. 3. A statement shewing in detail the number of Constables and Peace Officers employed by or on behalf of the Province since 1st June last, in the disputed territory, such statement to contain a record of the number employed each day, and to shew the amount of the daily expenditure for such service. 4. A statement shewing in detail the sums of money remitted to any person since 1st June, 1883, to be expended in the disputed territory, and the persons to whom, and the purpose for which, the same were sent. 5. Copies of all instructions given with regard to the conduct or management of the Police Force and their duties.

No. 76.. Abstract of Returns of Receipts, Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities for the year 1882, of the Municipalities of the Province, made by clerks of Municipalities pursuant to 43 Victoria, cap. 24, sec. 6, with the population of each Municipality.

No. 77.. Copy of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered in the cases of Russell *vs.* The Queen, and Hodge *vs.* The Queen.

No. 78.. Return shewing the amount paid to each railway out of the funds of this Province up to December 31st, 1883; also, the number and total amount of unpaid certificates that each of the aforesaid railways are entitled to. And, also, the railways which are entitled to aid under any of the enactments of the Province, but, to which no money has, as yet, been paid; such Return to shew the total amount they are entitled to, either by a direct payment or by certificate; also, to shew the total amount payable in each year.

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No. 81.. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any officer thereof, respecting any claim for arrears or annuities due to the Indians, or the Dominion on behalf of the Indians, under Treaties for the relinquishing of Territorial rights on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, known as the "Robinson Treaties."

No. 82.. Return of copies of all correspondence and communications between the junior Judge of the County of Ontario, or any other person, and the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, with regard to the conduct of one J. P. Foley, Esquire, of Mara, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County. *(Not printed.)*

No. 83.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1883.

No. 84.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, or departmental regulations, with regard to the powers or duties of the Public School Inspectors as to changes in the text books in use in the schools within their Inspection Districts, and of all circulars issued by the Department of Education with reference to such powers, or duties, or the authority under which such changes should be made.

No. 85.. Return shewing the value, on the 1st day of January, 1884, of the then outstanding Scrip issued in aid of railways, calculating the payments to be made as capitalized at five *per cent.*

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No. 87.. Return of all correspondence, lease and papers connected with the leasing of a part of Rondeau Point to the Messieurs Weldon. *(Not printed.)*

No. 88.. Return of copies of all correspondence and communications with or by the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, and any other person, and all reports and Orders in Council with reference to the removal from the office of Police Magistrate of Port Perry, of John Nott, Esquire. *(Not printed.)*

No. 89.. Return of copies of all general rules and orders made by the judges since the passing of the Ontario Judicature Act, and all general rules and orders made by the Court of Appeal.

No. 90.. Return of all correspondence between the Executive of the Lambton Prohibitory Association and the Provincial Secretary, or any other member of the Government, with regard to the appointment of a License Officer at Petrolea. Also, copies of all communications and correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other persons, with reference to such appointment. Also, copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners for West Lambton and any other person, or body, with regard to such appointment. Also, copies of any recommendations made to the Executive Council, with reference to such appointment, and of all Orders in Council relating thereto. *(Not printed.)*

No. 91.. Return of a copy of the circular issued from the Attorney-General's Department, bearing date on the 14th day of January, 1882, with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, with the answers to the circular, and any other correspondence on the subject.

No. 92.. Return shewing the names and residences of the members now comprising the Central Committee of Examiners. The dates of their several appointments. Copies of all Orders in Council or Departmental Regulations defining the powers and duties of the Committee. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, except those relating to examinations since first day of January, 1882. Copies of all recommendations made by the Committee to the Minister of Education, or the Government, upon any matter upon which they have made recommendation. *(Not printed.)*

No. 93.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, Departmental Regulations or instructions, with regard to the use of Text Books in the Normal and Model Schools since 1867.

No. 94.. Amount in detail, of sums received from the Mercer Estate during the years 1882 and 1883.

No. 95.. Return shewing, from the institution of the office, the dates at which the Reports of the Inspector of Insurance Companies have been laid upon the Table of the House, and the year for which such statement was prepared. And that a corresponding statement be submitted, giving like dates and years, with regard to the similar Reports respecting Insurance Companies made to the Parliament of the Dominion, by their like officer.

No. 96.. Return of copies of all Petitions from Municipal Corporations, praying for the investigation of the Financial Standing of said Corporations, and also, all correspondence between the Government and said Corporations, in regard thereto. *(Not printed.)*

No. 97.. Return of copies of all communications between the Senate of the University of Toronto and the Government, on the subject of further State Aid to the University.

No. 98.. Copy of certain Resolutions passed as to a meeting of the graduates and other friends of Queen's University, Kingston, resident in that city, and held on the fourth day of March instant. *(Not printed.)*

No. 99.. Return giving:—1. The names of the officers and directors of the Muskoka Slide Dam and Boom Company, and a copy of the Charter of the said Company. 2. Copies of all correspondence (if any) with reference to the transfer to the said Company of the whole, or any part of the Muskoka River works, or the fixing of the tolls to be taken by the said Company. 3. Copies of the tariff of tolls adopted by the said Company, or approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 4. A statement of the amounts expended in each year since Confederation on such part of said works. *(Not printed.)*

No. 100. Return shewing in each and every year since 1871, inclusive, the amount of money paid by the teachers of Ontario into the Superannuated Teachers' Fund; the amount paid out by the Government to superannuated teachers; the amount in each year paid out in excess of the amount paid into said fund; the total amount paid out of said fund; and the amount of the latter over the former. And the amount paid out to teachers who have withdrawn from the fund during the same period.

No. 101. Return shewing the names of the persons to whom, the prices for which, and the dates when the water fronts or lots, at or near Prince Arthur's Landing, were sold or disposed of. Also, a Return shewing in which of the grants any of the said water lots or fronts a reservation is made of a right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. And also, a map or sketch, shewing the position of each of the said water fronts or lots sold or disposed of, specially with reference to the streets of Prince Arthur's Landing. *(Not printed.)*

No. 102. Return shewing in detail the municipalities which have borrowed from the Province under the provisions of the Tile Drainage Act and Municipal Drainage Act; the date of the loans; the amounts borrowed; the terms of payments of the debentures purchased by the Province; the amounts paid on account thereof for principal and interest, shewn separately; the amounts remaining unpaid for principal and interest, shewn separately.

No. 103. Statement shewing the amount of money on deposit in the Banks, or other moneyed institutions, to the credit of the Province on the first days of January, February and March, 1884, respectively, whether in the Province or elsewhere, giving the name of each Bank or other institution wherein these moneys are deposited, and the amount in each, respectively. Also, the amount at interest in each Bank or other institution, and the rate of interest allowed in each case on said deposits; and the amount available on call without interest in each Bank or elsewhere, with their names in each case.

No. 104. Return shewing the respective amounts paid by such Municipalities in the Province of Ontario in which the Dunkin or other Temperance Acts are in force, towards the License Fund of the District in which they are situated.

No. 105. Return shewing:—1. The several lots in the Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, which have been sold, located, disposed of or applied for since January 1st, 1880. 2nd. The dates of said sales; the persons to whom sold; the prices paid and terms of payments. 3rd. The dates of the several applications for the purchase or location of said lots.

No. 106. Report of the Secretary and Registrar for the year 1883.

No. 107. Return of copies of all instructions given to, and reports and correspondence from, the "Consulting Board" or other persons, with reference to the erection of three Public Creameries provided for in the Estimates for 1883, and a statement of all moneys paid to or still due any member of such Board or other person, for his services in connection therewith.

No. 108. Return shewing the names of all prisoners in the Central Prison, who, during the year 1883, were punished for infraction of the Prison Rules, giving the date and nature of such punishment. A copy of the Surgeon's Certificate or Report, in reference to prisoners who were punished during the year 1883 in the Central Prison. The names of all prisoners who were sent from the Central Prison to the Asylum for the Insane during the year 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 109. Return shewing what lands in the District of Algoma (including the Disputed Territory), have been sold or disposed of since the first day of January, 1882; with the names of the persons to whom such lands were sold, and the price *per* acre paid or agreed to be paid therefor, and how much of it still remains unpaid, and, so far as practicable, the names of persons by whom such lands are now owned or held. *(Not printed.)*

No. 110. Return of copies of all Orders in Council passed under the authority of the General Mining Act creating, extending, adding to, or diminishing mining divisions. *(Not printed.)*

No. 111. A Statement shewing in detail all claims brought before the Commissioners appointed in the Disputed Territory (Messrs. Pattullo and Burden), or either of them; the dates when they were made, and the disposal made of them by the Commissioners, and when such disposal was made. 2. A statement in detail of all expenditures for salaries and otherwise in connection with the Commission issued to them. *(Not printed.)*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1884.

ANNUAL REPORT

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INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS,
TORONTO, *December*, 1883.

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following report with reference to the Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1882:—

The business transacted in these Courts during the year is shewn in the annexed Table A. The statistics have been tabulated with great care, and, except in the few instances in which I have not been able to get returns, are full and correct. The omissions in the table do not, I apprehend, appreciably affect the volume of business indicated by the grand totals.

For the convenience of comparison, the grand totals of the business transacted in the years 1880 and 1881 will be found under their respective headings at the foot of the table.

Many complaints were made to the Department during the year and received as promptly as possible the attention they required. The majority of these complaints arose out of cases where summonses had been sent for service to other Courts (known in practice as Foreign Courts), and on transcripts of judgments to other Courts. This being the case, my attention was given in an especial manner to overcoming this difficulty, and great care has been taken to impress upon delinquents a proper sense of their reponsibility and the necessity of giving prompt attention to this part of their duty.

Section 6 of the Act passed in the spring of 1882, known as Chapter 7 of 45 Victoria, provided that "The clerk of every Division Court shall, immediately after *nulla bona* has been returned to any execution issued on any transcript of judgment received from another Court, forward through the post-office to the plaintiff, if his address is known, or to the Clerk who issued the transcript, at his post-office address, a notice, enclosed in an envelope, informing him of the date at which the execution issued, the date at which the same was returned by the Bailiff, and the return made thereto. The notice thus sent shall be pre-paid and registered, and the Clerk shall obtain and file among the papers in the suit the post-office certificate of such registration, and the postage and charge for registration shall be costs in the cause. The absence from amongst the papers in the suit of any such certificate of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence against the Clerk that such notice has not been forwarded." This provision has been of great use, and its enforcement has had the effect of remedying much of the evil resulting from the want of returns or notices to the home offices on Transcripts of Judgments, and it may reasonably be hoped that less friction will be felt in this branch of the business. Experience has shewn that special attention must be given to enforcing this enactment, as well as Section 56 of the Division Courts Act, 1880, which is as follows: "The Clerk of every Division Court shall immediately after the receipt of any sum of money whatever for any party to a suit, forward through the post-office to the party entitled to receive the same, a notice, endorsed in an envelope addressed to such party, or in case of a Transcript of Judgment from another Court, then to the Clerk who issued the same, at his proper post-office address, informing him of the receipt of such money. The notices thus sent shall be pre-paid and registered, and the Clerk shall obtain and file among the papers in the suit the post-office certificate of such registration, and shall deduct the postage and charge for registration from the moneys in his hands, but he shall charge no fee for such notice. The absence from amongst the papers in the suit of any such certificate of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence against the Clerk that such notice has not been forwarded."

Parties entitled to this notice, but who may not desire to incur the cost of postage and charge for registration may file with the Clerk a paper waving their right thereto, and such waver shall be considered by the Inspector as a sufficient reason for the Clerk not forwarding the notice. By this means it is believed two of the greatest troubles in connection with the business of these Courts will be overcome. It will therefore be my duty to see that these laws are strictly complied with in every case, and as a means to this end, in all inspections in the future I shall require a balance of the cash account to be made, and will compare it with the unreceipted moneys remaining on the cash book. If the work be correctly done, the balance shewn to be in the Clerk's hands and the total of the unreceipted moneys in the cash book will be equal in amount. At the same time the certificate of registration named in the 56th Sec. of the Division Courts Act, 1880, will be required in all cases where there appears to be any delay in paying moneys out of Court.

With the limited time at my disposal for inspecting the offices, it is impossible to make a satisfactory examination in each case unless the books are kept according

to the prescribed form. This is more especially the case as regards the cash book, and no cash book in which the receipts for moneys paid out of Court are not taken, as required by the form, is considered satisfactory. I have had some difficulty in persuading some Clerks that when they pay moneys out of Court by cheque a receipt on the cash book is necessary; but if I were to allow the contrary practice, a satisfactory audit of such accounts would be impracticable. On the other hand, when this book is kept in the prescribed form, and receipts properly taken in the column provided for that purpose, I am in a short time able to arrive at an approximately correct audit of the work; otherwise, the provisions of sec. 56 of the Act of 1880, above quoted, are of little value, except in cases where a complaint having been made, time is taken for a thorough investigation. Form number five is the prescribed form for cash books, and no other should be adopted.

Some Clerks have a tendency to allow themselves, perhaps unwittingly, to become in certain cases the agent of one or other of the parties to a suit. This rarely occurs except where the Clerk supposes that the services rendered entitle him to a fee, his object being to increase the fees of his office. It has always been my desire in applying the tariff of fees to give it a free and liberal construction, without any attempt to strain its language either to increase or decrease the costs in suits. It is, however, my duty as far as is possible to prevent Clerks from taking fees from suitors for any act of agency or attorneying done by them, even if the act is done under the plea, as it is sometimes, that the Division Court laws and rules have not made provision for the particular case in hand, and that, therefore, they must follow the general principles of practice in the Superior Courts. Whenever the circumstances of a case require it, these general principles of practice in the Superior Courts may be applied to the practice in Division Courts, but may be so applied only by the Judge, or under his orders, not on the unauthorized decision of the Clerk so to act, and it may be well to remind Clerks that although Superior Court rules and practice should in extreme cases be acted upon under the authority of the 244th section of the Division Courts Act, that section is amended by section 7 of chapter 7, 45 Victoria, which provides as follows:—"There shall be added to the two hundred and forty-fourth section of the Division Courts Act the following words:—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize the taxation or allowance of costs to any officer of the Court, other than those to be found in the tariff of fees as authorized and allowed by the Board of County Judges, under the provisions of this or any other Act." Fees must, therefore, be earned under the Division Court rules and tariff.

A number of instances in which I have discovered illegal practices may be mentioned here, and considered in their relation to Clerks' fees. Item 23 of the Schedule of Clerks' Fees provides for a fee of 20 cents for transmitting papers to the Judge on application to him, including necessary entries, but not postages. When the papers to be transmitted happen to be in the custody of the Clerk, by reason of his office, or when in any application to the Judge the papers have to be first filed with the Clerk, as in the case of an application for a new trial, the Clerk for transmitting such papers becomes entitled to the fee of 20 cents. But in this case, as in a numerous class of applications to the Judge, the parties con-

cerned have first to obtain the Judge's order, and afterwards file the same with the Clerk of the Court; no fee should be charged for transmission, because there was no such act performed by the Clerk. A fee is, however, demanded for transmission on the plea that the paper or papers in the case should have been filed with the Clerk before the application was made to the Judge. No such provision is contemplated in the Division Court practice, each party to a suit being at liberty personally, or by attorney or agent, to make such application direct to the Judge, and afterwards file his order with the Clerk of the Court, in order that he may get the benefit of it. In this dilemma the Clerk maintains that such is the practice in the Superior Courts, and that as no provision is made in the Division Court Rules for filing these papers, it is necessary for him to follow the practice of the higher Courts. This is, I consider, a most erroneous view, and it is my duty to prevent what I cannot but consider as an attempt to take fees to which the Clerk is not lawfully entitled.

There is still another view of this class of cases. The Clerk, by thus forcing himself in between the suitor and the Judge, if entrusted with the papers before any order is made on them, will, if allowed, mail the papers, making his own comments thereon, thus assuming the character of an attorney or agent for the party for whom he is acting. In the majority of cases he will be directly interested, because not only his own fees but those of the Bailiff, for which he has become responsible, may depend upon the result of the application.

A very large business is done in these courts on Transcripts of Judgments sent from one court to another, and many executions issued on such judgments are returned *nulla bona*, after which the plaintiff may desire to take further proceedings, perhaps by transcript to another court, or by execution or judgment summons in the Court from which the transcript issued. Rule 161 of the Division Court Rules provides: "Where, upon the application of any plaintiff or defendant having an unsatisfied judgment in his favour, or transcript of the entry of such judgment, under the 139th section (now the 161st section), or a transcript of the judgment under the 142nd section (now the 165th section), is issued from the Court in which the judgment has been secured, an entry thereof shall be made by the Clerk in the Procedure Book, and no further proceedings shall be had in the said Court upon the said judgment without an order from the Judge." This being the case, suitors desirous of further proceedings in the home Court have first to obtain a Judge's order therefor. The order will as a matter of course be filed with the Clerk, who thereby becomes entitled to the lawful fee for entering such order. But no one will contend that he has by receiving and entering the Judge's order, become entitled to a fee for transmitting to the Judge papers that he never saw until presented for the entry of the order in the Procedure Book. To demand that these papers should be filed with him, either that he may transmit them to the Judge, or that he may carry them to the Judge's Chambers, there to show cause why the order should be granted, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment, and any Clerk who allows himself to assume a position so far at variance with good practice and strict adherence to his own sphere of duty, must expect that his conduct will meet with disapproval, and that the attempt to collect fees under such circumstances will necessarily be considered as unlawful and unwar-

rantable. As Rule 144 provides for the proper manner of making applications to the Judge in cases of the kind under consideration, I quote it for the benefit of all concerned:—"All applications to the Judge to set aside or stay any order, judgment, process or proceeding in any cause or matter in a Division Court, and all other applications, except in matters which may be disposed of upon an *ex parte* application to the Judge, and applications otherwise specially provided for by the Rules, may be made *viva voce* at any sitting of the Court, if both parties be present, or upon affidavit, the opposite party having notice of such application and of the grounds thereof; and the order or decision of the Judge upon such application, if made at a sitting of the Court, shall be entered by the Clerk as in the other cases of orders made; if made upon affidavit elsewhere it shall be mailed to the Clerk by the party obtaining the same, and the Judge may enlarge the motion for further affidavits or evidence to such time and place as he may choose, or on such terms as he thinks fit."

Another practice that is not at all creditable to those officers who allow it, is found in the mode of treating a set-off or statutory defence. When a defendant desires to avail himself of the law of set-off, or of the statute of limitations, or of any defence under any other statute having force of law in Ontario, he is required to give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff, or leave the same for him at his usual place of abode, if within the division, or, if living without the division, he is to deliver the same to the Clerk of the Court in which the action is to be tried. Item seven of the Schedule of Clerks' Fees provides for a fee of 20 cents to the Clerk for "entering notice of set-off, plea of payment, or other defence requiring notice to the plaintiff, or notice of admission." Under this item the Clerk is properly entitled to his fee of 20 cents when a notice of set-off, etc., is filed with him, in case the plaintiff lives without the division, but no such notice should be filed with the Clerk when the plaintiff's usual place of abode is within the division. Clerks do, however, allow persons who are ignorant of the proper practice to file with them the notice of set-off, etc., when the plaintiff has his place of abode within the division, often in addition to the usual notice of defence required by special summons, and then claim the fee of 20 cents for filing such notice, and 10 cents for a notice to the plaintiff, and, as is often the case, if the defendant has not filed a copy of his set-off, including particulars, the Clerk will make a copy thereof, and charge 20 cents for so doing, thus making up the sum of 50 cents, not one cent of which he is lawfully entitled to receive. The Clerks attempt to justify their conduct by saying they are not supposed to know whether the plaintiff has his place of abode within the division or not, and, even if they do, that it is not their business to instruct suitors as to their proper course in conducting their suits in Court. As to the first plea, I say the Clerk always knows whether the plaintiff lives within his division or not, and should not, by his silence, lend himself to do an illegal act for the sake of 20 cents. But the item of the tariff under which he claims the fee settles the matter at once, for it is only for entering "notice of set-off, plea of payment, or other defence requiring notice to the plaintiff" that the fee can be claimed. The notice required to be given to the plaintiff under this item is a notice by or through the Clerk, and it cannot be shewn that it is any part of a Clerk's duty to give such notice; but, on the contrary, special provision is made that the plaintiff shall be notified by the defendant without reference to the Clerk. Then, as to

the other fee of 10 cents, such fee can only be charged for every notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding. As, however, this notice is not only not required to be given by the Clerk, but is otherwise provided for, it cannot be held that the Clerk is entitled to the fee. Item four of the Schedule of Clerks' Fees allows the Clerk a fee of 20 cents for "Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by the plaintiff (to be paid by the plaintiff)." I have to call attention to this item specially, because I have found parties charging this fee to the defendant. It is impossible for anyone of ordinary intelligence to read the language of the tariff on this particular item, and fail to understand it, and when a Clerk exacts this fee from the defendant, he must know he is doing the defendant a wrong, and that his conduct is reprehensible in the extreme.

The same motive that induces some clerks to act as above described has also induced them to resort to a practice of sending notices to both parties to a suit, and charging a fee therefor, though no such notice is required by the statute or rules, and for which to tax a fee is a deliberate wrong.

I am glad to be able to say that a large number of Division Court officers are too honourable and just to allow themselves to be drawn into any of the improper practices above described for the doubtful benefit to be derived therefrom. At the same time, I must admit that I have found so many doing illegal acts that I have deemed it my duty to refer thereto in a manner that will leave no doubt in the mind of any officer as to the manner in which I will feel compelled to view all such practices, and at the same time to put all having business in the Division Courts on their guard against such exactions.

A list of Division Court Clerks, and a similar list of Bailiffs, corrected up to the date of writing, viz., December, 1883, follow Table A. Similar lists, published with the return of 1881, have been found very useful. To these is added this year a very necessary statement, shewing the limits of each division in the Province. The information thus placed in the hands of Division Court officers and others will, I believe, be found to be of great value, and will enable parties sending papers to foreign offices to avoid mistakes which have caused large bills of costs to suitors, that, with better information within reach of the Clerk sending the papers, would not have been made. I hope all parties concerned will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to send the papers for service, and transcripts of judgments, to the division in which the defendant resides, and thereby not only keep down the costs to suitors, but ensure more prompt and satisfactory returns.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector of Division Courts.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

RETURN of Division Court Business from the First day of January, A.D. 1881, to the Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1881, inclusive, shewing—

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses. $ c.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts. $ c.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court. $ c.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court. $ c.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned. $ c.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund." $ c.	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.
ALGOMA DISTRICT	1	6	269 72	2	77 59	....	60 80	60 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	37	1203 78	5	170 33	....	420 41	420 41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	21	844 42	....	....	....	412 41	394 54	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	86	2579 06	14	501 63	6	1522 18	1528 49	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	70	2786 18	1	36 00	....	1086 49	1012 70	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
BRANT	1	473	16536 61	28	1444 17	75	6853 66	6815 48	34	....	....	2	15 00	....	17 00	3 05	....
	2	98	2556 60	3	142 65	5	1418 75	1390 07	4	....	....	....	....	....	2 95	....	....
	3	64	2243 37	5	82 59	3	1117 58	1189 25	5	....	1	....	....	....	2 21	....	....
	4	63	1955 80	13	661 55	1	1086 09	1065 08	4	1	....	1	11 00	....	2 61	....	....
	5	30	805 80	14	638 22	1	567 29	574 54	1	....	....	....	....	....	67	....	....
	6	27	918 20	8	184 16	2	561 82	451 06	3	....	....	....	....	....	1 20	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business from the First day of January, A.D. 1881, to the Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1881, inclusive, shewing—

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitor's money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.			$	c.		$	c.
ALGOMA DISTRICT	5	220	17678	16	22	785	55	6	3502	29	3416	94	9												
BRANT	6	755	25016	38	71	3153	34	87	11604	39	11485	48	51	1			26	73			4	32		3	05
Carried forward	11	975	42694	54	93	3938	89	93	15106	68	14902	42	60	1	.....		26	73			4	32		3	05

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
BRUCE	1	455	17170 50	14	656 19	65	6533 70	6578 74	45	6	1	4	30 00		20 75	6 05
	2	186	6384 46	13	640 93	31	3290 42	3253 90	12	1					6 03	
	3	259	8169 75	11	459 15	46	4041 05	3868 95	15			1	10 00		8 81	
	4	176	5762 51	7	194 25	10	1848 08	1647 51	6						5 00	
	5	185	6212 30	13	755 50	14	2071 83	1796 33	10		4				6 56	
	6	78	2512 66	5	264 52	2	1150 17	1117 15	3	1	1	1	11 00		2 45	
	7	72	2558 41	7	259 60	4	406 94	398 32	4						80	
	8	164	5746 55	19	816 85	27	3529 50	3529 50	9			1			5 33	
	9	62	1889 77	2	127 07	5	1029 02	1029 02	5	2					2 09	
CARLETON	1	1282	43455 17	23	1360 57	316	11531 65	11867 59	94		1				48 61	283 96
	2	37	822 94	5	312 89	5	427 67	427 67	1						61	
	3	24	1182 33	3	114 19	9	527 44	573 13	3						1 29	
	4	44	2446 00	5	419 00	1	1388 00	1386 00	7						2 68	
	5															
	6	34	1183 73	5	217 52	1	491 38	484 14	1						1 09	
	7	27	976 78			2	568 67	551 69	3			2	22 00		2 08	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.							$	c.		$	c.	
Brought forward....	11	975	42694	54	93	3938	89	93	15106	68	14902	42	60	1	.....	3	26	00	.....		31	05	3	05	
BRUCE	9	1637	56406	91	84	4174	06	204	23900	71	23219	42	119	10	6	7	51	00	.....		59	82	6	05	
CARLETON	7	1448	47066	95	41	2424	17	334	14934	81	15290	22	109	.....	1	2	22	00	.....		56	36	283	96	
Carried forward.....	27	4060	146168	40	218	10537	12	631	53942	20	53412	06	288	11	7	12	99	00	.....		147	23	293	06	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to "Treasurer for" Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.			%	c.	%	c.
DUFFERIN	1	1	374	16469	27	60	1558	74	80	6457	65	6495	86	41			2	18	00			18	72		
	2	2	243	6736	42	18	608	06	24	2323	51	2307	57	9	2	1						6	66		
	3	3	126	3488	00	13	621	00	17	1583	38	1683	00	5	1					1		3	02		
	4	4	51	2225	01	7	492	96	6	716	71	678	73	5	1	1						2	27		
ELGIN	1	1	493	16767	26	58	1942	93	51	7958	66	7958	66	34	3		4	34	00			18	48		
	2	2	122	4508	08	16	594	00	6	2800	27	2800	27	3	3		1	11	00			4	28		
	3	3	619	19154	79	37	1346	40	78	8109	87	8109	87	32	3	3	2	23	00	4		17	85	24	22
	4	4	210	9397	97	33	1496	43	17	3209	62	3237	07	20	7		4	45	00			11	53		
ESSEX	1	1	40	1498	99	15	255	28	15	767	30	661	66	2								1	28		
	2	2	341	9140	71	6	199	04	54	5451	44	5230	65	13	5	3						8	07		
	3	3	163	5567	94	4	220	22	6	1833	22	1742	26	10		2						4	57		
	4	4	118	3516	79	5	227	92	19	1455	01	1388	13	6	2							3	65		
	5	5	253	10581	58	18	1201	15	72	3348	96	3562	99	21			1	11	00			13	92		
	6	6	189	5061	13	13	647	09	14	2722	81	2695	25	8				30	00			4	73		
	7	7	231	13697	21	12	507	91	82	4107	54	4120	57	35	1							14	65		
	8	8	157	7137	22	11	407	18	9	2402	18	2407	10	17								7	28		

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juror, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	$	c.
Brought forward.....	27	4060	146168	40	218	10537	12	631	53842	20	53412	06	288	11	7	12	99	00	.....	147	23	293	06
DUFFERIN.....	4	794	28918	70	98	3280	76	127	11081	25	11165	16	60	4	1	2	18	00	1	30	67	.....	
ELGIN.....	4	1444	49828	10	144	5379	76	152	22078	42	22105	87	89	16	3	11	113	00	4	52	14	24	22
ESSEX.....	8	1492	56201	57	72	3665	79	271	20088	46	21808	61	112	8	5	1	41	00	.....	58	15	.....	
Carried forward.....	33	7790	277116	77	532	22863	43	1181	107190	33	108491	70	549	39	16	26	271	00	5	288	19	317	28

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
FRONTENAC	1	1	588	22434 78	23	1417 88	70	7763 75	7712 59	41	3					20 33	45 82
	2	2	21	433 16	2	96 07	2	87 25	96 82							30	
	3	3	23	517 00			6	268 58	258 68							39	
	4	4	151	4562 02	10	378 19	34	1546 92	1764 93	4	1		1	7 00		3 80	
	5	5	56	1929 17	1	75 00	4	395 02	390 02	1	3		2	23 00		2 42	
GREY	1	1	311	14079 32	25	1189 18	106	3011 23	3011 23	28	1					14 45	
	2	2	204	7241 47	19	816 18	46	3024 69	3030 77	7	10		1	12 00	1	6 45	
	3	3	365	12222 31	20	1344 32	43	4947 89	5061 67	23						11 69	
	4	4	170	5731 51	10	415 15	16	2869 21	2751 04	6	3					4 77	
	5	5	253	8510 94	36	1540 63	30	3469 42	3352 13	9	3					7 08	
	6	6	143	3829 81	11	371 97	38	2234 90	2077 72	3	2					2 79	

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.			$	c.	
Brought forward	33	7790	277116	77	532	22863	43	1181	107190	33	108491	70	594	39		16		271	00		317	28	
FRONTENAC	5	839	29876	13	36	1967	14	116	10061	52	10223	04	46	7			3	30	00		45	82	
GREY	6	1436	51615	36	121	5677	43	279	19557	34	19284	56	76	19			1	12	00	1	47	23	
Carried forward	44	10065	358608	26	689	30508	00	1576	136809	19	137999	30	716	65		16	30	313	00	6	362	66	363	10

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
HALDIMAND	1	1	87	2836 05	16	583 52	6	1466 07	1443 04	6	3					3 21	
	2	2	55	2097 36	7	184 48	5	575 62	575 62	6						2 76	
	3	3	91	2526 51	12	418 88	6	911 55	837 35	3		1				2 34	
	4	4	15	666 75	1	70 16		418 86	418 86		3		1	11 00		0 89	
	5	5	36	1397 75	2	104 12	2	795 91	803 77	2						1 25	
	6	6	95	4720 49	14	413 79	5	1377 13	1535 96	6	3				2	3 27	
HALIBURTON	1	1	46	1598 57	6	171 07	3	473 39	473 39	2		1	1	13 00	2	1 81	
	2	2	86	1027 89	4	37 00	3	675 94	655 54	1	1					0 73	
HALTON	1	1	87	3797 63	7	263 97	23	1244 52	1249 58	6						3 57	
	2	2	74	2546 60	4	6 85	10	1036 67	1024 91	9						3 45	
	3	3	163	5161 32	10	527 62	28	2245 34	2245 34	8	1					4 99	
	4	4	94	4335 12	6	139 35	14	1643 52	1626 82	15	3		1	12 00		5 94	
	5	5	10	449 33	1	25 25		157 95	132 95	1						0 46	
	6	6	46	1625 30	18	44 47	5	315 75	315 75	4						2 80	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.		$	c.	
Brought forward	44	10065	358608	26	689	30508	00	1576	136809	19	137999	30	716	65	16	30	313	00	6	362	66	363	10
HALLIBURTON	6	379	14244	91	52	1774	95	24	5545	14	5614	60	23	9	1	1	11	00	.....	2	00	13	72
HALIBURTON	2	132	2626	46	10	208	07	6	1149	33	1126	93	3	1	1	1	13	00	2	2	54	.....	
HALTON	6	474	17915	30	46	1007	51	80	6643	75	6595	35	43	4	.....	1	12	00	.....	21	21	.....	
Carried forward	58	11050	393394	93	797	33498	53	1686	150147	41	151336	18	785	79	18	33	349	00	8	388	41	376	82

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.						$	c.			
HASTINGS	1	1	381	15922	42	19	221	74	76	3143	09	3108	59	27	3	2						14	22		
	2	2	60	1771	89	1	10	33	7	516	00	467	82	2	2							1	46		
	3	3	29	1003	70	10	521	23	2	454	20	406	64	2			1	11	00			1	48		
	4	4	81	3140	46	1	15	00	1	692	97	680	32	9								4	65		
	5	5	158	6071	15	5	46	85	29	2579	18	2536	99	8			2	16	00			5	61		
	6	6	138	6410	39	6	476	70	8	2278	00	2057	12	15	3							8	13		
	7	7	51	1514	72	15	470	19	11	629	31	629	31	2								1	58		
	8	8	141	3368	55	2	42	40	33	769	09	769	16	3	1							2	82		
	9	9	194	7091	71	6	192	41	28	1224	56	1224	56	19								11	66		
	10	10	61	2206	22	2	130	59	3	844	13	804	90	4								2	17		
	11	11	31	1190	09				4	368	73	333	62	4								1	45		
	12	12	65	2786	59	9	530	08	16	787	24	753	40	7								2	92		
HURON	1	1	201	9080	03	11	630	65	50	4016	83	3891	18	21								9	12		
	2	2	192	6779	47	15	1226	92	15	3852	27	3895	35	14								6	80		
	3	3	255	8017	50	9	422	50	68	3815	82	3815	82	4		1						7	43		
	4	4	249	7738	66	15	1501	38	29	3084	82	3029	79	14	1	1	1	10	00			7	39		

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	58	11050	393394 93	797	33498 53	1686	150147 41	151336 18	785	79	18	33	349 00	8	388 41	376 82
HASTINGS.....	12	1390	52477 89	76	2657 52	218	14287 50	13772 43	102	10	2	3	27 00	1	53 85	.....
Carried forward	70	12440	445872 82	873	36156 05	1904	164434 91	165108 61	887	89	20	36	376 00	9	442 26	376 82

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

	The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $10.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the (goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.			$	c.	
5	HURON—*Con.*		151	5842	08	20	1123	82	29	2883	61	2770	21	14	2		1	12	00			6	93	
6			71	2904	72	9	329	95	4	870	89	925	94	5	2			11	00			2	75	
7			30	1155	05	4	61	27	3	369	58	369	58	2								1	28	
8			173	6343	88	21	771	98	11	1186	79	1181	94	12		1						4	95	
9			92	3509	76	12	610	42	8	1298	73	1235	71	8								3	65	
10			43	1575	91	2	65	81	2	660	19	581	33	1								1	40	
11			61	2364	99	12	552	35	4	532	46	532	46	6		1						2	74	
1	KENT		640	29168	86	44	1809	28	144	11408	89	10754	52	60	6		2					28	83	
2			383	11709	61	25	1130	61	86	3628	51	3573	73	18	2			11	00		1	10	73	
3			260	9278	37	16	546	75	65	5766	73	5766	73	15								8	94	
4			130	3967	84	12	802	22	4	1703	98	1645	04	5								3	16	
5			138	4239	49	11	392	36	60	1845	16	1910	95	7	2							4	39	
6			235	7308	48	16	540	27	49	4039	91	3961	06	12	4							6	45	
7			68	2005	39	10	308	19	...	1382	33	1350	83	3								1	92	

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
Brought forward ...	70	12440	45872	82	873	36156	05	1904	164434	91	165108	61	887	89	20	4	36	2	376	00	9	442	26	.....	.....
HURON	11	1518	55312	05	130	7297	05	223	22571	99	22229	31	101	5			2	1	33	00	.....	51	70	.....	.....
	81	13958	101184	87	1003	43453	10	2127	187006	90	187337	92	988	94	20	4	38	3	409	00	9	494	96	.....	.....
KENT	7	1854	67678	04	134	5529	68	408	29775	51	28962	86	120	14	2		1	1	11	00	1	64	42	35	89
Carried forward ...	88	15812	568862	91	1137	48982	78	2535	216782	41	216300	78	1108	108	26		39	4	420	00	10	558	38	412	71

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
LAMBTON	1	250	194	6877	30	10	179	21	10	3186	43	3167	93	13									6	16	
	2		50	1772	44					509	49	492	16	1									1	27	
	3	100	73	2450	10	24	395	66	24	817	26	817	26	3									1	73	
	4	52	93	2932	95	6	137	40	6	1624	73	1595	16	4		1							2	73	
	5	161	29	1731	67	9	139	18	12	670	90	688	60	6			1	23	00				2	04	
	6	62	101	3547	27	4	469	05	16	800	92	792	37	8		2							3	97	
	7	144				24	980	97	22	1824	38	1915	42	3	1										
	8	335				18	855	65	4	1499	59	1538	70	1											
	9	123				6	602	00	2	1171	82	1154	32	12		1									
LANARK	1		194	6877	30	17	523	49	7	2203	91	2172	76	1	1										
	2		50	1772	44	18	207	40	7	1582	39	1473	91	6	2										
	3		73	2450	10	16			41	8520	36	8573	88	20											
	4		93	2932	95				18	1265	62	1265	62	3		2									
	5		29	1731	67																				
	6		101	3547	27																				

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.
Brought forward	88	15812	568862 91	1137	48982 78	2535	216782 41	216300 78	1108	108	26	39	420 00	10	558 38	.....
LAMBTON	9	1227	41028 12	170	7299 66	136	20784 44	20783 38	71	4	5	12	101 00	3	44 71	.....
LANARK	6	540	19311 73	28	1320 50	68	7609 73	7553 48	35	.....	3	1	23 00	.....	17 92	.....
Carried forward	103	17579	629202 76	1335	57602 94	2739	245176 58	244637 64	1214	112	34	52	544 00	13	621 01	412 71

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $10.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund.		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	$	c.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	1	454	13852	12	12	376	58	53	6464	39	6482	91	22	1		2	19	00	6	12	86		
	2	193	4596	17	13	804	25	12	1794	17	1834	41	5	1					1	3	89		
	3	96	4454	72	4	122	40	5	1775	10	1685	93	9	1					2	4	26		
	4	80	3370	64	5	296	41	9	568	09	568	09	9	1					1	3	72		
	5	91	3396	29	2	34	30	5	1008	87	1008	87	8							3	41		
	6	103	3665	33	2	53	09	10	865	45	832	40	5		1					3	14		
	7	37	1575	64				4	527	69	477	76	4	2						1	57		
	8	64	3329	64	1	18	64	1	324	18	299	02	8	1					1	3	36		
	9	72	2612	35	6	177	50	4	1776	20	1720	38	8	1					2	2	96		
	10	30	511	58	1	19	18	9	309	37	330	22		1					1	1	36		
	11	28	1190	31					338	93	338	93	2						1	1	13		
	12	43	1550	71				6	352	95	318	58		5					2		99		
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	1	454	14731	19	18	665	79	44	3515	98	3561	38	38	5						17	00		
	2	63	1879	12	2	70	68	9	1042	87	1042	87	5	1						2	09		
	3	14	462	53	4	184	45		175	18	175	18	1								40		
	4	140	4782	77	5	190	05	36	2155	60	2170	45	5							4	51		
	5	57	1688	09				1	645	63	661	10	1						2	2	42		
	6	31	1034	59	3	192	09	4	497	50	503	91	2	3							98		
	7	122	3225	58	5	122	01	2	1197	54	1253	01	4	1		2	18	00			36		

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	103	17579	629202 76	1335	57603 94	2739	245176 38	244637 64	1214	112	34	52	544 00	13	621 01	412 71
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	12	1291	44105 50	46	1902 35	118	16105 39	15897 50	80	14	1	2	19 00	18	41 85	.....
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON ..	7	881	27803 87	37	1125 07	96	9230 30	9367 90	56	10	.....	4	35 00	.....	31 05	.....
Carried forward	122	19751	701112 13	1418	60630 36	2953	270512 27	269903 04	1350	136	35	58	598 00	31	693 91	412 71

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.			
LINCOLN	1	1	88	2799 87	11	446 71	12	1576 13	1527 32	5	2			20 00	1	2 42	
	2	2	320	14546 64	44	2391 18	57	4818 94	4682 13	32	15	3	4	19 00	1	14 00	
	3	3	130	4108 93	9	368 82	16	2338 72	2274 26	6						3 60	
	4	4	57	3025 98	1	66 50	4	822 12	794 84	9	1	1				3 45	
MIDDLESEX	1	1	1585	59675 95	56	2590 58	179	20355 17	19308 38	105	2		2	20 00	1	54 76	708 92
	2	2	249	9865 33	11	590 66	10	4427 36	3737 00	26	1		4	19 00	1	15 41	
	3	3	53	2699 10	24	888 63	8	680 12	673 96	5						2 72	
	4	4	80	2984 45	8	471 88	7	1308 94	1283 29	2						2 39	
	5	5	168	7097 80	19	688 95	15	3197 00	3024 17	17	1		2	25 00	1	8 73	
	6	6	180	7192 60	21	874 60	8	2818 86	2605 40	20	2		2	34 00		8 79	
	7	7	133	3098 21	16	717 85	18	1531 23	1589 77	2						2 15	
	8	8	88	3019 59	8	317 91	4	2431 91	2369 85	6	1		2	24 00		4 00	
	9	9	170	3695 28	4		16	1066 68	991 45	1			1	11 00		1 87	
MUSKOKA	1	1	156	5783 81	18	303 18	5	1846 79	1770 00	7		1					
	2	2	89	3747 08	25	931 42	18	1692 78	1608 33	7							
	3	3	78	2506 37	11	463 73	1	1039 54	922 39	4							
	4	4	21	526 03	3	206 72	7	95 36	70 36								
NIPISSING	1	1															
	2	2	36	1887 49	3	89 04		598 53	598 53	4							

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The Number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	
Brought forward	122	19751	701112	13	1418	60930	36	2953	270512	27	269903	04	1350	52	136	8			598	00		31	693	91			
LINCOLN	4	595	24481	42	65	3273	21	89	9555	91	9278	55	52		8		4					23	47			
MIDDLESEX	9	2706	99328	31	167	7141	06	265	37817	27	35583	27	184		7		1		133	00		3	100	82	708	92
MUSKOKA	4	344	2563	29	57	1905	05	31	4674	47	4371	08	18				1									
NIPISSING	2	36	1887	49	3	89	04		598	53	598	53	4													
Carried forward	141	23432	829373	64	1710	73338	72	3338	323158	45	319734	47	1608		151		41		721	00		34	818	20	1121	63

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of claims entered in Court, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
NORFOLK	1	1	354	10590	32	5	208	03	80	6226	83	5868	56	16	4		2	12	00	1	5	56			
	2	1	229	5698	81	10	529	60	17	3193	29	3134	18	10	2		2	23	00		6	08			
	3	1	165	2901	35	12	672	81	27	1133	13	1142	55	4	2	1					2	50			
	4	1	126	3780	25	17	944	84	20	2365	25	2271	72	4			2			2	3	72			
	5	1	67	1333	09	7	170	42	7	1132	07	1117	41	3	1						1	68			
	6	1	154	4620	40	11	440	26	2	2247	69	2067	20	7			4	35	00		3	40			
	7	1	47	1295	81	7	271	22	1	798	67	731	55												
	8	1	62	1963	85	2	31	55	3	923	83	923	83	2	1						1	31			
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM	1	1	169	7152	41	5	476	50	32	3012	91	2876	88	13	3		2	10	00		6	31			
	2	1	134	5689	43	11	212	15	9	1565	30	1476	73	13	1		2	24	00		1	72			
	3	1	242	8757	88	18	396	82	45	3737	89	3808	79	14	3		2	12	00	1	8	57			
	4	1	176	7638	90	10	515	44	33	1593	94	1565	89	17			1	12	00		1	90			
	5	1	190	8333	18	13	459	52	41	2482	06	2478	18	19	1						3	77			
	6	1	41	2108	55					706	53	706	53	3							2	01			
	7	1	152	6838	00	15	878	09	23	3087	07	2768	69	16	2		1			1	7	42			
	8	1	112	3785	57	8	179	11	9	1442	19	1442	19	5	2						4	47			
	9	1	166	5944	28	4	345	15	4	1654	58	1500	73	7	2		2			2	4	57			
	10	1	41	1213	87	3	155	02	8	308	65	294	35	1						1	0	85			
	11	1	140	4789	17	12	700	15	25	1798	09	1575	18	8			1	5	00		6	08			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	141	23432	829373 64	1710	73338 72	3338	323158 45	319734 47	1608	151	41	72	721 00	34	818 20	.....
NORFOLK	8	1144	32183 88	71	3268 73	157	18010 76	17257 00	46	10	1	8	70 00	3	26 25	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM	11	1563	62251 24	99	4317 95	229	21388 91	20494 14	116	16	.....	8	77 00	6	64 43	.....
Carried forward	160	26139	923808 76	1880	80925 40	3724	362558 12	357485 61	1770	177	42	88	868 00	43	908 88	1121 63

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.			
ONTARIO	1	1	473	18803 70	41	2342 58	14	7360 39	7360 39	39	31	4	2			13 51	
	2	2	125	3102 05	12	788 07	15	2288 96	2288 96	96	14	2	1			6 20	
	3	3	282	1871 37	14	552 26	23	2751 89	2749 64	64	17	1				8 30	
	4	4	225	8715 04	20	1167 34	66	2958 79	2986 38	38	17	3	2			8 34	
	5	5	120	4180 12	6	379 16	18	4011 08	3919 32	32	10	2	1			4 96	
	6	6	128	5171 65	7	607 63	6	1984 90	1723 64	64	11	1				5 18	
	7	7	66	2294 90	17	845 12	16	751 49	715 63	63	1	1				1 54	
OXFORD	1	1	496	16285 53	32	1179 29	94	7965 54	8154 83	33	1		12	54 00		22 14	
	2	2	93	2324 56	14	606 28	12	1047 53	959 17	8	2					1 56	
	3	3	72	3388 10	7	300 46	12	1861 13	2015 39	18			2	19 00		3 80	
	4	4	282	10005 55	14	589 76	48	4076 47	4005 89				2	7 00		9 38	
	5	5	344	13977 62	29	1370 78	23	4529 12	4619 95	21			1	20 00		13 85	
	6	6	136	4587 58	20	831 15	5	2085 12	2139 02	6	1		2			4 99	
PARRY SOUND	1	1	51	1909 09	11	509 15	1	1009 65	1222 90	5	11				1		
	2	2	28	1144 90	4	116 17		202 76	202 76	1	4						
	3	3	16	634 53	5	169 49	1	190 98	190 98	1							
	4	4	35	1179 47	9	552 17	1	537 27	483 68	1							
	5	5	61	1628 26	10	604 17	1	640 12	604 69	1							
	6	6	10	209 24			1	124 03	124 03								

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.			
Brought forward.....	160	26139	923808	76	1880	80925	40	3724	362588	12	357485	61	1770	177	42	88	868	00	43	908	88
ONTARIO	7	1369	60638	83	117	6682	16	158	22107	50	21743	96	101	14	6	.....	.....		.....	48	12
OXFORD	6	1423	50568	94	116	4877	72	194	21564	91	21894	25	86	4	.....	17	100	00	1	56	22
PARRY SOUND.....	6	201	6605	49	39	1951	15	5	2704	81	2919	04	8	15	.....	.....	.....		.....	1	.....
Carried forward.....	179	29132	1041623	02	2152	94436	43	4081	409025	34	404042	86	1965	210	48	105	968	00	44	1013	23

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued*,

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
PEEL	1	244	8594 32	18	853 82	38	4464 73	4239 92	14	1						
	2	116	3757 61	10	329 85	10	1214 81	1185 91	7		1				8 30	
	3	109	3321 92	14	676 30	11	1338 17	1308 17	3			1	12 00		3 70	
	4	119	3682 79	2	91 27	13	515 90	515 80	5		1				3 32	
															3 05	
PERTH	1	380	14384 57	31	736 03	38	5983 83	5899 61	37	4		2	19 00		15 61	
	2	206	9565 67	13	519 19	12	4253 51	4272 44	25	1		2	21 00		11 30	
	3	208	7246 40	19	1016 13	35	3695 10	3695 10	12			3	32 00		8 28	
	4	67	2911 02	4	442 94	3	1438 68	1480 95	8						3 59	
	5	63	2412 26	9	534 51	1	1542 62	1542 62	5			1	12 00		3 07	
	6	229	9068 05	35	1503 74	27	3082 93	3013 05	13			1	12 00		8 73	
PETERBORO'	1	334	15376 94	17	1228 97	10	2097 13	2097 13	25	1		1	9 00	1	13 95	
	2	66	2197 58	6	199 32	2	750 37	750 37	3	1					3 31	
	3	29	1237 66				470 63	358 92	1						0 97	
	4	59	2003 06	3	80 08	3	613 32	613 32	2	1					1 64	
	5	27	895 56	2	238 65	1	92 17	52 17		1					0 63	

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitor's money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juvors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.		$	c.
Brought forward ...	179	29132	1041623	02	2152	94436	43	1985	409025	34	404042	86	1965	210	48	105	968	00	44	1013	23	1128	87
PEEL	4	689	19356	64	44	1951	24	72	7533	61	7249	80	29	1	2	1	12	00	.....	18	37	.....	
PERTH	6	1153	45587	97	111	4752	54	116	20016	67	19903	77	100	5	.....	9	96	00	.....	50	58	.....	
PETERBORO'	5	515	21710	80	28	1747	02	16	4023	62	3871	91	31	4	.....	1	9	00	1	20	15	.....	
Carried forward	194	31489	1128277	43	2335	102887	23	4185	440599	24	435068	34	2125	220	50	116	1085	00	45	1102	33	1128	87

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $10.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $10.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.						$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	1	60	1927	89	3	201	75	5	1410	50	1355	90	3					1	95						
	2	38	1378	69	2	57	01	1	593	37	593	37	2	1				1	25						
	3	50	1084	58	2	121	01		488	77	488	77	1						82						
	4	95	3282	89				9	631	99	629	99	5					3	27						
	5	53	2106	24	6	79	71	2	939	49	913	92	3		1			1	92						
	6	59	1897	72	4	432	46	1	971	78	966	43	3	1				1	98						
	7	28	765	83				6	155	72															
	8	26	662	91	2	159	99		405	52	385	80							39						
	9	17	470	59	1	39	81	1	143	06	143	06							30						
	10	23	1016	77	1	12	97	1					1	12					32						
	11																								
PRINCE EDWARD	1	282	9731	82	17	937	22	7	3720	56	3718	76	21						10	08					
	2	69	2254	97				6	656	87	632	21	5						2	33					
	3	25	599	67	3	3	90		232	32	225	57							2	27					
	4	44	1324	45	6	484	45	3	936	90	936	90	2						1	34					
	5	37	1386	59	3	74	53	2	415	00	415	00	4						1	45					
	6	20	606	18					178	82	178	82	1												
	7	36	1483	63	2	68	68	1	393	64	393	64	3						1	47					
	8	22	860	16	1				713	51	639	44	2							86					

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Counts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Counts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.	The amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or Distrlct.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.							$	c.		$	c.
Brought forward ...	194	31489	1128277	43	2335	102887	23	4185	440599	24	435068	34	2125	220	50	116	1085	00	45	1102	33	1128	87
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	11	449	14594	11	21	1104	71	26	5740	26	5477	24	18	14	1	.....	.....		.....	12	70	.....	
PRINCE EDWARD	8	545	18247	47	32	1568	78	19	7247	62	7140	34	38	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	18	45	.....	
Carried forward ...	213	32483	1161119	01	2389	105560	72	4230	453587	06	447685	92	2181	234	51	116	1085	00	45	1133	48	1128	87

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.						$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
RENFREW	1	1	233	4794	00	20	95	43	44	2516	94	2516	94	11	1	1	1	1							
	2	2	21	735	78	2	70	45	4	527	43	506	13	1	1	1									
	3	3	132	4539	69	5	122	24	4	1527	55	1498	25	9	1	1	2								
	4	4	93	3721	53				4	988	82	1122	98	9	1	1									
	5	5	19	699	93				4	449	79	449	79	1											
	6	6	58	2064	82				8	951	01	911	99	5	1	1									
	7	7	19	899	31	3	121	17	2	588	80	586	27												
	8	8	94	4590	00	6	239	20	12	1298	76	1298	76	11	1	1									
SIMCOE	1	1	453	19157	45	20	1189	97	103	5202	12	5102	31	41	3										
	2	2	166	4920	56	10	177	95	19	1782	56	1768	82	11	1	1									
	3	3	210	8042	16	19	672	26	33	3366	97	3112	50	15	1	1									
	4	4	323	11799	06	18	924	50	34	2753	56	2492	43	23			3								
	5	5	69	2309	95	19	1187	20	16	2118	20	1896	00	4			1								
	6	6	182	8683	74	22	1374	15	25	4358	44	4365	69	19	1	1		2	19	00					
	7	7	140	5359	14	8	418	64	38	2248	12	1922	15	4	1	1									
	8	8	197	7976	02	24	1396	93	32	3709	17	3672	29	18			3								
	9	9	26	680	50	4	130	73	10	592	93	580	95	1											
	10	10																							

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
RENFREW	1	1	233	4794 00	20	1189 97	103	5202 12	5102 31	41	3					19 34	
	2	2	21	735 78	10	177 95	19	1782 56	1768 82	11	1	1				5 54	
	3	3	132	4539 69	19	672 26	33	3366 97	3112 50	15	1	1				1 50	
	4	4	93	3721 53	18	924 50	34	2753 56	2492 43	23						11 73	
	5	5	19	699 93	19	1187 20	16	2118 20	1896 00	4		1				2 17	
	6	6	58	2064 82	22	1374 15	25	4358 44	4365 69	19	1		2	19 00		9 77	
	7	7	19	899 31	8	418 64	38	2248 12	1922 15	4	1					3 91	
	8	8	94	4590 00	24	1396 93	32	3709 17	3672 29	18		3				8 31	
SIMCOE	1	1	453	19157 45	20	1189 97	103	5202 12	5102 31	41	3					19 34	
	2	2	166	4920 56	10	177 95	19	1782 56	1768 82	11	1	1				5 54	
	3	3	210	8042 16	19	672 26	33	3366 97	3112 50	15	1	1				1 50	
	4	4	323	11799 06	18	924 50	34	2753 56	2492 43	23						11 73	
	5	5	69	2309 95	19	1187 20	16	2118 20	1896 00	4		1				2 17	
	6	6	182	8683 74	22	1374 15	25	4358 44	4365 69	19	1		2	19 00		9 77	
	7	7	140	5359 14	8	418 64	38	2248 12	1922 15	4	1					3 91	
	8	8	197	7976 02	24	1396 93	32	3709 17	3672 29	18		3				8 31	
	9	9	26	680 50	4	130 73	10	592 93	580 95	1							
	10	10															

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.		$	c.
Brought forward ...	213	32483	1161119	01	2289	105560	72	4230	455587	06	447685	92	2181	234	51	116	1085	00		45		1133	48		1128	87
RENFREW	8	669	22045	06	18	648	49	78	8749	10	8891	11	47	5	3	1	7	00				26	13		.....	
SIMCOE	10	1766	68928	58	144	7432	33	310	26132	17	24913	14	136	7	6	2	19	00		.....		68	26		.....	
Carried forward ...	231	34918	1252092	65	2551	113641	54	4618	488468	33	481490	17	2364	246	60	119	1111	00		45		1227	87		1128	87

RETURN of Division Court Business. *Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgment and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of Actions of Replevin where the value of the (goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors Summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors Summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	1	156	4572	82	1	54	68	5	2191	09	2146	84	16											
	2	87	2485	29				1	893	06	774	71	2	11										
	3	240	7591	83	3	348	94	17	2858	00	2850	00	9											
	4	135	3519	11				12	2496	13	2372	04	3	2										
	5	77	3178	02	2	89	43	7	434	79	414	97	2	2										
	6	70	1833	52	4	131	85	6	356	83	356	83	2		4									
	7	46	1619	47	1	1395	00	3	946	35	944	05	2	1	1									
	8	62	1681	75				1	1018	45	1013	13	1	2	2									
	9	82	2149	20	3	105	75	3	776	34	753	59	2	1		1	12	00						
	10	98	2735	68	2	213	74	1	1149	45	1149	45	1	1										
	11	43	1556	77	2	153	15	1	648	25	716	97	5											
	12	55	1788	37	3	85	07	7	728	46	728	46												
THUNDER BAY	1	41	2421	23	2	58	11		159	76	159	76	4											
	2																							
	3																							
	4																							

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward.....	231	34918	1252092 65	2551	113641 54	4618	488468 33	481490 17	2364	246	60	119	1111 00	45	1227 87	1128 97
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.....	12	1151	34711 83	21	2577 61	64	16997 20	13721 04	50	23	.....	1	22 00	.....	32 52	.....
THUNDER BAY	4	41	2421 23	2	58 11	....	159 70	159 76	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	247	36110	1289225 17	2574	116277 26	4682	505625 23	495370 97	2418	269	60	120	1133 00	45	1260 39	1128 97

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the (goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund."		Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.			$	c.		$	c.
VICTORIA	1																									
	2		107	2758	32	17	791	87	10	1056	80	1073	80	5	1							3	32			
	3																									
	4		110	5279	37	6	288	22	2	1664	33	1563	58	11	2							6	12			
	5		263	12575	63	17	630	34	4	2846	94	2881	48	24	4	1						11	91			
	6		69	2808	00	6	186	48	9	1171	05	1217	27	11	1							4	37			
	7		173	4852	04	12	554	65	8	1344	33	987	55	3	4	1	1	4	00			2	67			
WATERLOO	1		321	11469	36	11	476	30	8	3868	56	4042	06	24	4							11	13			
	2		101	3343	41	6	146	86	5	2045	50	1080	15	6								3	36			
	3		248	6252	27	19	969	66	8	2437	76	2313	59	7								5	44			
	4		26	885	20	1	17	81		441	09	421	09	2								1	04			
	5		133	5789	64	5	537	64	2	2157	63	2244	70	23								8	54			
	6		62	2041	93	2	90	75	2	1098	97	1127	20	2								2	29			
	7		57	3320	84	1	49	37	3	1672	51	1672	51	9				1	12	00		3	57			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgment received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
Brought forward.....	247	36110	1289225	71	2574	116277	26	4682	505625	23	495370	97	2418	269	15	4	.....	120	1133	00	45	1260	39	.....	
VICTORIA	7	722	17273	36	58	2451	56	33	8083	45	7523	68	54	15	3	.....	.....	3	16	00	3	28	39	.....	
WATERLOO.....	7	948	33102	65	45	2288	39	28	13722	02	13801	30	73	4	.....	.....	.....	1	12	00	.....	35	37	.....	
Carried forward.....	261	37780	1339601	72	2677	121017	21	4743	527430	70	516695	95	2545	288	63			124	1161	00	48	1324	15	1128	97

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions.	The number of Suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $10.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $10.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund."	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
WELLAND	1	1	244	8503 31	23	1068 20	92	3264 50	3044 98	19	2	2	1	10 00			
	2	2	22	725 06	2	208 68	2	324 98	314 98	3	1						
	3	3	139	6052 70	13	680 10	19	2133 78	2196 06	13							
	4	4	167	5378 41	7	172 93	20	1447 82	1467 42	11		2		16 00			
	5	5	149	6043 48	11	653 30	17	1551 55	1551 55	8	2						
	6	6	114	3113 08	3	199 80	2	1152 14	1082 26	5							
WELLINGTON	1	1	467	16642 68	42	1926 69	37	7572 44	7297 62	30	3	2				15 27	
	2	2	21	875 57	1	30 83		316 05	309 30	2		1				0 92	
	3	3	35	1497 82	5	355 69	2	943 34	881 80	5						2 36	
	4	4	118	5290 15	4	54 88	22	1259 08	1279 08	7						4 57	
	5	5	110	3435 89	11	611 43	17	1539 16	1587 49	6	1		1	11 00		3 65	
	6	6	92	3468 12	8	95 18	8	842 35	772 35	13						3 46	
	7	7	44	1095 57	3	109 97	3	673 56	669 61	2						1 31	
	8	8	230	6376 38	21	223 19	9	3424 41	3293 14	13		2	1	10 00		9 30	
	9	9	69	1413 68	4	272 33	4	808 45	808 45	9						1 48	
	10	10	219	9067 92	27	1500 56	21	2803 32	2576 17	24						9 66	
	11	11	263	10013 27	27	1164 96	13	3904 22	3787 75	12	1	1	1	11 00		9 38	
	12	12	81	2371 28	4	190 68		655 26	617 32	5			3	22 00		4 13	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.					$	c.		$	c.	$	c.
Brought forward.....	261	37780	1339601	72	2677	121017	21	4743	527439	70	516695	95	2545	288	63	124	1161	00	48	1324	15	1128	97
WELLAND	6	835	29816	04	59	2973	01	152	9874	77	9657	25	59	5	4	1	26	00	.....	30	78	.....	
WELLINGTON	12	1749	62467	83	157	6536	39	136	24941	64	24260	08	128	5	7	6	54	00	.....	65	49	.....	
Carried forward.....	279	40364	1431885	59	2893	130526	61	5031	562247	11	550613	28	2732	298	74	131	1241	00	48	1420	42	1128	87

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number o Divisions.	The number of suits entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	The amount of Claims entered in Court exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses. $ c.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts. $ c.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court. $ c.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court. $ c.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors summoned.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned. $ c.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund." $ c.	Amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.
WENTWORTH	1	926	33844 59	52	2715 75	39	11683 37	12101 80	43	...	...	1	8 00	...	26 10	43 26
	2	135	4705 03	8	327 42	7	1632 76	1603 59	11	2	...	...	...	...	4 91	...
	3	34	896 24	3	93 26	...	381 00	381 08	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	90	2692 29	4	117 81	5	1773 66	1763 52	4	...	1	1	12 00	...	2 97	...
	5	35	1622 76	...	...	...	448 59	448 59	4	...	...	...	...	...	1 66	...
	6	49	1931 14	8	236 90	...	1014 53	1179 03	5	...	...	...	...	1	2 03	...
	7	24	610 53	3	267 97	3	669 62	669 62	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
	8	16	441 51	1	...	4	281 13	264 13	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
	9	603	20799 73	16	687 19	37	6920 85	5987 75	31	1	1	2	9 00	...	19 76	...
YORK	1	1898	91276 95	78	3217 89	432	24040 26	23476 51	233	2	1	3	31 00	...	96 41	845 05
	2	207	7433 91	13	636 83	39	2812 35	2671 38	12	...	...	...	3 00	...	8 19	...
	3	115	5180 41	9	591 98	30	1994 30	2018 55	14	1	...	4	46 00	...	7 78	...
	4	274	11667 78	31	1917 98	60	6464 45	6320 03	31	1	...	2	17 00	...	12 46	...
	5	77	3103 07	11	473 14	1	821 60	865 67	4	...	...	...	...	...	2 95	...
	6	136	4292 28	31	1129 15	8	1877 60	1789 22	13	...	...	...	...	...	5 98	...
	7	147	8086 35	8	149 66	28	2017 22	1872 00	36	...	...	...	...	...	10 86	...
	8	93	2866 58	6	46 50	19	1845 83	1795 95	4	1	...	...	...	...	2 98	...
	9	55	2376 25	4	330 81	33	1674 64	1623 47	3	2	...	1	11 00	...	2 76	...
	10	1893	77429 12	44	2277 60	535	18678 24	18787 42	173	...	3	7	54 00	...	78 85	1107 45

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of section 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Courts Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.
					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	279	40364	1431885 59	2893	130526 61	5031	562247 11	556613 28	2732	298	74	131	1241 00	48	1420 42	1128 87
WENTWORTH	9	1912	67553 82	95	4446 30	95	24805 60	24399 11	101	3	3	4	29 00	1	59 65	43 26
YORK	10	4895	213682 70	235	10971 54	1185	62216 49	61620 20	523	7	4	20	192 00	.....	229 22	1952 50
Grand Totals	298	47171	1713122 11	3223	145944 45	6311	649269 20	636631 59	3356	308	81	155	1462 00	49	1709 29	3124 63
Grand Totals of 1881	304	48585	1843034 21	3828	178212 57	7379	727905 81	706545 49	3744	306	118	223	1846 00	69	1800 85	2962 11
Grand Totals of 1880	300	71713	2377383 03	5436	199670 12	8007	894556 77	881023 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

List of all the Division Court Clerks, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Court is situate, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1883, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggings	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Collins	Bruce Mines.
	3	S. McLean	Little Current.
	4	W. S. Francis	Manitowaning.
	5	Jas. Fraser	Gore Bay.
Brant	1	Jos. Robinson	Brantford.
	2	E. C. Allworth	Paris.
	3	J. P. Galloway	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	E. G. Malcolm	Scotland.
	6	John Henderson	Onondaga.
Bruce	1	Wm. Collins	Walkerton.
	2	H. B. O'Connor	Teeswater.
	3	Jos. Barker	Kincardine.
	4	N. McKechnie	Paisley.
	5	Jas. McKinnon	Saugeen.
	6	Hugh Murray	Underwood.
	7	A. Neelands	Invermay.
	8	B. B. Miller	Wiarton.
	9	Jas. McLeod	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Eastnor.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	H. Riley	Richmond.
	3	John Fenton	Huntley.
	4	W. P. Taylor	Fitzroy Harbour.
	5	W. J. Beeman	North Gower.
	6	Ira Morgan	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Guy Leslie	Orangeville.
	2	Alex. McLachlin	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	G. McManus	Mono Mills.
	5	Alex. Richardson	Luther.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	Chas. Askew	St. Thomas.
	3	Chas. Askew	St. Thomas.
	4	E. McDiarmid	Rodney.
Essex	1	Jas. A. Stewart	Sandwich.
	2	J. H. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Colchester.
	5	Geo. A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	F. P. Boutellier	Belle River.
	7	John McCrae	Windsor.
	8	John Milne	Gosfield.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	William Robinson	Kingston.
	2	P. McKim	Cataraqui.
	3	C. Ruttan	Loborough.
	4	A. Grant	Verona.
	5	D. J. Walker	Inverary.
Grey	1	John Stephens	Owen Sound.
	2	David Jackson	Durham.
	3	Thos. Plunket	Meaford.
	4	T. J. Rorke	Heathcote.
	5	J. W. Armstrong	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	W. Mussen	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	S. K. Smith	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	C. A. Wastell	Haliburton.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	R. Balmer	Oakville.
	3	J. Holgate	Georgetown.
	4	J. Matthews	Acton.
	5	S. R. Lister	Nassagaweya.
	6	W. S. Bastedo	Burlington.
Hastings	1	R. C. Hulme	Belleville.
	2	D. R. Ketcheson	Wallbridge.
	3	H. Holden	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	G. D. Rawe	Madoc.
	7	A. S. Valleau	Deseronto.
	8	J. Sills	Canifton.
	9	J. Simmons	Trenton.
	10	D. Bentley	Marmora.
	11	E. James	Bridgewater.
	12	J. Wilson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	J. S. McDougall	Goderich.
	2	L. Meyer	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter	Brussels.
	5	T. Trivett	Exeter.
	6	Jno. Cooke	Dungannon.
	7	W. W. Connor	Bayfield.
	8	Jas. McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Jos. Cowan	Howick.
	10	M. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	John Lewis	Crediton.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. Duck	Morpeth.
	3	S. Wallace	Dresden.
	4	Geo. Young	Harwich.
	5	D. B. McDonald	Wallaceburg.
	6	Geo. Moore	Bothwell.
	7	D. R. Farquharson	Tilbury East.
Lambton	1	H. M. Pousette	Sarnia.
	2	J. D. Eccles	Watford.
	3	W. Webster	Florence.
	4	P. Cattanach	Sombra.
	5	T. R. K. Scott	Forest.
	6	T. Kirkpatrick	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Mooretown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolia.
	9	J. W. Brennan	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. H. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwan	Carleton Place.
	4	W. M. Keith	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Cowan	Pakenham.
	6	J. W. Manning	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. White	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascomb	Kemptville.
	5	E. H. Whitmarsh	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut	Delta.
	7	H. McCrae	Frankville.
	8	H. Kilborn	Newton.
	9	R. B. Alguire	Farmersville.
	10	D. H. Keeler	Spencerville.
	11	B. Colborn	North Augusta.
	12	F. A. Munro	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Charles James	Napanee.
	2	C. L. Rogers	Bath.
	3	J. J. Watson	Adolphustown.
	4	P. Johnstone	Camden East.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	H. Pultz	Wilton.
	7	T. Miller.	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	Jas. B. Secord	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Thos. Pearson	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Middlesex	1	W. I. McIntosh	London.
	2	Wm. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	J. Flanagan	McGillivray.
	4	C. J. Fox	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	J. English	Strathroy.
	7	N. Burdick	Dorchester.
	8	B. E. Sifton	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London East.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Muskoka	1	T. M. Bowerman	Bracebridge.
	2	J. H. Jackson	Severn Bridge.
	3	B. Phillips	Huntsville.
	4	R. G. Penson	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
Norfolk	1	W. R. Griffin	Simcoe.
	2	Ed. Matthews	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	C. S. Harris	Courtland.
	5	M. J. McCall	Vittoria.
	6	S. P. Mabee	Port Rowan.
	7	D. C. Brady	Houghton.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	F. Cubitt	Bowmanville.
	2	S. Wilmot	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	John Hunter	Millbrook.
	5	A. G. Boswell	Cobourg.
	6	H. Lawless	Grafton.
	7	W. Johnstone	Colborne.
	8	M. P. Ketchum	Brighton.
	9	R. R. Hurlbert	Workworth.
	10	T. R. Garratt	Wooler.
	11	D. Kennedy	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Z. Hemphill	Uxbridge.
	5	C. Burnham	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	F. J. Gillespie	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	M. F. Ainsley	Blenheim.
	3	D. Matheson	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwichville.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	J. Hodgson	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	R. H. Stewart	Parry Sound.
	2	H. Armstrong	McKellar P. O.
	3	E. Sweet	Ashdown.
	4	J. McKenzie	Beggsboro'.
	5	S. G. Best	Magnetawan.
	6	Me ton Carr	Commanda.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	Lewis Shain	Streetsville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	J. F. Warbrick	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	Thos. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	E. Long	St. Marys.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thos. Trow	Milverton.
	6	D. D. Hay,	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	R. W. Errett	Peterborough.
	2	J. A. Butterfield	Norwood.
	3	T. Campbell	Keene.
	4	S. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	C. R. D. Booth	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	Robt. Hall	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	W. Allison	Hawkesbury East.
	4	J. Van Bridger	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	R. Lawlor	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	A. H. Edwards	Rockland.
	11	J. S. Castleman	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	Wm. Young	Picton.
	2	Hy. Haight	Milford.
	3	J. Hamilton	Demorestville.
	4	E. Roblin	Ameliasburgh.
	5	J. B. Garratt	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	J. M. Cadman	Consecon.
	8	E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Renfrew	1	W. C. Irving	Pembroke.
	2	T. E. Thwaites	Beachburg.
	3	Geo. Eady, jr.	Renfrew.
	4	Geo. E. Neilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Bernard	Renfrew.
	6	Jas. Reeves	Eganville.
	7	Thos. Foran	Cobden.
	8	J. C. Gurney	Rockingham.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Simcoe	1	A. J. Lloyd	Barrie.
	2	H. W. Manning	Bradford.
	3	W. H. Dickson	Beeton.
	4	A. Dudgeon	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	D. R. McKay	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Steele.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	C. D. Chisholm	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	A. Archibald	Dickenson's Landing.
	5	J. W. Loucks	Morrisburg.
	6	J. N. Tuttle	Iroquois.
	7	W. J. Ridley	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	P. Stuart	Lancaster.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Monckland.
	12	J. R. McKenzie	Skye.
Thunder Bay	1	W. H. Laird	Prince Arthur's Landing.
	2	John Aikins	English River P. O.
	3	F. J. Appjohn	Rat Portage.
	4	F. Fowler	Fort Francis.
Victoria	1	G. W. Miller	Woodville.
	2	G. Cunningham	Fenelon Falls.
	3	J. Junkin	Bobcaygeon.
	4	W. Higginbotham	Omemee.
	5	O. J. McKibbin	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cummings	Oakwood.
	7	F. G. Miller	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	Otto Klotz	Preston.
	3	P. Keefer	Galt.
	4	W. D. Watson	Ayr.
	5	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	6	R. Morrison	Hawkesville.
	7	J. L. Wideman	St. Jacobs.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	E. Lee	Marshville.
	3	T. Newbigging	Fort Erie.
	4	J. A. Orchard	Drummondville.
	5	Geo. Keefer	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Wellington	1	A. A. Baker	Guelph.
	2	W. Leslie	Puslinch.
	3	D. L. Schultz	Rockwood.
	4	T. W. Thomson	Fergus.
	5	W. Tyler	Erin.
	6	W. P. McMicking	Elora.
	7	G. Allen	Glenallen.
	8	J. P. Jordan	Arthur.
	9	Guy Leslie	Orangeville.
	10	A. C. R. Saunders	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
	12	S. W. Fawcett	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	J. McMonies	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	A. G. Jones	Stony Creek.
	6	L. A. Gurnett	Ancaster.
	7	J. McClemont	Glanford.
	8	J. S. Taylor	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	J. Stephenson	Unionville.
	3	J. M. Lawrence	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	W. Fry	Sutton.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	John Paul	Weston.
	9	J. H. Richardson	Highland Creek.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Court is situate, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1883, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	John Dawson	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	James Mills	Bruce Mines.
	3	D. McKenzie	Little Current.
	4	J. Gorley	Manitowaning.
	5	E. H. Jackson	Gore Bay.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	A. Huson	Paris.
	3	G. S. Waite	South Dumfries.
	4	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	5	Charles Wheeland	Scotland.
	6	Matthew Day	Onondago.
Bruce	1	E. A. Healy	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Holywood.
		John McHardy	Teeswater.
	3	T. A. Loscombe	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	M. Hunter	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	John D. White	Invermay.
	8	H. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Donald McDonald	Ripley.
	10	Edward Barley	Eastnor.
Carleton	1	R. Hamilton	Ottawa.
		John Whitton	Ottawa.
	2	R. S. Wilmot	Richmond.
	3		
	4	R. T. Smith	Fitzroy.
	5	David Brown	North Gower.
	6	John Eastman	Osgoode.
	7	A. Wilson	Bell's Corners.
Dufferin	1	William Parsons	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bowes	Shelburne.
	3	A. Cauthers	Staunton.
	4	William Parsons	Orangeville.
	5	Robert Beales	Luther.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer
	2	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	3	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	4	Philip Smelz	West Lorne.
Essex	1	T. A. McKee	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		W. J. Sparks	Amherstburgh.
	3	George Mallott	Kingsville.
	4	P. Manning	Oxley.
	5	J. McGaw	Leamington.
	6	A. Bisson	Belle River.
	7	A. Botsford	Windsor.
		J. S. Askew	Windsor.
	8	George Matthews	Essex Centre.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	M. Furlong	Kingston.
		J. H. Gardner	Kingston.
	2		
	3	J. W. Freeman	Loughboro'.
	4	M. W. Price	Arden.
		Henry Sly	Verona.
		Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
	5	W. Walker	Inveraray.
		Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
		J. H. Macnamara	Storington.
Grey	1	Robert Edgar	Owen Sound.
	2	Thomas Meredith	Durham.
	3	Andrew Watt	Meaford.
	4	A. Mitchell	Clarksburgh.
	5	A. S. Vandusen	Flesherton.
	6	W. B. Simpson	Chatsworth.
Haldimand	1	E. J. Wigg	Caledonia.
	2		
	3	J. Clemow	Dunville.
	4	David Byers	Selkirk.
	5	E. W. Robins	Canboro'.
	6	F. Heartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
	2	W. Crosthwaite	Haliburton.
Halton	1	J. A. Frazer	Milton.
	2	S. Bell	Oakville.
	3	John Hayes	Georgetown.
	4	William Hemstreet	Milton.
	5	E. Chapman	Nassagawa.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	George W. Sills	Belleville.
	2	J. E. Bleecker	Frankford.
	3	A. D. Steele	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Sterling.
	6	Henry Bull	Madoc.
	7	G. J. Carter	Deseronto.
	8	D. Phillips	Phillipston.
	9	L. Cruckshank	Trenton.
	10	James C. Brown	Marmora.
	11	W. Ashley	Bridgewater.
	12	N. H. Stephenson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	John Knox	Goderich.
	2	J. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Thomas English	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	Robert Hagan	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	John Snell	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	E. Rossenburg	Zurich.
	11	J. Banes	Crediton.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	Chas. J. Moore	Chatham.
		T. H. Nelson	Chatham.
	2	Wm. Teetzel	Morpeth.
	3	Chas. Stephens	Dresden.
	4	W. R. Fellows	Rondeau.
		John A. Little	Rondeau.
	5	Thos. Fordham	Wallaceburgh.
	6	H. F. Smith	Bothwell.
		S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	D. Adams	Sarnia.
	2	J. T. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Thos. Mead	Florence.
		J. B. McDonald	Rutherford.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Massou	Lambton.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Moore.
	8	Tho. Sinclair	Petrolia.
	9	T. Cahill	Alveston.
Lanark	1	Jas. Patterson	Perth.
		D. McKenacher	Perth.
	2	Peter Kerr	Lanark.
		Robt. Watt	Lanark.
	3	Geo. McPherson	Carleton Place.
		J. McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls.
	5	Wm. Scott	Packenham.
	6	J. McPherson	Carleton Place.
		Jno. Slattery	Almont.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhail	Brockville.
		M. Hunter	Brockville.
	2	Jno. Stitt	Prescott.
		J. Jenkenson	Prescott.
	3	S. F. Grenizan	Gananoque.
	4	J. Dickinson	Kemptville.
	5	P. Dowdall	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denant	Delta.
		S. R. Ranson	Delta.
	7	Uriah Stone	Frankville.
		R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	W. G. Mitchell	Newboro'.
		W. S. Bilton	West Point.
	9	G. W. Brown	Farmersville.
	10	Wm. Still, jr.	Spencerville.
		David P. Snyder	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	N. Augusta.
	12	F. Thompson	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D. Dawson	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	5	P. Vanderwater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
		Dennis Craigen	Anglesea.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Lincoln	1	P. Hennigan	Niagara.
	2	J. S. Clement	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacey	Smithville.
	4	F. B. Rodgers	Bramville.
Middlesex	1	L. G. Willsie	Dorchester Station.
		John Burns	London East.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	G. W. Hodgins	McGillivray.
	4	J. Fitzallen	Delaware.
	5	David Gibb	Wardsville.
	6	F. Wilson	Strathroy.
	7	John Beverley	London East.
	8	A. Cumming	Avon.
	9	H. H. Scott	Township of London.
Muskoka	1	J. Westover	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	C. Peacock	Chaffey.
	4	Wm. Norris	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1		
	2	X. Ranger.	Mattawa.
Norfolk	1	N. Pegg	Simcoe.
	2	Edward Grace	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robt. Power	Delhi.
	5	A. Wood	Vittoria.
	6	O. J. McCall	Port Rowan.
	7	Thos. Peirce	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	P. Coleman	Bowmanville.
		Chas. Coleman	Bowmanville.
	2	J. M. Jackson	Kirby.
	3	Thomas Monaghan	Port Hope.
	4	Hy. Atkins	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Thomas Patterson	Grafton.
	7	John Reives	Colborne.
	8	T. B. Pake	Brighton.
	9	George H. Boyce	Warkworth.
	10	W. H. Richards	Wooler.
	11	Robt. Cook	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	J. H. Palmer	Whitby.
	2	C. H. Matthews	Brougham.
	3	Jas. D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	J. Baird	Cannington.
	6	Donald Ross	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Uptergrove.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Oxford	1	D. M. Perry	Woodstock.
	1	M. Vertue	Woodstock.
	2	S. D. Brown	Drumbo.
	3	James Brady	Ingersoll.
	4	Wm. Stroud	Norwichville.
	5	James Brady	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	T. W. George	Parry Sound.
	2	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	3	John Holton	Rosseau.
	4	John Boys	Beggsboro'.
	5	Allan Kennedy	Chapman Township.
	6	David Ricker, Sr.	Gurd Township.
Peel	1	Wm. Broddy	Brampton.
	2	R. Irwin	Streetsville.
	3	James McQuainn	Caledon.
	4	J. C. Switzer	Albion.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
	1	Thos. S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. W. Donaldson	S. Easthope.
	5	J. M. Scott	Melowton.
	6	J. B. Lorn	Listowell.
	6	Robt. Hay	Listowell.
Peterboro'	1	Chas Stapleton	Peterboro'.
	2	A. R. Anderson	Norwood.
	3	A. W. McIntyre	Keene.
	4	R. Chopins	Lakefield.
	5	Thos. Giles	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	Geo. Gale	L'Orignal.
	2	Thos. Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	P. Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	J. L. McKay	Plantagenet.
	5	Thos. McMillan	Cumberland.
	6	L. Goulest	Emburn.
	7	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	8	C. Gates	Fournier.
	9	Chas. Rivier	Alfred.
	10	Chas. Woodley	Rockland.
	11	E. M. Casselman	Cambridge.
Prince Edward	1	A. M. Buchanan	Pictou.
	2		
	3	Edwd. Nixon	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburgh.
	5	Thos. Jackson	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Hallowell.
	7		
	8	L. E. Rose	Wapoose.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Renfrew	1	H. Guppy	Pembroke.
		James Miller	Pembroke.
	2	A. Acheson	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beechburgh.
	3	S. O. Gorman	Renfrew.
	4	Wm. Wilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Burns	Dacre.
	6	M. J. Kearney	Eganville.
	7	Geo. Marshall	Coborn.
	8	John Hartney	Rockingham.
Simcoe	1	Alex. Morrow	Barrie.
		John Heaymouth	Barrie.
	2	Wm. Young	Lemonville.
	3	S. H. Washburn	Beeton.
	4	Robt. Jordan	Collingwood.
	5	Joseph Swan	Craighurst.
		James Martin	Medonte.
	6	J. G. Wilson	Orillia.
	7	John Orr	Sunnedale.
	8	F. M. Woolcock	Alliston.
	9	A. Sneath	Penetanguishene.
	10	Geo. B. Ormsby	Oro.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	J. H. Robertson	Martintown.
	2	S. R. McLeod	Alexandria.
	3	D. McDonell	Cornwall.
	4	H. Bush	Lunenburgh.
		L. Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburgh.
	6	W. L. Redmond	Iroquois.
	7	A. Redmond	South Mountain.
	8	Saml. Dellabough	South Finch.
	9	J. A. Robertson	Martintown.
	10	A. Stillmeyer	Chesterville.
	11	Peter McIntosh	Monckland.
	12	S. R. McLeod	Alexandria.
Thunder Bay	1	John Bourke	Prince Arthur's Landing.
	2	Joseph McKinnon	English River.
	3	H. H. McKay	Woodstock.
	4	Robt. Scott	Fort Francis.
Victoria	1	Benj. D. Seaman	Woodville.
	2	John Austin	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Thos. Cheetham	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Geo. A. Balfour	Omemee.
	5	Geo. McHugh	Lindsay.
	6	E. A. Bowes	Oakwood.
	7	John R. Graham	Victoria Road.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Waterloo	1	J. Klippert	Berlin.
	2	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	3	Thos. Field	Galt.
		John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	4	E. Bouchier	Washington.
	5	J. B. Cook	New Hamburgh.
	6	R. Thompson	Hawkesville.
	7	R. Thompson	Hawkesville.
Welland	1	Benj. Bearss	Welland.
		Caspy Ramey	Merrickville.
	2	Edwd. Henderson	Fort Erie.
	3	Geo. Graham	Drummondville.
	4	J. D. Fralick	Thorold.
	5	John Heenan	Thorold.
	6	A. Boyer	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	P. Spragge	Guelph.
	2	Thos. Ingram, jr	Puslinch.
	3	Wm. Hemstreet	Rockwood.
	4	Archd. McMillan	West Garafraxa.
	5	Jas. Broddy	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	Geo. Mellis	Glenallan.
	8	James Hay	Arthur.
	9	Wm. Parsons	Orangeville.
	10	J. Livingston	Harriston.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
	12	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	H. S. Nixon	Hamilton.
	2	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	Jno. Graham	Waterdown.
	4	R. Bauman	Rockton.
	5	S. Springster	Stony Creek.
	6	S. J. McConchie	Ancaster.
	7	James Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	James Boyes	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	J. W. Wingfield	Parkdale.
		St. John Severs	Toronto
	2	James Stewart	Toronto.
	3	James Stewart	Toronto.
	4	Wm. Malloy	Sharon.
	5	R. H. Sheppard	Georgina.
	6	Jas. W. Crossley	King.
	7	James Stewart	Toronto.
	8	James Stewart	Toronto.
	9	W. Lake	Highland Creek.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 87th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by Serpent River, including St. Joseph's and Cockburn Islands.

3.—Bounded west by Serpent River, and east by the eastern boundary of the District, including that part of the Island of Manitoulin lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Sheguindah, the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions to the line between lots number 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, together with all the islands in front, except Barrie Island and that part of Manitoulin not described as above.

4.—Consisting of all that part of Manitoulin lying east of Manitowaning and South Bays, and south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah, the 4th and 5th concessions of Bidwell, the 6th and 7th concessions of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18, thence southerly along said line to Lake Mindemoya, thence south-westerly along the shore of the said lake to the town line between Billings and Carnarvon, thence westerly along the said line and through the Township of Campbell, between the 6th and 7th concessions to the westerly boundary thereof, thence southerly along said boundary to the shores of Lake Huron.

5.—Being composed of all that part of Manitoulin Island not contained in Divisions 3 and 4, and of Barrie Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described.

2.—The Town of Paris, and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr Tract west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford, and lots numbers 1 to 5 inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

6.—The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton, and east of Fairchild's Creek.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton, the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions and Village of Lucknow, and all of Kinloss Township not in No. 9.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

All the Township of Elderslie except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying south of the 10th concession of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6.—The Village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, and the Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron and that part of the Township of Kinloss, described as follows:—

Commencing at the boundary line between said Townships of Huron and Kinloss at a point at which the blind line between the 12th concession of said Township of Kinloss and the third range south of the Durham Road in the said Township of Kinloss commences; thence in an easterly direction along said blind line to the westerly side of the Goderich Gravel Road, or the 10th side line of said Township of Kinloss; thence along

said 10th side line in a southerly direction to the boundary line of the County of Huron: thence in a westerly direction along said last-mentioned boundary to the said line between Huron and Kinloss aforesaid; thence northerly along said last-named boundary line to the place of beginning.

10.—All of the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lots 15 inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6 inclusive, Ottawa front and the Islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—All the Township of Goulbourn; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough; all that portion of the Township of Nepean, south of the River Goodwood; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof, north of the same river, to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last-mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntley, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5 inclusive in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower; Long Island in the Rideau River and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa and the part of the said township lying south of the River Goodwood, and concessions 4, 5 and 6 north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in said last-mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and Townships of Malden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Malden Street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—Belle River and the Township of Tilbury West and Rochester.

7.—Town of Windsor and Township of Sandwich East and Maidstone, north of the Middle Road.

8.—All that part of the Township of Maidstone lying south of the Middle Road ; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot Street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307 ; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden Street and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1.—City of Kingston, comprising the City of Kingston, Townships of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburgh.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro, comprising the Townships of Loughboro and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Township of Portland and the townships in rear of County.

5.—Sunbury, comprising the Townships of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound; the Village of Brooke; and the Townships of Darby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, and the Townships of Bentinck, Egremont, Normanby and Glenelg, except the part of Glenelg being composed of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, which ranges form part of the Fifth Division.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and the west half of the Township of Euphrasia.

4.—The Township of Collingwood, the east half of Euphrasia and the east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Townships of Artemesia and Proton; the west half of Osprey and that part Glenelg consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

6.—The Townships of Holland and Sullivan.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Wier; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line; the Dennis Tract, and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, excepting that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13; the Young Tract and the lands of the late Robert Wier and the late Richard Martin, Esquires; the first range of Oneida north of Cayuga line; also the Dennis Tract and river lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Canboro, and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherborne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Monmouth, Cardiff, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Trafalgar from the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the New Survey west to the township line, and from the line between lots 18 and 19 in the Old Survey, also westerly to the town line.

2.—The remaining part of the Township of Trafalgar east of the limits of division No. 1.

3.—The five easterly concessions of the Township of Esquesing.

4.—The six westerly concessions of the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville.

2.—To comprise all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies east of the line between lots No. 6 and 7 in the several concessions, and south of the 9th concession.

3.—The Township of Tyendenaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 6th concession.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lots 25 in the different concessions, south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 5th concession of said Township.

7.—The village of Deseronto.

8.—The Township of Thurlow.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot No. 7 in each of the concessions of the said township, including Mill Island.

10.—The Township of Marmora Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Herschel, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Carlow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Mayo and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions in said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division Court to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Township of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East; that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said Township; that part of the Township of Harwich, north of 5th and 6th concession line by the eastern boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession west to the side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said Township north of the said last-mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East, north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road) and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said Township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 7; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line, and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession by the eastern boundary, and south of the third concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the Lake shore through lot 147 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham north-west of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Orford, north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Zone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East, south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskil en.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brooke.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and all that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12, in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot number 18 inclusive of the Township of Augusta and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the first, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lot numbers 11 in all the concessions to the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance for road between them), lots numbers 1 to 10 inclusive in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession and west of lots number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lots numbers 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession and east of the commons between lots numbers 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots numbers 1 to 10 inclusive in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, third, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and islands therein, within the exterior side lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province of Canada.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburgh lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh, and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburgh.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that part of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalador, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham and Denbigh.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham, (including the City of St. Catherines, the Village of Merriton and Port Dalhousie,) and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Village of Grimsby and Beamsville ; the Township of Clinton, and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and the 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—The City of London, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, and south to the River Thames ; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames ; north to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions ; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames ; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Village of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions ; and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Deleware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the 2nd concession ; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line ; and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots number 42 and 43, not included in the first division : with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames ; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—The Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe ; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions ; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession, and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames ; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15 ; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the 2nd concession, and thence east of the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions: that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots numbers 14 and 15.

9.—The Town of London East; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the side-road between lots 12 and 13; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge and the Townships of McCaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt situated west of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1.—Comprising the whole of the District.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and six, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line between lots 12 and 13, including that part of the Town of Simcoe within the same.

2.—The Township of Townsend.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Township of Walsingham.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—All that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line between lots Nos. 12 and 13 in said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Village of Uxbridge.

5—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concession thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprises the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford not comprised in the 1st Division ; the Town of Ingersoll, and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham west of the Middle Town Line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg, and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Village of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Darling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson, and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferrie and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—The Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith, and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrick, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Strong, and the Townships east of Strong, and all that portion of the district lying to the east of the west boundary of Chapman, produced to the French River.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope, west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope, west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore, north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford road; and all the Township of Ellice, from the 1st to the 13th concessions, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford road and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanchard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton, comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and north to the 8th concession, inclusive with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from lots No. 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the first concession, and from lots No. 27 to No. 36, both numbers inclusive, in and from the second to the eighteenth concessions, both concessions inclusive of said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15, and 16 of the Township of Ellice, and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive of the 1st concession, and lots No. 1 to No. 26, inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon; and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee, lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession; and that part of said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; and all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered ten; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered ten; and also of the Village of Lakefield and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longeuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the first concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprises all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from the front of the third concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Plantaganet, and that part of the Township of South Plantaganet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprises the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the municipality of Hawkesbury Village within the same.

8.—Comprises the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township,) and also that portion of the Township of South Plantaganet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1.—The town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the carrying place; 1st concession south-east of the carrying place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gore "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Townships of Hallowell; Block "I," the concessions north and east of East Lake and Gore "B," in the Township of Athol, and the 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A," in the Township of North Marysburgh, and 1st concession south-west of Green Point, to the end of Carman's Point in Sophiasburgh.

2.—The Township of South Marysburgh and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburgh.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburgh, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession south-west of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying east of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of said lot No. 7, in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," second and third concessions of said Tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 5, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Martsland's Gore the concession north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburgh.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Head, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive; and also all those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce, lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath, lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross from the 5th to the 9th concession, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythfield, Brougham and Matawatchan.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algona, North Algona, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliff, Raglan, Lyndoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1.—The Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawassaga River; that portion of the Township of Oro lying west of the 3rd concession and south of lots numbers 13 in the 1st and 2nd concessions; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots numbers 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots numbers 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots numbers 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga river; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the townships of North Orillia, South Orillia, and Matchedash; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying east of the 10th concession; that portion of the Township of Tay lying east of the 10th concession; the Islands in Lakes Huron and Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described, lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18, in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the 11 concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25, in the 8th concession thereof.

9.—The Villages of Penetanguishene and Midland; the Township of Tiny; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny and to that part of the Township of Tay forming part of the Ninth Division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Oro, except that portion lying west of the 3rd concession and south of lots Nos. 13, in the 1st and 2nd concessions.

NOTE.—Each of the said several Divisions shall include all allowances for road embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlettenburgh, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry,

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburgh, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meredian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meredian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island.

2.—At present all business should be through the Clerk of Division 1.

3.—That part of the District composed of the territory to the north of the south-easterly shore of the Lake of the Woods, and a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Rapid Portage to the north end of Lake Manitou ; thence in an easterly direction, to the south end of the lake known as the lake where the river bends ; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the said meredian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island intersects the Canada Pacific Railway at the south-west angle of Hawk Lake.

4.—The territory lying south and east of the Lake of the Woods, and of the said line.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz. : of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships : all of the townships of Fenelon except that portion lying east of the Skugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Skugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River and that part of the Upper Block of said Township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19, in the in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession ; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23 in said 12th concession to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of lot No. 18, in the 7th concession ; thence along the western limits of said lot No. 18, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 12th concession ; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 22 to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

5.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

6.—The Township of Wellesley.

7.—The Township of Woolwich.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 5th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the western limit of the Township to the south-east angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133 to the northern boundary of the township, including the Town of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Townships of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, except the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the municipality of the Village of Elora; and lots numbers 19 and upwards, belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of the first seven concessions of the Townships of Peel and Maryboro.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road; lot 16 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 12 east of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from lots 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B," of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

12.—Consists of concessions 8 to 17, both inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro'; and concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of line between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverley.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

6.—The whole of the Township of Ancaster.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of line between lots 14 and 15, and that part of Hamilton City west of Hughson Street.

COUNTY OF YORK.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street.

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lot 1 to 10, inclusive; together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lot 1 to 10, inclusive; and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11, northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Township of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Township of King and the Incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge Street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—The Township of Scarboro', and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge Street, and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto west of Yonge Street.

(No. 80.)

Return shewing the assessed value of property in each school section for the year 1883. The amount raised in each section for ordinary school purposes, with the rate on the dollar for the same year. The amount received by each section from the Government Grant for the same year. The length of time in said year the schools in each section were kept open. The class of certificate held by the teacher in each section, and, so far as practicable, the area of acres in each section, or generally, about the number of acres in each section. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated February 27th, 1884, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario or any member thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any officer thereof, respecting any claim for arrears or annuities due to the Indians, or the Dominion, on behalf of the Indians, under Treaties for relinquishing of Territorial rights on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, known as the "Robinson Treaties."

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, March, 1884.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FOR COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION, RESPECTING ARREARS OR ANNUITIES DUE TO INDIANS, ETC., ETC.

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 23rd February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th instant, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing two memorials from the Indians of the north shore of Lake Huron and the great Manitoulin Island, praying for increased compensation for lands ceded by them in 1850.

I am directed to inform you that the matter will be submitted to His Excellency's consideration through the Commissioner of Crown Lands for this Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. C. PATTESON,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable The Secretary of State,
(Indian Branch) Provinces, Ottawa.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 14th October, 1874.

The undersigned has had under consideration a despatch from the Under-Secretary of State of the Dominion, dated 22nd August, 1873, enclosing, for the consideration of this Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in reference to complaints made by the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, parties to the treaties concluded by the Hon. W. B. Robinson in 1850; that certain provisions of those treaties had not been carried out.

In the Order in Council it is directed that the Government should be moved to take such steps in the matter as under the circumstances might seem to them to be just on the part of the Province of Ontario.

The complaint made by the Indians is of the omission to carry out a stipulation in the Treaties of 1850, that in case the territory ceded by the Indians should at any future period produce an amount which would enable the Government, without incurring loss, to increase the annuities secured to the Indians, these annuities should be augmented, subject to certain conditions.

The undersigned presumes that this matter was brought under the notice of this Government with the view of contending that upon this Province devolves the burden of any increase of the annuities.

The undersigned respectfully submits that there is no sufficient ground for this contention.

Under the British North America Act and the Dominion Act, 36 Vic., cap. 30, the Dominion assumed the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the time of the Union, except so far as the general language of Sec. 111 of the British North America Act is controlled by Sec. 109, which subjects the property of every province to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Province.

The lands now in question were not subject to any trust. Legally, they were the property of the Crown before the surrender.

The so-called title of the Indians was one of courtesy only, and was by the treaties extinguished absolutely in order that these lands might be opened up for settlement, and that patents might be issued therefor to purchasers.

It was not contemplated that the annuities should be a lien upon the lands, the liability for the amount of the annuities being assumed as a charge upon the entire revenue of the Province. Besides the policy of the British North America Act was to place all matters relating to the Indians under the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament and Government, and not to leave the rights of these people to depend on or to be dealt with by the Provincial authorities.

The undersigned has received information from the Crown Lands Office that the amount received before confederation in respect of the lands on the north shore of Lake Superior was about $110,000. The amount so received in respect of the east and north shores of Lake Huron, the undersigned has not been able to ascertain. But there is no doubt that enough has been received to entitle the Indians to the increased annuities which they claim.

The question of the liability of Ontario in respect of the Indian annuities was fully discussed by the respective counsel for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, before the arbitrators appointed under the British North America Act, and the undersigned is of opinion that the arguments which were advanced by counsel then representing Ontario, and which were afterwards printed, establish conclusively that this Province is not liable to be charged with the Indian annuities.

If the Dominion Government is advised that the lands in question are subject to a trust, the undersigned would suggest that the point should be forthwith submitted to the Court of Chancery on a statement of facts concurred in by the Governments concerned, or that the Dominion Government should settle with the Indians without prejudice to any question as to what Government ought ultimately to pay the proposed increase.

O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the thirtieth day of October, 1874.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with reference to an order of His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council, dated 9th July, 1873, respecting complaints made by the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, parties to the treaties concluded by the Honourable W. B. Robinson in 1850, that certain provisions of those treaties had not been carried out.

The Committee concur in the said report, and advise that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Honourable the Secretary of State, for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st October, 1874.

On account of lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, embracing in the Treaty of the 7th September, 1850, moneys to the amount of about $382,000 have been received on account of mining locations on unsurveyed lands of timber, and of sales of lands in the surveyed townships, viz., $110,000 before, and $272,000 since Confederation in 1867.

It may be mentioned that there was a similar treaty of the same date with the Ojibeway Indians, on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Huron, but as the boundary of the territory on the east of the lake, commencing at Penetanguishene, is undefined, the wording of the Treaty being, "All unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West, to which they (the Indians) have any just claims," this Department would be unable to supply any information with regard to moneys derived from lands until the eastern boundary of the said tract be defined, which can, it may be presumed, be done by the Indian Department at Ottawa.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 9th December, 1875.

SIR,—Having reference to the application of the Under-Secretary of State, requiring certain information connected with the Indian Treaties of September, 1850, and the reports thereon of the 30th October, 1874, transmitted to your Department on the 2nd of the following month, will you have the goodness to obtain from the Department of the Minister of the Interior (Indian Branch) the information there required with regard to the limits of the treaty relating to the eastern and north shores of Lake Huron?

The Minister of the Interior has recently renewed an enquiry which cannot be answered in the absence of the information alluded to above.

I have, etc.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

The Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to furnish this Department at your earliest convenience with a statement shewing the net proceeds annually realized from the lands ceded by the Indians of Lake Huron under the Treaty of the 9th September, 1850; also from the lands ceded by the Indians of Lake Superior under the Treaty of the 7th September, 1850.

The statement should embrace the period between the year the treaties were made and the date when the net annual receipts exceeded the amount of $4 per head of the Indians entitled to receive annuity, the average number of whom may be stated at 4,000.

I have, etc.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 25th September, 1877.

SIR,—Having reference to the subject of your letter of the 21st inst. (No. 5,045), I beg to send herewith the copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, which explains the reason why the information required cannot at present be supplied.

To that letter an answer does not appear to have been received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Indian Branch, Ottawa.

SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 1st October, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to this Department, having reference to an

application of the Under-Secretary of State requiring certain information connected with the Indian Treaties of September, 1850; and also a copy of the report of the 30th October, 1874.

These copies were inadvertently omitted to be forwarded to you at the time of their receipt.

I have to request you to be good enough to furnish the information sought for at your earliest convenience.

I have, etc.

J. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

13TH FEBRUARY, 1878.

SIR,—I am desired by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs to call your attention to the letter addressed to you on the 21st of November last, and to previous correspondence on the same subject, and to request that you will have the goodness to cause the information asked for therein relative to the net proceeds annually realized from the lands ceded by the Ojibeways of Lake Huron under the Treaty of the 9th September, 1850, to be furnished to this Department with the least possible delay.

I am, etc.,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 19th February, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., asking for a return of the net proceeds annually realized from the lands ceded by the Ojibeways of Lake Huron, under the Treaty of 9th September, 1850, and to state that the matter will receive attention as soon as possible after the prorogation of the Provincial Legislature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honourable,
The Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 16th August, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer you to the letter from this Department of 13th May last, and previous correspondence, relative to certain information required respecting the net proceeds annually realized from the lands and timber thereon, ceded by the Ojibeways of Lake Huron, under Treaty of 9th September, 1850. I have the honour to again request that this information may be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

I have, etc.,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

T. H. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner, Crown Lands,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 21st August, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., asking for a return of moneys received as revenue from, and of moneys disbursed in connection with, certain lands ceded to the Province of Ontario by the Ojibeway Indians of the north shores of Lakes Superior, Huron and Nipissing, under the Robinson Treaties of the 7th and 8th September, 1850; and to say, in reply, that the required return has been for some time in the course of preparation, and will be completed and forwarded to your Department as quickly as the pressing duties of this Department will permit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th December, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had hoped to have got away this week, but I am detained here. I trust, however, to be in Toronto very soon after the commencement of the new year.

* * * * * * * *

The other point refers to the receipts from the sales of Indian lands on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, in connection with the Robinson Treaty. These lands have been sold by the Crown Lands' Department, Ontario, since Confederation, and the Dominion Government have to pay, under the Treaty, the difference, yearly, between 93 cents and $4 a head, some $11,000. We claim that the surplus arising over the costs of surveys, &c., should be paid to us to meet the annuities; the full particulars are known to your Crown Lands' officials, and, in the year 1879, were presented as a Return to the Dominion Parliament.

Yours, etc.,

J. M. COURTNEY.

Hon. S. C. WOOD, Toronto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 28th December, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg again to refer to your letter of 20th inst., with reference, amongst other matters, to the sale of the Indian lands on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and in which you call my attention to the Robinson Treaty.

Without questioning or consenting to the proposition of payment on the part of the Government of the Province of Ontario, I must ask you to define where those lands are, as the Robinson Treaty embraces territory on Lake Superior west, as well as east, of the line claimed formerly by the Dominion, but now by the Government of Manitoba.

I am, etc.,

S. C. WOOD.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am not well up in the boundary matter, so I enclose copies of the Robinson Treaty that you may see for yourself the location of the lands. Your Crown Lands' Department can tell you all about it, as they have rendered Returns to the Department of the Interior, or rather to that of the Indians. I'll send you a copy of the Return of 1879 as soon as I can get it from the House of Commons.

* * * * * * * *

Yours, etc.,

J. M. COURTNEY.

Hon. S. C. WOOD, M.P.P., Toronto.

TORONTO, February 4th, 1884.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you could furnish me with an explanation of the charge of $140,800, "arrears of payments to Indians under Robinson Treaty," and of the $303,280, capitalization of annuities in Schedule C. in the accounts of the late Province of Canada with the Dominion. I have not been able to discover any such charge in the various statements of the debt of the late Province of Canada published in the Dominion Public Accounts. In the same page in the Schedule $999,835.55 is charged for capitalization of annuities, in which is included $700,280 of Indian annuities. I should be obliged if you could direct me to any statements published, showing what these arrears consist of, when they accrued and were unpaid, and what are the annuities payable by the late Province which are capitalized. If no such statements are published, I should be obliged if you could give me this information. An early answer will oblige,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa.

TORONTO, February 20th, 1884.

SIR,—I wrote you last on the 4th inst., on the subject of the arrears of payment and capitalization of annuities to Indians under the Robinson Treaty, to which letter I have not yet received a reply. I have also to call your attention to the omission, in the statement of accounts submitted, to credit this Province with the Land Improvement Fund on Crown lands sold between 14th June, 1850, and 6th March, 1861, which had been paid to the late Province of Canada prior to confederation. This fund belongs to the municipalities, and they are making urgent enquiries as to when it is to be paid. I understand from Mr. Wood, the late treasurer, that it was arranged with you that this fund would be treated and dealt with in the same manner as the Land Improvement Fund and Common School lands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

(No. 82.)

Return of Copies of all correspondence and communications between the junior Judge of the County of Ontario, any other person, and the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, with regard to the conduct of one J. P. Foley, Esquire, of Mara, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1884.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Immigration Department, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883:—

As compared with 1882, there was a considerable decrease in the aggregate number of immigrants landed at Quebec, especially from the Continent of Europe and from Scotland. Owing to the assistance granted by the Imperial Government, there was an increase in the number of immigrants from Ireland. There was a very large decrease in the number that passed from Quebec through this Province to the United States, and there was in consequence an increase of nearly twenty per cent. in the number which settled in Ontario, while the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces got rather more than their ordinary share.

IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

As was stated in my Report for last year, Major Gaskell, on behalf of the Imperial authorities, visited Canada in the latter part of 1882, and conferred with the Government of the Dominion and with the Government of Ontario, with a view to making arrangements for the proper reception at Toronto, and other centres of population, of the emigrants proposed

to be assisted to this country from the congested districts of Ireland. Acting upon the understanding which was arrived at with that officer, the Imperial authorities and the Tuke Committee during the season of 1883 forwarded a number of emigrants to Ontario. Among them there were some individuals who, from having been misled by representations with regard to work and wages made to them before leaving for Canada, failed to husband the money given to them on landing at Quebec, and refused to avail themselves of reasonable offers of employment. As a result of this improvidence, some of these people were unable to maintain more than a precarious existence through the summer and fall, and as outdoor employment became scarcer with the approach of winter, they were thrown upon the charity of the citizens of Toronto. Others of this class, who on arrival here had been sent to good situations in the rural districts, left them and returned to Toronto, spending in the payment of return fares as much of their remaining "landing money" as would have paid a year's rent for a house and garden in the country. The majority of those immigrants who had remained in Toronto from the date of their arrival, and of those who came back to it during the summer and fall, settled in the western part of the city, chiefly on Conway, Claremont and Hope Streets, and formed quite a "colony." About the end of October last, the welfare of these people became a matter for public solicitude, and it was deemed expedient by the Department to make a thorough investigation of their condition. Some sixty-five or seventy families were visited, and of these, eight families, comprising forty or fifty souls, were found to be unable under ordinary circumstances to provide for themselves. Some of these families might have been in fair circumstances had their bread-winners who, in the expectation of obtaining high wages had gone to Thunder Bay and to other points on Lake Superior, remained at work at such remuneration as could be got in other sections of the Province. After reaching there they only stayed long enough to earn sufficient money to pay their passages back to Toronto, where, unfortunately, little or no employment could be had.

The causes that have led to the temporary failure of these immigrants may be briefly stated, as (1) their refusal to accept reasonable rates of wages, (2) the misuse of the money paid them (£1 per head) on landing, which was generally spent before they would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of them (as already mentioned) were physically unfitted for laborious and remunerative employment in this country.

The experience of the past season, with regard to the immigration from Ireland, assisted by the Imperial Government and the Tuke Fund Committee, has shown the necessity of imposing more stringent conditions than those which have hitherto been enforced in reference to the classes of Immigrants sent out; and the Department has, therefore, given timely notice to Major Gaskell, and also to Mr. Hodgkin, representing the Tuke Fund, that hereafter Immigrants from the workhouses or unions will receive no assistance by way either of free meals or of railway passes; and further, that the Department will not assume the responsibility of finding employment for them. The evils which have, to some extent, been felt as a result of the influx of these classes would doubtless have been greater had not an agent been sent by the Province to superintend, and, as far as possible, to modify this immigration. It was considered important, in connection with the work of the several committees engaged at home, to discourage the

immigration of unsuitable classes as to encourage those likely to better their own circumstances, and assist in developing the resources of this Province. Mr. W. H. Higgins was, therefore, early in the season sent to Ireland, to whose other duties was added that of assisting in the selection of immigrants to be forwarded by this Committee and the Imperial Commissioners, and as far as possible to limit the selection of the classes of immigrants unsuited to the country.

Mr. D. D. Hay, who, some years ago, acquired considerable experience in emigration matters, was employed for a part of last summer in promoting emigration from Scotland and the north of England, where he disseminated a large amount of information by means of lectures and of printed matter. It is believed that the information thus diffused will have the effect of inducing many excellent emigrants to make Ontario their home during the ensuing season. His Report will be found in the appendices at page 4.

Farm Labourers.

As in the previous year, the demand at the various agencies for farm labourers was far in excess of the supply, and consequently wages ranged high during the summer and autumn. There were instances of single men obtaining $160 for eight months with maintenance. Almost an unlimited number of experienced single farm hands could find ready employment at good wages. The high wages paid to general labourers throughout the Province could not fail to affect the relations of farmers and farm hands. It is to be feared that the supply of this class is becoming smaller year by year, as the rural districts of the British Islands are depleted of their inhabitants. The wages of farm labourers in Scotland are now fully as high as those in Ontario, but there is one advantage in favour of the latter, which is of great importance, viz. :—That a farm labourer in Ontario may soon become the employer of labour, while his brother-workman in Scotland scarcely cherishes such a hope.

In response to circulars and a series of twelve questions addressed to the clerks of over seven hundred municipalities (city, town, village and township) in the Province, with reference to the rates of wages, and the extent of the demand for immigrant labour, four hundred and six replies were received.

In more than half (230) of the municipalities which responded, the demand for farm hands was in excess of the supply. General labourers and mechanics were in request only at a few points where exceptional circumstances had created a temporary demand. The demand for female domestic servants was general in both town and country.

In reply to the question, "*About how many families, averaging three workers to each, could find employment in your municipality as farm or general labourers?*" the returns indicated that between two and three thousand such families could have been advantageously settled in the Province had it not been for the very general scarcity of house accommodation.

It was also shewn by the answers received that in only seventy-nine townships was it customary to provide cottages for farm hands, and in nearly all of these the practice prevailed only to a very limited extent, while in many of them it was just being introduced. The absence of house accommodation for farm hands with families is one of the

principal drawbacks to the steady supply throughout the year of farm help at reasonable wages, and contributes greatly to the depression and disorganization of the labour market throughout the Province in the winter season.

The average rate of wages for farm hands may be stated (from rates given in the returns received) at $12.50 to $15 per month, with maintenance, the year round. Very few farmers engage hands by the year without board. For a seven months' engagement (from 1st April to 1st November), experienced hands command $20 per month, and during the two or three busiest months of the year from $25 to $35, or even more, with board in each case.

Female Domestic Servants.

During the Immigration season at Quebec, two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight female domestic servants received free railway passes from that port to various places in Ontario. There were others who paid their own fares, but their number cannot be ascertained. All those able and willing to work received ready employment at good wages. It is expected that a large number of girls will be sent out during the ensuing season by Rev. Mr. Bridger and others.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1882 and 1883 respectively, were as follows :—

1882—Steerage passengers, 41,958 ; Cabin, 4,136	46,094
1883—Steerage passengers, 41,076; Cabin, 3,968	45,044
Decrease in 1883	1,050
Total arrivals at Halifax in 1883	8,475
Total arrivals at Quebec in 1883	45,044
Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1883	53,519
Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1882	54,817
Decrease in 1883	1,298

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 respectively :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432
1877.	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	11,654
1878.	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	13,055
Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1879.	12,169	2,894	3,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880.	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,291
1881.	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233
1882.	10,873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	22,691
1883.	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	27,119

The above table shews an increase of 4,428 in 1883 as compared with 1882.

The total arrivals in and departures from Ontario, in 1882 and 1883 respectively, were as follows :—

Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1882—34,020	66,515	100,535	77,844	22,691
1883—29,728	67,787	97,515	70,396	27,119
			Increase in 1883	4,428

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 were distributed through its respective Agencies as follows :—

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton	London	Total.
1877.	431	743	2,534	6,590	1,356	11,654
1878.	416	746	4,602	6,348	943	13,055
1879.	608	1,134	9,509	10,639	2,517	24,407
1880.	767	1,363	7,094	8,241	1,826	19,291
1881.	977	2,187	7,779	6,227	1,063	18,233
1882.	2,248	5,473	8,404	5,365	1,201	22,691
1883.	2,670	3,984	11,233	7,535	1,697	27,119

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs as having arrived and settled in Ontario :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Ottawa and Ports within its Agency	1,029	842	768	721	No return.	1,133	1,123 1,395*
Kingston do	1,770	649	566	589	859	958	1,001
Toronto do	1,412	837	716	646	1,145	1,546	1,622
Hamilton do	.....	674	959	748	930	1,138	1,366
London do	2,014	1,883	1,411	2,731	4,033	6,740	6,868
Total	6,255	4,885	4,420	5,435	6,967	11,515	13,378

Increase in 1883, through Customs 4,548

* Sent from Quebec direct to other places within the Ottawa Agency.

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons who arrived at the undermentioned Ports of Entry, with value of their effects, from the United States, for settlement in the Province of Ontario, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1883.

Ports of Entry.	Total reported	Nationalities.					Sexes.			Value of Effects.
		Canadians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
										$ c.
Amhertsburg	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	46	42	125	11,935 00
Belleville	179	146	8	.....	7	18	55	59	65	7,650 00
Brighton	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	235 00
Brockville	309	201	10	24	6	68	90	97	122	18,371 00
Cornwall	255	135	19	4	27	70	52	55	148	7,020 00
Cramahe	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	9	860 00
Cobourg	46	24	12	.....	.....	10	10	17	19	1,610 00
Chatham	347	231	36	2	16	62	100	95	152	9,960 00
Collingwood	61	36	3	.....	2	20	17	15	29	1,865 00
Clifton	253	94	45	27	4	83	71	95	87	15,702 00
Colborne	44	29	.....	.....	.....	15	11	13	20	1,645 00
Darlington	24	17	.....	.....	.....	7	7	9	8	2,017 00
Erie	289	67	69	18	7	128	75	72	142	11,211 00
Goderich	36	14	5	2	10	5	12	12	12	855 00
Gananoque	54	33	.....	.....	.....	21	18	17	19	2,664 00
Hamilton	666	172	179	60	34	221	196	199	271	36,045 00
Kingston	245	144	.....	2	.....	99	59	77	109	8,516 00
London	407	155	89	35	13	115	117	128	162	22,753 00

Morrisburgh	28	7	.....	1	.....	20	1	27	56	2,065 00
Napanee	86	55	8	2	5	16	23	28	35	1,867 00
Newcastle	18	4	4	.....	2	8	11	7	.....	627 00
Niagara	158	9	133	12	.....	4	19	10	129	2,145 00
Ottawa	353	264	35	20	8	26	91	100	162	12,458 00
Oshawa	32	20	.....	8	.....	4	9	8	15	2,338 00
Owen Sound	52	37	3	.....	5	7	12	13	27	1,773 00
Prescott	178	88	11	17	7	55	49	51	78	6,060 00
Port Hope	113	87	12	*nil.*	*nil.*	14	28	28	57	3,944 00
Picton	27	16	1	2	.....	8	10	11	6	480 00
Sarnia*	3,794	3,219	163	99	81	232	1,427	907	1,460	104,518 00
St. Thomas	480	205	64	26	29	156	139	138	203	29,810 00
Stratford	311	63	88	23	60	77	105	96	110	14,992 00
Saugeen	25	15	.....	.....	3	7	8	7	10	1,395 00
Trenton	64	39	.....	5	6	14	23	20	21	2,403 00
Toronto	1,509	473	447	123	52	414	491	448	570	130,555 00
Whitby	34	23	.....	.....	.....	11	8	9	17	1,390 00
Windsor	1,255	694	119	20	10	412	374	403	478	5,3601 00
Total	11,980	6,851	1,563	532	394	2,640	3,814	3,329	4,837	533,295 00

* The Collector at Sarnia made no return for 1883 ; the above figures are for 1882.

DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary.

The value of the effects of the Immigrants reported through Customs was :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Ottawa	$ 24,517	No return	$ 36,695	45,974
Kingston and ports within its Agency	18,850	$ 38,056	34,549	38,246
Toronto do do	61,552	84,837	133,592	134,153
Hamilton do do	44,435	44,479	55,190	65,103
London do do	109,565	146,703	243,006	249,819
Total value in 1880, 1881 and 1882	$258.919	$314,075	$503,032	533,295
Total value in 1879, 1880 and 1881	244,618	258,919	314,075	503,032
Increase in 1880, 1881 and 1882	$14,301	$55,156	$188,957	$30,263

Table A shews the monthly, quarterly and yearly arrivals at, and departures from, the various Agencies, the nationalities of those Immigrants who settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1882 and 1883 respectively.

The following statement shews the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 respectively :—

Year.	Numbers Left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874.	241,014	25,444	10.55
1875.	173,809	17,655	10.16
1876.	138,222	11,432	8.27
1877.	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878.	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879.	217,163	24,407	11.23
1880.	332,294	19,291	5.80
1881.	392,514	18,233	4.64
1882.	413,288	22,691	5.49
1883.	.....	27,119	....

The following statement shews the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868, by the undermentioned parties :—

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Miss Bilbrough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Dr. Stephenson.	Dr. Barnardo.	Shaftesbury's Boys' Home, London, Eng.	Cardinal Manning and others.	Total.
1868	5								5
1869	187								187
1870	253	194							447
1871	277	498							775

ME[illegible]ling 3

ENCY.

	Immigr.						
	German.	Scandinavian	Went to Manitoba. Passes.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	
nua	2	...	83 ...	252	2845	
bru	...	...	158 2	369	3242	
arch	...		254 5	809	3980	
	2		495 7	1430	10067	1
pril	...		733 6	1869	6834	
ay	37	3	438 6	8744	7329	1
ne	11		442 18½	6390	9783	1
	48	3	1613 30½	17003	23946	4
ly	...	...	366 6½	3418	9700	1
ugu	2	...	339 2½	3331	7022	1
pte	1	...	247 5	1923	6699	8
	3	...	952 4	8672	23421	3
tob	...	...	396 5	1423	4228	5
ven	...	...	219 7	855	3372	4
cen	1	...	78 4½	345	2753	3
	1	...	693 6½	2623	10353	12
AND	54	3	3758 8	29728	67787	97
AND	25	6	2901 3	34020	66515	100

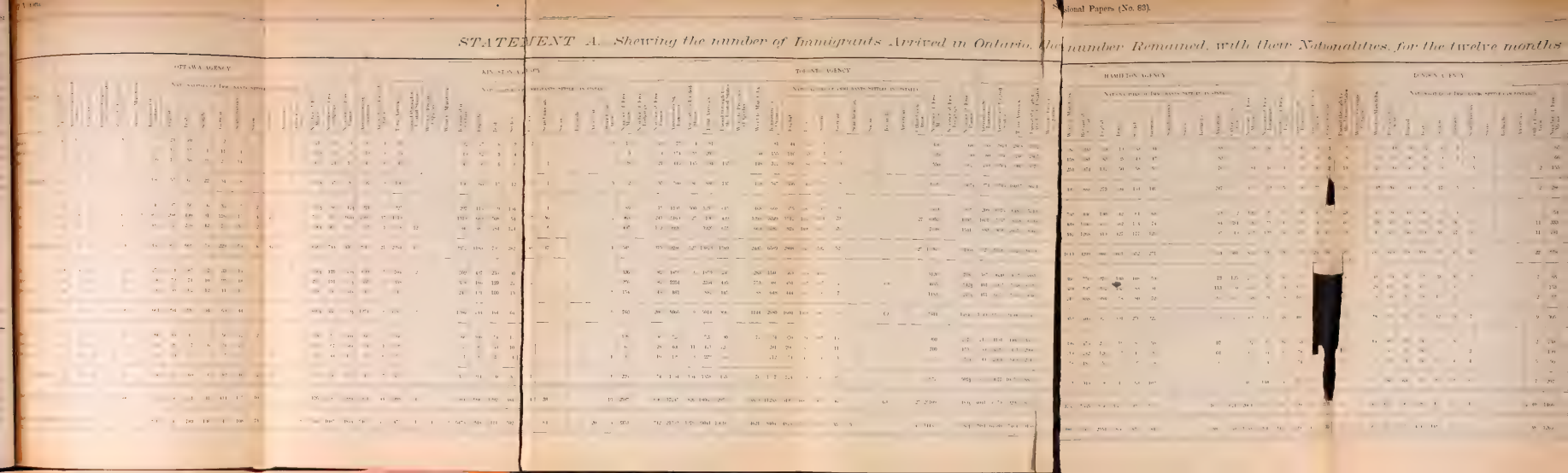
NG ARE THE NUMBERS SETTLED IN ONTARIO AGENCIES, AND REPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS HE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1883:—

Y.	Settled through Agencies.	Reported through Customs.	Total Settled in Ontario.
.....	2670	*2518	5188
.....	3984	1001	4985
.....	11233	1622	12855
.....	7535	1366	8901
.....	1697	6868	8565
1883.....	27119	13375	40494
1882.....	22691	11515	34206

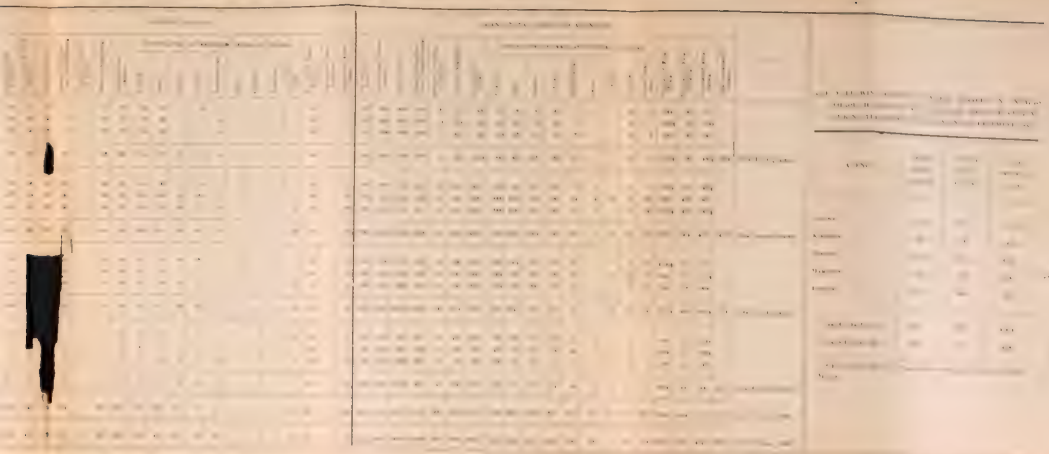
1395 sent direct from Quebec to other places within the Ottawa

DAVID SPENCE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT A. Shewing the number of Immigrants Arrived in Ontario, the number Remained, with their Nationalities, for the twelve months



Net ... ...ds For The Twelve months ... 31st December 1883



Statement shewing aggregate number of children, etc.—*Continued.*

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Miss Bilbrough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Dr. Stephenson.	Dr. Barnardo.	Shaftesbury's Boys' Home, London, Eng.	Cardinal Manning and others.	Total.
1872	185	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506
1873	134	358	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	594
1874	193	279	.....	50	81	.....	.....	.....	603
1875	.....	184	.....	78	43	.....	.....	.....	305
1876	.....	163	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
1877	91	115	.....	83	28	.....	.....	.....	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	.....	.....	.....	307
1879	96	95	126	57	24	.....	.....	.....	398
1880	68	114	129	41	22	.....	11	22	407
1881	117	90	158	60	43	.....	49	45	562
1882	118	183	153	70	41	51	24	139	779
1883	170	193	194	125	53	172	43	183	1,133
Total	1,936	2,855	839	823	367	223	127	389	7,559

The number of farm-labourers, including their families, and female domestic servants brought out through this Deprrtment, in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, was as follows :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Farm labourers	199	273	209	398	541
Female domestic servants	37	121	80	165	187

Statement shewing the number of assisted Irish immigrants forwarded by Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent, from Quebec to Ontario, during the season of 1883.

Destination.	Aided by		Total.	Destination.	Aided by		Total.
	Tuke Fund.	Union.			Tuke Fund.	Union.	
Toronto	656	1990	2646	Peterborough	40	1	41
Ottawa	81	96	177	Cobourg	67	3	70
Kingston	46	82	128	Lancaster	.....	51	51
Pembroke	34	.....	34	Cornwall	.....	12	12
Brockville	15	37	52	Cobden	.....	32	32

STATEMENT shewing the number of assisted Irish immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

DESTINATION.	AIDED BY		Total.	DESTINATION.	AIDED BY		Total.
	Tuke Fund.	Union.			Tuke Fund.	Union.	
Mallory Town	.....	1	1	Dresden	.....	9	9
Newcastle	36	.....	36	Guelph	19	.....	19
Port Hope	6	12	18	Stratford	44	.....	44
Brighton	2	.....	2	St. Catharines	26	.....	26
Belle River	14	.....	14	St. Thomas	8	.....	8
Renfrew	15	.....	15	Perth	15	7	22
Edwardsburgh	5	.....	5	Lindsay	28	.....	28
Oshawa	.....	40	40	Woodstock	10	.....	10
Thorold	.....	9	9	London	19	.....	19
Niagara Falls	.....	8	8	Chatham	72	.....	72
Hamilton	65	57	122	Sarnia	.....	3	3
Brantford	.....	10	10				
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	2,460	3,783
Add Female Domestics forwarded by Mr. Persse							550
Grand total of Imperial Government aided immigration to Ontario							4,333

Dates of arrival of assisted Irish immigrants—

———	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	—	Total.
Sent from Quebec to Toronto, Tuke	210	399	42	5	.....	756	
do Unions	551	926	410	99	4	1,990	
Total to Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,646
To other places, Tuke	456	197	14	.....	.....	667	
do Unions	122	146	149	47	6	470	
Total to other places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137
							3,783
Add Domestic Servants forwarded by Mr. Persse							550
							4,333

Total number of Irish assisted immigrants sent from Quebec to Toronto in 1883 2,646

Four hundred and seventy-seven families numbering 2,494 persons.

Men and women (single) 152

2,646

Distributed from Sheds in this city by free passes to various points in western Ontario—

Single men and women	56	
Two hundred and fifty families	1,452	
		1,508

Leaving 227 families and 96 single men and women, numbering in all 1,138 persons, nearly half of whom remained in Toronto, and the balance were engaged by farmers or others and removed to neighbouring country places free of expense to the Government for transport.

STATEMENT shewing the destinations of Irish assisted immigrants who received free passes from Toronto during the season of 1883.

DESTINATION.	Single.	Number of Families.	Total.
Clearmont	14	11	89
Stratford		5	27
Ingersoll		3	24
Goderich		7	37
Thamesville		2	12
St. Marys		4	99
Clinton	2	18	19
New Lowell	1	2	11
Norwich		2	27
Walkerton		14	76
Centralia	1	6	27
Penetang		4	29
Gravenhurst		3	13
Wingham		4	14
Hastings		7	46
Newbury		2	11
Lindsay		2	15

STATEMENT shewing the destination of Irish assisted immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

DESTINATION.	Single.	Number of Families.	Total.
Teeswater		3	16
Barry		8	36
Chatham		8	39
Woodstock	1	16	105
Thedford, Dawn Mills		8	67
Alvinston		16	111
Lucan	1	17	85
Seaforth	1	8	59
St. Thomas	3	24	147
New Sarum, Gravel Pits	21	14	73
	3	9	54
Dublin, Salt Works	1	11	55
Brampton	7	12	85
Total	56	250	1508

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 respectively, was as follows :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agencies in Europe	7,651 10	7,955 46	4,806 00	5,553 00	7,125 25	9,017 38
Agencies in Canada	2,618 38	2,295 72	2,903 48	2,777 93	2,725 83	2,900 46
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec	7,139 32	7,000 00	20,000 00	14,803 55	.....	.....
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	4,817 94	8,944 48	9,321 76	5,064 97	4,071 44	8,842 41
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	5,610 38	11,720 57	8,513 75	5,952 84	6,547 90	10,211 58

Expenditure on Account of Immigration, etc.—*Continued.*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	775 13	222 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario	2,406 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidentals	829 84	1,511 27	939 46	674 08	1,707 45	1,706 06
Inspection	127 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration Pamphlet and Maps	.....	.....	6,497 74	.....	.....	2,743 00
Carriage of female domestics from Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,236 80	12,343 52
Total	31,975 09	39,650 12	52,982 19	34,826 37	30,414 67	47,764 41
Cost per head, including Immigrants settled through Agencies only	2 44	1 62	2 74	1 91	1 34	1 76

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shews the progress of the settlement of the Free Grant Districts since 1868 :—

Year.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	.....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	.....	.....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	.....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	.....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	.....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	.....
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	7	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	.....	1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472
1879	.....	1,506	199,500	123	4,911	1,018	513
1880	23	1,292	181,745	110	3,621	870	487
1881	5	1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	487
1882	1	932	129,535	150	5,562	624	502
1883	1	985	134,594	143	8,927	587	790
Total	124	18,612	2,459,460½	1871	70,783½	7514	5664

The following statement shews the nationalities of the Immigrants who arrived at the Port of Quebec from 1876 to 1883, inclusive :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
English	4989	4646	5335	10395	11000	13591	23119	23376
Irish	808	742	1041	1543	3163	2624	6621	10926
Scotch	1009	799	1077	1448	2861	2958	4384	3119
Germans	104	84	238	349	282			
Scandinavians	1157	1004	1538	2872	7395			
French and Belgians	289	150	134	149	27			
Swiss	.....	62	146	33	3			
Italians	.....	12	8	6	.....	10365	11970	7623
Russian (Mennonites)	1358	183	323	208	70			
Russians	20	9	.....	.....	.....			
Icelanders	1157	52	418	238	71			
Total	10901	7743	10258	17241	24872	29538	46094	45044

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants settled in Ontario, through Agencies, and reported through Customs, from 1868 to 1883.

YEAR.	Number settled through Agencies.	Number reported through Customs.	Total number settled.	Value of the effects of Immigrants reported through Customs.
1868	.....	.....	10873	No returns reported.
1869	.....	.....	15893	"
1870	.....	.....	25590	"
1871	.....	.....	25842	"
1872	.....	.....	28129	"
1873*	.....	.....	39184	"
1874	25444	6276	31720	Returns not complete.
1875	17655	4096	21751	$328236 00
1876	11432	7691	19123	279138 00
1877	11654	6225	17879	305662 00
1878	13055	4885	17940	311117 00
1879	24407	4420	28827	244618 00
1880	19291	5435	24726	258919 00
1881	18233	6967	25200	313075 00
1882	22691	11515	34206	503032 00
1883	27119	13375	40494	533295 00
Total	190981	70885	407380	$3,078092 00

* The immigrants settled through Agencies, and those reported through Customs, are included in the totals up to the year 1874.—D.S.

The following statement shews the number of letters and other documents received, and the number sent out from the Department, exclusive of maps and ordinary circulars, during the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.

———	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of special letters written, copied and sent out, including letters sent from Quebec office.	858	1152	888	1602	2296
Number of telegrams	260	390	421	520	553
Number of sessional letters and printographed circulars	1994	2803	2600	4183	1095
Number of passenger warrants sent to England..	99	178	130	256	267
Total number sent out	3211	4523	4039	6561	4211
Number of letters and telegrams received and filed	2150	4732	1580	2264	3036
Number of sessional letters received	1506	2190	2100	3347	1455
Total number received	3656	6922	3680	5611	4491
Number of Immigration accounts certified and filed in duplicate	387	405	348	376	401
Number of approved immigrants sent for	236	394	289	563	728
Amount of money paid through the Department to bring out approved immigrants from the British Isles	$4585 10	$7444 22	$5544 30	$7816 73	$10,096 45

Further details will be found in the various Appendices to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Commissioner.

Toronto, January, 1884.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, ESQ., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
6 SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
January 1st, 1884.

The HONOURABLE,
The Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the work of this Agency during the past year.

My general aim has been, as heretofore, to diffuse as widely as possible throughout the United Kingdom reliable information regarding our Province, and especially to point out to tenant farmers, farm labourers, female domestic servants, and persons of independent but restricted means, the great advantages which as a place of settlement it offers to all these classes. The means employed in carrying out these objects have been newspaper advertising, distribution of printed matter at agricultural shows, fairs, etc., etc., public addresses, private interviews and conferences with intending emigrants or persons interested in promoting emigration, and correspondence. I have advertised in over three hundred country newspapers and in about thirty city newspapers, noted for their wide, general circulation ; also, in the leading agricultural organs in all sections of the country.

The increase in the allowance for advertising this year has proved advantageous, but the importance of this mode of making the Province known would justify a much larger appropriation than has yet been devoted to it.

The quantity of printed matter distributed this year has been much larger than usual, consisting of many thousands of pamphlets, of a general or special character, including reports of the Bureau of Statistics, besides over one hundred thousand leaflets and small bills. These publications have been largely distributed at the leading agricultural shows and fairs in the three kingdoms ; and in the work of distribution I have had the co-operation during a part of the year of Mr. W. H. Higgins, in Ireland, and of Mr. D. D. Hay, in Scotland.

The Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had a very fine collection of Canadian products of various kinds on exhibition at several of these great shows, which attracted immense crowds of people, especially at the Royal Agricultural Show at York, and the Royal Highland Society's Show at Inverness. On all these occasions, as in many others, advantage was taken of the excellent opportunity afforded of placing Ontario emigration literature in the hands of thousands of agriculturalists and others from the country, and of answering the many inquiries made regarding the Province.

Another grand opportunity of a more durable character was well utilized for the same purpose by the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Canada West Land Agency Company, namely, the Fisheries Exhibition at South

Kensington, which was open for several months, and was attended by enormous numbers of people. The Canada West Land Agency Company had a stand of its own at the exhibition, and distributed a very large number of Ontario pamphlets along with its own publications.

The supply of the small pamphlet entitled, "Facts and Testimonies regarding Ontario," which I prepared last year and of which forty thousand copies were printed, being exhausted, I lately had twenty thousand more printed for use at the Birmingham and Smithfield Cattle Show, recently held, and at public meetings during the winter and spring. As you will see by the copy I send you with this report, I have inserted in this issue of it a report of an excellent address on Canada delivered by the Earl of Carnarvon at Highcleve last month. The advantage of this small pamphlet is that, being comparatively inexpensive to produce and to distribute, it can be freely given away at large gatherings, and enables me to husband the supply of the larger and more expensive pamphlets by handing them, as a rule, only to those who specially ask for and require fuller information. I have also had printed recently a quantity of large leaflets in the Welsh language for distribution in that part of the United Kingdom.

During the year I have taken part in about twenty public meetings in various parts of the country, and delivered as many public addresses on the subject of emigration. These meetings were mostly convened by the steamship agents, with whom I always endeavour, as far as possible, to co-operate. Held chiefly in the rural districts these meetings were uniformly well attended and were more or less successful in arousing among the emigrating classes a keen interest, and inducing many desirable emigrants to decide on making their homes in Ontario. This was notably the case in Lincolnshire, from which county there went in May last to Ontario an exceptionally fine body of farm labourers, numbering between two and three hundred, under the leadership of Mr. Edward Richardson, who was for several years secretary of one of the branches of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, founded by Mr. Joseph Arch. Mr. Richardson is himself now settled in Ontario with one of his sons. He wrote me some time after his arrival that he had no difficulty in finding places for all the men who accompanied him out. I have been requested by the local agents to give some more lectures in Lincolnshire this winter, or in the spring, and have promised to do so if not prevented by other engagements.

The visit to England of the Lacrosse Team during the past summer was, I am sure, productive of very considerable benefit to Canada, by helping to draw increased attention to it through the large quantity of printed matter which they scattered so widely. Dr. Beers, and his colleagues, certainly deserve every commendation for their zeal in so effectively assisting to spread a knowledge of Canada among the British public.

The correspondence of the office during the year has again been very considerable, and letters of inquiry have, as usual, been received not only from all parts of the British Islands but occasionally from the continent, and even from India and Australia. Every communication is promptly acknowledged and answered, and pamphlets and other printed information is also sent in every case.

In the important matter of giving advice to intending emigrants, I am careful to discriminate between those who would benefit the Province as well as themselves by becoming settlers and those who would not, and I discourage the one class as much as I encourage the other. In my public addresses, as well as in private communications and interviews, I take pains to point out that the agricultural classes or those who are able and willing to adapt themselves to farming, and especially if they have some capital, are the kind of people chiefly wanted, and sure to improve their position and prospects in Ontario.

Throughout the past year I have had a large demand from tenant farmers and others with more or less capital for catalogues of improved farms for sale in Ontario, and I have reason to believe that the information supplied to this class of persons has led, and will lead, to many of them purchasing such properties and becoming inhabitants of the Province.

I have received ample supplies of these useful publications from the Canada West Land Agency Company, and recently also from Messrs. W. J. Fenton & Co., of Toronto. They certainly serve a very good purpose as they give sufficient particulars to enable an

Old Country farmer to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the amount of capital which will enable him to become the possessor at once of a comfortable home and the occupier of a freehold farm.

Another class to whom I give every encouragement in my power are female domestic servants, knowing, as I do, how much they are in demand throughout the Province; but, as I have pointed out in previous reports, good servants are in great demand here also at high wages, consequently they are difficult to move. I believe that no inducement short of absolutely free passages would secure anything approaching an adequate supply of this class of emigrants. But a serious objection to such an arrangement would be the gross abuses and frauds to which it would inevitably lead.

The assisted rates of passage for emigrants during the past year have been as follows: Farm labourers and domestic servants, £3; children under 12 years, £2; infants under a year, 10s. Other classes of emigrants, £4. The regular (unassisted) rate has been £4 4s.

The number of emigrants whose passage money was paid by friends in Ontario during the year, and received at this Agency, chiefly through the Immigration Department, Toronto, was 778 souls, equal to 628 statute adults, as against 767 souls and 656 statute adults last year. The amount of money received for these passages was $10,203, against $9,500 last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF D. D. HAY, ESQ., SPECIAL AGENT TO BRITAIN.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Immigration, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my mission in Britain during the past season, in connection with our Emigration interests.

The transitional condition of our agricultural industry and the movement of many of our people to the North-West, rendered it specially desirable to secure, as far as possible, an emigration from abroad of the Tenant Farmer class, who, combining skill with more or less capital, would find within every county in the Province, excellent and profitable openings for the exercise and application of both, coupled with the enjoyment of social and economic conditions very similar to those in existence at home; hence my work had regard mainly, though not exclusively, to placing before this class the manifold advantages of our Province as a field for their operations.

The British Tenant Farmer is, as respects attachment to the soil and country, strongly Conservative, and until within the last few years has, with rare exceptions, been opposed to emigration, and even disinclined either to read or listen to inducements pointing in that direction. A succession of indifferent harvests in Britain, high rents, agitation for reform in the land tenure, and, as many think, foreign competition, has in these respects, gradually wrought a change. Information is now desired where heretofore it was either unwelcome or regarded with indifference. A migratory as well as emigratory spirit exists. Many young men, farmers' sons, are moving to the colonies or elsewhere, while the movement is spreading, and under existing circumstances is pretty certain to continue spreading among the older people. In years gone by the landlord and his tenant were rowing in the same boat; of late years the divergence of interests is so wide that the intelligent Tenant Farmer class now look on emigration with favour, as certain both to improve the condition of those who go and those who remain; the time is, therefore, specially favourable for placing within the reach of this desirable class the fullest and most reliable information as to the claims and advantages of our Province.

I reached London in the last days of May, and from thence in a few days went north to Scotland, spending there the major portion of my time till the middle of September, when I left for home. The summer months are not suitable for holding public meetings; there, as with us, winter is the lecture season. The few meetings which I held were, however, well-attended, and were followed by enquiries in respect to the Province. The general diffusion among farmers and others of our immigration pamphlets, coupled with personal effort and explanation, are, I think, the most efficient agents to use, and I had ample opportunity of doing this at many markets and fairs, in the central and northern counties. In this way I distributed a large quantity of information in the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, Clackmannan, Forfar, Aberdeen, Elgin, Inverness, and to some extent in Argyle and Midlothian, and have every reason to hope that practical and advantageous results to the Province will follow those efforts.

I attended the Royal Agricultural Society Show in York, England, in July, in the interests of the Province, and in conjunction with Mr. Byrne our Liverpool agent, distributed among the hundreds of thousands attending that important exhibition, a large

quantity of our emigration matter, and personally answered many enquiries. I also attended, in the same month, the Highland Agricultural Show at Inverness, answering enquiries, and distributing in a similar way as at York, free information for the people.

At both the Exhibitions in question, the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company occupied a special stand, the exhibits being mainly the products of Manitoba and the North-West. This was interesting, and during the shows was a centre of attraction. The older provinces, our own included, could hardly be said to be represented, the exhibit consisting only of a few bunches of grain. I had taken with me some grain samples, from about twenty of our counties, the product of 1882, with a view, if deemed advisable, of supplementing the Dominion Exhibit, but Mr. Byrne and myself thought it on the whole not advisable to place the samples on exhibit, though I was able to use them in my work in the north, and the whole have been left with Mr. Byrne, at our Liverpool office for future use.

Should the Dominion in future keep up the exhibit in question at the shows in Britain, our Province might, I think, do something more to be creditably represented or do less. The Dominion Agents, Messrs. Dyke and Graham, will, I am sure, be only too glad to make the best possible use of anything placed in their hands from this Province.

Farm Hands and Female Domestic Servants.

In the Scotch agricultural districts labourers are scarce, and wages correspondingly high, and the same observation applies in the main to female domestic servants. Good farm hands are paid from thirty to forty pounds sterling a year, or from $150 to $200—and keep—and female domestics receive about as high as the average of the same class in our rural districts and small towns, while the cost of living is in some respects more and in others less than with us. In effect, the present condition of the labourer as pointed out, is about equal to his condition as a mere labourer with us, with the wide difference in our favour, that at home there is simply no chance of improvement and no prospect, other than that of continual servitude, for either himself or family. With us he is enabled by industry and prudence to acquire a competence, and often independence, for both, and it was my aim continually to impress on the minds of this class of the people, with whom I frequently came in contact, this wide and important distinction.

I incline to think that much injury is done the Province and the Dominion through exaggerated representations of the country, and of the condition and wages of both our ordinary and skilled hands. My aim was to avoid both evils by placing side by side, as the fruit of individual experience and observation, the advantages and drawbacks of our position. This is, I think, the only wise and safe course; and at a large meeting held in the north of Scotland, special emphasis was placed, in tendering a vote of thanks, on the spirit of fairness and candour which characterized the lecture.

I have, in closing, to express my thanks for the attention and courtesy from Mr. Colmer, in London, and Messrs. Dyke and Graham, our Dominion Agents, and especially to Mr. Byrne, our own very efficient and painstaking Agent at Liverpool.

I remain,

Yours, with respect,

D. D. HAY,

Special Emigration Commissioner for Ontario.

October, 1883.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF W. H. HIGGINS, ESQ., SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, IRELAND.

To the Honourable

The Commissioner of Immigration.

Sir,—In summarizing my operations (detailed in monthly reports), I beg to submit this, my further and final report for 1883.

On my arrival, on 25th of April, I travelled between Liverpool and London, and took means to place myself in immediate communication with the Canadian High Commissioner and the agents of the Dominion Government; also with the members of the Tuke Committee, and with Major Gaskell, who was acting for the Local Government Board.

Proceeding to Ireland on 3rd May, I found the emigration season in full activity, and Major Gaskell and Mr. Tuke, and their staff, busily employed in the West of Ireland, with Galway as their headquarters.

I found all anxious to avail themselves of the information I was enabled to convey and desirous of co-operating with me in directing suitable immigrants to Ontario.

Since then, up to the present date, I have travelled, I might say, through every part of Ireland—certainly I have visited every principal point. My journeys have extended from Dublin to Galway; through Connemara and the Joyce country; from Galway to Blacksod Bay, in Mayo; thence south, through Clare and Limerick, to Cork and Kerry, and thence north, passing through Waterford and Tipperary, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Kildare and Cavan, Monaghan and Fermanagh, and all the counties south, east and north, to the most northerly point of the County Antrim—making Belfast, in the north, my headquarters for the last month.

Special visits were paid by me to the Cork Industrial Exhibition; the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, held at Limerick; the great Munster Dairy Show; the Dairy Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Ball's Bridge, near Dublin; the great Fairs of Cahirmee, in the South, of Ballinasloe, in the West, and to no less than 24 other different Fairs, held in various localities. I also attended at the embarkation of emigrants on eight different steamers—one at Liverpool and seven in Ireland. I addressed many meetings, published several letters, distributed pamphlets, maps, etc., and by these means, and through these various channels, supplied all the information at my command as to the Province and its resources, and as to what Ontario had to offer the right class of immigrants. I wrote upwards of 300 letters, replies to communications, etc., on immigration business.

In visiting the west coast of Ireland, where the people were leaving in thousands—assisted by the Imperial grant and the Tuke fund—and where whole families together were preferred—the attendance of an Ontario Agent on the spot—of one who knew the exact requirements of his own country—was absolutely necessary. Mr. Tuke (who has been doing a world of good, and who deserves every credit for his philanthropic efforts), wished to send out some immigrants whom I considered undesirable. I, of course, objected—giving him, in writing, the benefit of my own knowledge and experience, and conveying to him the tenor of my instructions from Hon. Mr. Hardy.

Wherever I visited I made it a special point to see the clergymen (of all denominations) and the principal men of the place, and to enlist their sympathies, or bespeak their

good-will. Some of these—at first prejudiced through want of accurate information—became zealous friends of Ontario after hearing my explanations of our system of Government, our municipal and school systems, and hearing the accounts (within my personal knowledge) related by me of individual success.

My efforts were principally addressed to tenant farmers and to industrious intending emigrants, with some means. As far as possible, I discouraged the emigration of weak families, wanting provision for their support on arrival, and I discountenanced altogether the emigration of workhouse paupers. (I refer to my monthly reports on this head.) Neither have I given any encouragement to mechanics, or clerks. Farm labourers and domestic servants had fully explained to them the prospects and the rates of wages in the different districts, and the chances of steady and speedy employment. Many of these latter were forwarded.

I find in every part of the four provinces an increased desire expressed for immigration to Canada—and especially to Ontario, as the Province has become more favourably known. Numbers of farmers, who have served originating notices in the Land Court, informed me that, as soon as the value of their tenancy was judicially decided, they would sell out and emigrate. In the North of Ireland, now more than ever before, hundreds of the thrifty men of Ulster expressed their intention to realize, and try their fortune in Canada.

All say that the climate of Ireland has changed—that it is constantly raining—that the grain does not fill nor ripen -and that for several years past they have been unable to cut half a crop; that even with the Land Act and reduced rents, it is but a life and death struggle with them, and that as to making any future provision for their families, with their miserable small holdings, the prospect is hopeless.

I have every reason to believe that the rush of immigrants will be greater next season than at any time heretofore. Many will be of the most desirable class, and for these there will be a keen look-out by the agents of the other Provinces; others, whom every effort should be made to keep back -will be weak and unfit, and would be a burden to the country from the moment of their arrival.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HIGGINS.

Belfast, December 27th, 1883.

No. 4.

REPORT OF JOSEPH TAIT, ESQ., ON IMMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND

To the Honourable

The Commissioner of Immigration, etc., Toronto.

Sir,—When visiting Scotland during the past summer, according to arrangement, I devoted some time to promote immigration from the agricultural districts of Scotland to Ontario. After visiting Mr. Byrne, your zealous Emigration Agent in Liverpool, obtaining from him a large supply of emigration literature, and arranging with him to forward parcels of the same to me, to several towns in Scotland, I proceeded north, visiting the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanark and Renfrew.

I attended on market days the leading market towns in those counties, such as Dumfries, Castle Douglas, Girven, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, etc., held meetings, chiefly for farmers, at which I distributed literature, and spoke on the advantages Ontario presented as a desirable place for farmers of moderate means to settle. I also addressed large evening meetings in Glasgow, Ayr and Stranraer.

I found market days the best time to hold meetings for getting an audience of farmers, besides, the meetings not being so large and promiscuous as evening meetings, they naturally assume a freer form. Questions can be asked and answered, and arrangements made for further conference with intending emigrants, so my time was fully occupied in answering the numerous questions of intending emigrants. At all the places visited, with one exception, several farmers, after minute inquiry, intimated to me their intention of going to Canada next spring, others a year later, when their leases would expire. Quite a number of farmers' sons told me that in view of what they had read and heard about Canada, they did not intend to become farmers in Scotland, to continue fighting the difficulties their fathers had encountered during several years past.

Queensland is the principal rival of Canada for immigrants from the agricultural districts, and statements are freely circulated regarding the climate of the latter place which have a tendency to deter those who credit them from thinking favourably of Canada as a future home. Much has been done to correct those impressions by the circulation of literature and other means, but more requires to be done in order that the advantages offered by Ontario may be fully set before the farming community of Scotland: the fact of its being so much nearer home than any other British Colony gives it a decided advantage in their estimation. Any man well informed on the present position and future prospects of agriculture in Ontario, and having a connection with Temperance and other Associations, could do a great deal to influence immigration to this Province, as the people attending meetings held by those societies are always eager to learn more of a country where many of their friends or acquaintances live.

The supply of immigrant servant girls will probably decrease, as girls' wages in England and Scotland have increased very much during the past few years, thus lessening the inducements to emigrate in search of a comfortable living.

But there is every reason to expect, in the near future, the arrival of a large number of farmers. Farming in Scotland has not been profitable for some years, and there exists a wide-spread dissatisfaction regarding the land and game laws. Numerous meetings were being held by farmers in different parts of the country to express their discontent and suggest remedies. I had the pleasure of attending a few, and the question almost invariably cropped up in some form, Why put up with so many disadvantages when, by a

few days' sail from their old homes they can become their own landlords, in a settled country, with all desirable society, educational and religious advantages?

The crofter agitation was creating quite an excitement, and will—judging from all I could learn—have a great influence on future emigration. But my limited time, and the very limited amount of cash placed at my disposal, prevented me taking such advantage of that agitation, by visiting the districts most affected by it, as seemed to me desirable.

After my return home I spent a few days very pleasantly showing a Scotch farmer the country around Toronto, and visiting several farms known to be for sale. He came out in the vessel by which I returned; his visit was one of inquiry and inspection. He was pleased with what he saw, and returned home to report to his friends very favourably of the agricultural resources of this country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. TAIT.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. M. PERSSE, Esq., IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

TORONTO, *24th January, 1884.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report, shewing the total arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers at the port of Quebec during the season of navigation, which opened on the 1st day of May and closed on the 15th November, 1883; also, shewing the nationalities, the general destinations of the steerage adult passengers, the number of female domestic servants who received from me free railway tickets to Ontario, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's charges for same.

The total arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers at port of Quebec during the navigation season of 1883, including 86 Irish for Toronto, *via* Halifax, were :—

Cabin	3,968
Steerage	41,076
Total	45,044

The corresponding figures for the previous year, were :—

Cabin	4,136
Steerage	41,958
Total	46,094

These figures, compared with the arrivals of 1882, show a decrease of 168 cabin and 882 steerage—in all 1,050 souls. The number of steerage passengers given, namely: 41,076, is compiled from the passenger lists, and does not include return cattle-men, stowaways,, or the extra immigrants carried by "short" ships.

The nationalities of the cabin and steerage passengers of 1883, compared with those of 1882, were as follows :—

NATIONALITIES.	1882. Cabin and Steerage.	1883. Cabin and Steerage.	Increase in 1883.	Decrease in 1883.
English	23,119	23,376	257	.....
Irish	6,621	10,926	4,305	.....
Scotch	4,384	3,119	.....	1,265
Total from British Isles	34,124	37,421	3,297	.....
*Total from other countries	11,970	7,623	.....	4,347
Grand total	46,094	45,044	.....	1,050
Net decrease in 1883, 1,050 souls.				

*Include Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Finns, Germans, Swiss, French, etc.

The above shows an increase of 257 from England, 4,305 from Ireland, while Scotland shows a decrease of 1,265. It will be noticed that there is a marked decrease from other countries, the figures showing 4,247 less than in the previous year, which nearly corresponds with the falling off in the number to the United States, the general destination return showing only 7,305½ adults in 1883, as against 11,962 in 1882.

The general destination of the adult steerage passengers for the years 1882 and 1883, respectively, were as follows :—

General Destination of Adult Steerage Passengers.	1882.	1883.
	Adults.	Adults.
Maritime Provinces	34½	60½
Eastern Townships	1,287½	1,487½
Montreal City	3,725	4,123½
British Columbia	4	16
Manitoba	3,103	3,209½
United States	11,962	7,305½
Ontario	13,617	15,719½
Total adults	33,732	31,866½
Add children and infants	8,226	9,209½
Total number of souls	41,958	41,076

The total number of immigrants for Ontario, during the navigation season 1883, was 15,719½ adults, equal to 20,959 souls, as compared with 13,617 adults, equal to 18,156 souls, in 1882, showing an increase to Ontario, in 1883, of 2,102½ adults, equal to 2,803 souls.

Statement of the adult immigrants settled in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, during the navigation seasons of 1882 and 1883 :—

Province of Quebec.	1882.	1883.	Province of Ontario.	1882.	1883.
	Adults.	Adults.		Adults.	Adults.
May	1,615	1,112½	May	4,461½	5,226½
June	1,008	1,252½	June	2,827½	4,108½
July	755½	996	July	2,018½	2,639½
August	503½	755½	August	1,565	1,351
September	462	744	September	1,352	1,276
October	471½	543	October	935	770½
November	197	213	November	457½	297½
			Extra *via* Halifax		50
Total adults	5,012½	5,656½	Total adults	13,617	15,719½

By referring to the above monthly returns of 1883, it may be seen that during May, June and July, there was a large increase in the number of immigrants who settled in the Province of Ontario, while the months of August, September, October and November show a marked decrease. The increase in the early part of the season is to be accounted for by the immigration from Ireland, assisted by the Imperial Government, through Major Gaskell and the Tuke Fund, the arrivals from which in the months named were :—

May	Assisted by various unions	673	
do	do Mr. Tuke's Fund	666	
			1,339
June	Assisted by various unions	1,072	
do	do Mr. Tuke's Fund	596	
			1,668
July	Assisted by various unions	559	
do	do Mr. Tuke's Fund	56	
			615
August	Assisted by various unions	146	
do	do Mr. Tuke's Fund	5	
			151
Sept'r	Assisted by Carrick-on-Shannon and Tralee Unions.		10
	Forwarded from Quebec to Ontario by Mr. Stafford, Dominion Agent		3,783
	Female domestic servants forwarded from Quebec to Ontario by the Ontario Agent		550
	Total Irish assisted to Ontario		4,333

Female Domestic Servants.

The demand for domestic servants during the navigation season of 1883 was in excess of that of the previous year. From the opening until the close of navigation I was constantly in communication with parties from various parts of the Province requiring cooks, housemaids or general servants, the demand for the latter class predominating. I endeavoured to fill as many of the orders as I possibly could, but in some cases found great difficulty in persuading the immigrants to accept situations in rural districts. The majority had evidently made up their minds, before leaving the British Isles, as to their destination, the greater proportion selecting the cities, Toronto alone having received 1,234 of the whole number assisted by me with free railway tickets.

The female domestic servants which arrived and settled in our Province, as nearly as can be ascertained, numbered 2,600. Of these, 2,178 received assistance in the way of free passes to railway stations within the Province, east and west of Toronto. These figures include 550 of the "Irish assisted"—adult girls of families and others sent out by the Poor-Law Unions,—the remainder had their own European tickets to friends living in the Province.

From the beginning of the season the demand was constantly in excess of the supply, and, at the close of navigation, I had on my books no less than 450 unfilled applications for female domestic servants.

As in former years, I had a blackboard placed prominently in front of the Ontario office, showing the rates of wages, etc., in Ontario, so that immigrant girls, on disembarking, would be attracted thereby and see for themselves the inducements held out to them by the Province

The following is the information as detailed on blackboard, and also on large posters, on and around the wharf and Government buildings :—

"WANTED!

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS

IN EVERY

CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE

IN

ONTARIO.

HIGHEST WAGES."

"DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

"on arrival at Point Levis (Quebec), should report themselves at the Ontario Immigration office, on the wharf, The agent will give to approved domestic servants free railway tickets to any railway station in Ontario.

"Immigrants of this class, on their arrival in Toronto, will be provided by the Government of Ontario with free board and lodging, and situations will be found for them.

"RATE OF WAGES IN TORONTO.

Laundrymaids, with board,	$8	to	$10	per month	; equal to	£1	13s.	and	£2	1s. stg.
Housemaids.	" 7	to	8	"	"	1	9	"	1	13 "
General Servants,	" 7	to	10	"	"	1	9	"	2	1 "
Cooks—plain,	" 8	to	10	"	"	1	13	"	2	1 "
Cooks—experienced,	" 10	to	12	"	"	2	1	"	2	10 " "

The nationalities of the 2,178 female domestic servants who received free passes to Ontario were :—English, 778 ; Irish, 1,235 ; Scotch, 136 ; other nationalities, 29.

The localities to which the 2,178 female domestic servants were forwarded were as under, namely :—

EAST OF TORONTO.

DESTINATION.	No. of Domestic Servants.	DESTINATION.	No. of Domestic Servants.
Ottawa	189	Brighton	4
Arnprior	7	Bethany	3
Almonte	2	Bowmanville	13
Autsville	1	Cornwall	18
Brockville	36	Carleton Place	1
Belleville	40	Cartwright	4

EAST OF TORONTO—*Continued.*

Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.	Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.
Cobden	5	Prescott	20
Colborne	2	Pembroke	9
Cobourg	46	Perth	13
Coboconk	1	Peterborough	32
Deseronto	7	Port Hope	53
Duffin's Creek	1	Port Perry	4
Gananoque	2	Port Union	1
Kingston	97	Pickering	1
Lanark	1	Renfrew	3
Lyn	2	Smith's Falls	1
Lancaster	7	Summerstown	1
Lakefield	1	Shannonville	2
Lindsay	18	Scarborough	1
Morrisburg	4	Trenton	8
Maitland	1	Victoria Road	1
Millbrooke	8	Whitby	7
Napanee	5		711
Newcastle	3	Toronto City	1,234
Newtonville	2	Total	1,945
Oshawa	23		

WEST OF TORONTO.

Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.	Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.
Hamilton	115	Elora	1
London	32	Galt	3
Brampton	2	Guelph	7
Brantford	6	Goderich	7
Collingwood	9	Harrisburg	1
Chatham	7	Mitchell	4
Berlin	1	Meaford	1

WEST OF TORONTO—*Continued.*

Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.	Destination.	No. of Domestic Servants.
Owen Sound	1	St. Marys	5
Onondaga	1	Thamesville	1
Ripley	2	Thorold	2
Stratford	2	Thornbury	1
Sarnia	2	Woodstock	4
St. Catharines	11	Windsor	1
St. Thomas	4	Total	233

RECAPITULATION.

East of Toronto	711
West of Toronto	233
Toronto City	1,234
Total female domestic servants assisted	2,178

The following monthly returns shew the number of domestic servants who were forwarded by free passes to Ontario by the undersigned; also, the Grand Trunk Railway Company's charges for same during the season of 1883:—

Month.	Number of Domestic Servants.	Cost of Transport.
May	528	$3,495 55
June	586	3,715 77
July	363	2,265 38
August	258	1,586 72
September	209	1,270 92
October	173	1,060 73
November	61	382 28
Total domestic servants assisted	2,178	$13,777 35
The average cost being $6.33.		

The following Statement shews the number of children assisted, by various parties, to emigrate to and settle in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1883 :—

By Whom Assisted.	Sexes.		Total Souls.	Homes in Ontario.
	Males.	Females.		
Miss Rye	165	5	170	Our Western Home, Niagara.
Miss Macpherson	135	58	193	Boys' Home, Stratford.
Miss Bilbrough	120	74	194	Marchmont Home, Belleville.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson	53	..	53	Children's Home, Hamilton.
Dr. Barnardo	100	72	172	Barnardo's Home, Toronto.
Mr. John T. Middlemore	79	46	125	Guthrie House, London.
The National Refuges, etc.	41	1	43	Shaftsbury's Boys' Home, Hamilton.
Rev. Mr. Nugent	60	47	107	Kingston and Hamilton Agency.
Cardinal Manning's Committee	21	..	21	Ottawa Agency.
Preston Catholic Emigration Society	23	4	27	do
Rev. Lord Douglass	20	8	28	Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto.
Total number assisted in 1883	818	315	1133	
Total number assisted in 1882	521	258	779	
Increased in 1883	297	57	354	

Comparative Statement of the number of children brought out and settled in Ontario, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of Children settled	234	317	307	398	407	562	779	1133

By the above it will be noticed that there is a steady yearly increase in the number of children settled in the Province, last year shewing an advance of nearly fifty per cent. over 1882.

Statement A shews the monthly arrivals and destination of female domestic servants who received free passes from the Ontario Agent, Quebec, to railway stations within the Province.

Statement B shews the number, ages and sexes of children brought out by the various parties and settled in the Province during the season of 1883.

Statement C shews the name of each steamship that arrived with emigrants, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at Port of Quebec; the general destination of the steerage adults; and the nationalities of the cabin and steerage passengers.

Statement D shews the recapitulation for the seven months' work at Quebec, compared with that of the corresponding months of the previous year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. PERSSE,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Hon. ARTHUR S. HARDY, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT A.—Shewing the destination of female domestic servants who received free passes from the Ontario Agent, Quebec, during the month of—

MAY, 1883.

FROM QUEBEC TO	Number of Servants.	FROM QUEBEC TO	Number of Servants.
Arnprior	3	London	4
Brockville	5	Millbrooke	5
Belleville	3	Napanee	1
Brighton	2	Lindsay	4
Bethany	2	Lynn	2
Bowmanville	5	Ottawa	43
Cornwall	8	Oshawa	3
Colborne	2	Prescott	3
Cobourg	26	Peterborough	7
Collingwood	1	Port Hope	6
Chatham	4	Newcastle	2
Summerstown	1	Trenton	3
Scarboro'	1	Mitchell	1
Stratford	1	Hamilton	37
St. Marys	1	Toronto	302
St. Thomas	2		
Kingston	38	Total	528

JUNE, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	34	Napanee	1
Arnprior	1	Oshawa	13
Brockville	11	Smith's Falls	1
Belleville	15	Whitby	5
Brighton	1	Kingston	17
Bethany	1	Toronto	378
Bowmanville	2	Hamilton	39
Cornwall	2	London	8
Cobourg	15	Brampton	2
Deseronto	5	Owen Sound	1
Prescott	1	Guelph	4
Pembroke	4	Goderich	2
Perth	4	St. Mary's	1
Peterborough	4	St. Catharines	3
Port Hope	2	Sarnia	1
Lindsay	5	Woodstock	2
Lakefield	1	Total	586

JULY, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	20	Prescott	7
Autsville	1	Pembroke	1
Brockville	13	Perth	3
Belleville	9	Peterborough	1
Bowmanville	2	Port Hope	3
Cornwall	4	Lindsay	2
Cobden	4	Lancaster	6
Cobourg	5	Port Perry	4
Duffin's Creek	1	Millbrooke	1

JULY, 1883—*Continued.*

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Oshawa	5	St. Thomas	2
Shannonville	2	St. Catharines	2
Victoria Road	1	Sarnia	1
Kingston	12	Thamesville	1
Toronto	206	Galt	2
Hamilton	22	Mitchell	1
London	5	Thorold	2
Brantford	4	Thornbury	1
Collingwood	3	Woodstock	1
Goderich	3	Total	363

AUGUST, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	31	Oshawa	1
Arnprior	2	Whitby	2
Almonte	1	Kingston	14
Brockville	4	Toronto	120
Belleville	5	Hamilton	5
Brighton	1	London	3
Bowmanville	2	Brantford	2
Cornwall	1	Collingwood	5
Carleton Place	1	Chatham	1
Prescott	2	Stratford	1
Pembroke	4	Goderich	2
Perth	3	Mitchell	1
Peterborough	3	St. Catharines	2
Port Hope	26	Galt	1
Lindsay	4	Mitchell	1
Port Union	1	Meaford	1
Coboconk	1	Elora	1
Maitland	1		
Morrisburg	2	Total	258

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	39	Millbrooke	1
Arnprior	1	Newtonville	2
Almonte	1	Oshawa	1
Brockville	2	Renfrew	3
Belleville	5	Lanark	1
Bowmanville	2	Trenton	1
Cornwall	2	Kingston	2
Cartwright	3	Toronto	104
Prescott	1	Hamilton	8
Perth	1	London	7
Peterborough	4	Berlin	1
Port Hope	1	Chatham	2
Lindsay	3	Guelph	1
Lancaster	1	St. Marys	3
Pickering	1	St. Catharines	3
Napanee	2	Total	209

OCTOBER, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	18	Millbrooke	1
Belleville	2	Trenton	3
Cornwall	1	Gananoque	2
Cartwright	1	Kingston	9
Cobden	1	Toronto	88
Prescott	5	London	5
Perth	2	Guelph	2
Peterborough	12	St. Catharines	1
Port Hope	13	Woodstock	1
Napanee	1	Onondaga	1
Morrisburg	1	Windsor	1
Maitland	2	Total	173

NOVEMBER, 1883.

From Quebec to	Number of Servants.	From Quebec to	Number of Servants.
Ottawa	4	Trenton	1
Brockville	1	Kingston	5
Belleville	1	Toronto	36
Deseronto	2	Hamilton	4
Prescott	1	Ripley	2
Peterborough	1	Harrisburg	1
Port Hope	2	Total	61

R. M. PERSSE,
Government Immigration Agent

Government Immigration Office,
Quebec, 1883.

STATEMENT B.—Shewing the number, ages and sexes of the Children brought

DATE OF ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC OR HALIFAX.	NAME OF STEAMSHIP.	BY WHOM ASSISTED.	NUMBER OF SOULS, WITH								
			2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.
June 10	Sardinian	Miss Rye	1	1	3	6	6	8	16	17	15
Sept. 29	Parisian	do									
April 27	Sardinian	Miss A. Macpherson	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	8
May 28	Sarmatian	do	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	9
June 18	Circassian	do	....	....	4	3	3	4	7	5	8
July 24	Somerset	do	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
April 16	Prussian	Miss Bilbrough									
June 18	Buenos Ayrean	do	....	3	6	8	11	23	15	15	24
July 14	Parisian	do									
May 29	Toronto	Rev. Mr. Stephenson.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1
June 26	Oregon	do	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
July 14	Parisian	do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June 25	Polynesian	Dr. Barnardo									
July 21	Sardinian	do	....	....	2	1	1	3	2	11	15
June 18	Circassian	Mr. J. T. Middlemore.....	....	3	4	3	5	7	4	20	19
May 13	Polynesian.....	The National Refuges, etc., London, England	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 21	Sardinian.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May 21	Peruvian	Rev. Mr. Nugent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sept. 17	Polynesian.....	do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sept. 1	Sardinian.....	Car. Manning's Committee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sept. 23	Lake Winnipeg	Preston Catholic Emigration Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June 10	Sardinian.....	Rev. Lord Douglass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 1883.

out by various parties, and settled in the Province during the season of 1883.

THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.										SEXES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF SOULS.	"HOMES" IN ONTARIO.
11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years and upwards.	Total Males.	Total Females.		
29	20	16	13	11	2	2	1	1	2	4	116	170	"Our Western Home," Niagara.
										1	49		
10	7	4	8	5	5	3	2	1	4				
	3	6	9	4	5	2	1	3	2				
4	2	3	5	2	1	1	2	....	10	135	58	193	"Boys' Home," Stratford.
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
27	18	22	5	10	4	....	1	2	....	120	74	194	"Marchmont Home," Belleville.
3	4	6	5	6	4	2	5	....	1	41	.....		
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	53	"Children's Home," Hamilton.
....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	8	.....		
15	15	31	25	18	24	7	5	1	1	100	72	172	"Barnardo's Home," Toronto.
26	15	8	4	1	....	1	1	1	3	79	46	125	"Guthrie Home," London.
....	....	....	5	11	8	8	1	1	....	34	....	43	"Shaftesbury Boys' Home," Hamilton.
....	1	2	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	8	1		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	32	107	Kingston and Hamilton Agency.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	.....	21	Ottawa Agency.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	4	27	Ottawa Agency.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	8	28	Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	815	315	1133	

R. M. PERSSE,

Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, with date of arrival at Port of Quebec: also the general destination of the steerage adults; and the nationality of the cabin and steerage passengers, for the month ending May May 31st, 1883.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.											
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
1	May 1..	Ontario	18	370	388	2	36	38	....	....	46½	79	127½	236	70	....	82	
2	" 3..	Scandinavian	....	935	935	21½	26½	48	....	....	146	43⅓	398½	367	565	....	3	The s. s. "Scandinavian" called at Galway and embarked a number of Irish emigrants, assisted by the Tuke Fund, 282 of whom found homes in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.
3	" 3..	Lake Champlain..	3	307	310	6	11	17	....	....	.....	169	34½	66	108	....	136	
4	" 3..	Grecian	....	719	719	5	48	53	....	....	147½	56	408	503	211	5	....	The s. s. "Grecian" called at Queenstown and embarked some Irish emigrants, assisted by the Tralee Union, 69 of whom settled in Ontario; remainder went to the United States.
5	" 3..	Scotland	....	128	128	....	16	16	....	....	20	.....	71	128	....	....	....	
6	" 7..	Lake Huron	4	176	180	5½	12½	18	....	....	1	100½	27	98	51	....	31	From Liverpool and Queenstown.
7	" 7..	Circassian	102	963	1065	56	48	104	....	....	154½	25	562½	862	203	....	....	
8	" 8..	Dominion	30	460	490	....	31½	31½	....	....	58	168½	139	247	49	....	194	
9	" 10..	Buenos-Ayrean ..	2	998	1000	11	35½	46½	....	....	120½	194	409	192	289	353	166	Party of 72 men for Parry Sound Lumber Company; also, a party of Irish immigrants from Galway, assisted by Mr. Tuke's Fund, 148 of whom settled in Ontario; remainder went to the United States.

10	"	10..	Dorset	....	171	171	....	8½	8½	2½	....	22	11	72½	171	....	....	....	
11	"	13..	Erl-King	....	38	38	....	10	10	....	....	6½	.....	12	38	....	....	....	
12	"	13..	Polynesian	76	972	1048	40½	101	141½	....	....	161½	29	505	689	305	....	54	34 boys for Mr. R. Ward, Hamilton, from the Earl of Shaftesbury's Training School, Surrey, England.
13	"	14..	Oregon	16	679	695	11	40½	51½	....	....	42½	194½	221	384	63	....	248	Two cases of measles, sent to the Hospital at Quebec.
14	"	17..	Lake Nepigon	1	258	259	6	7½	13½	....	....	.....	135½	102½	46	213	....	....	"Lake Nepigon" called at Queenstown, embarked some Irish emigrants, assisted by Kenmare Union, 104 of whom settled in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.
15	"	18..	Manitoban	4	903	907	14	42	56	....	....	151½	38½	462½	228	678	....	1	Steamship "Manitoban" brought out a large number of Irish people from Blacksod, Co. Mayo; and Galway, assisted by Mr. Tuke's fund; also from Sligo Union; 349 of whom settled in Ont., remainder went to the States.
16	"	21..	Peruvian	84	937	1021	20	93	113	....	....	76	27	538½	621	400	....	....	Steamship "Peruvian" brought out 72 children from Father Nugent, Liverpool; distributed in Kingston, Belleville, Toronto and Hamilton; also a number of Irish from Sligo and Mohill Unions; 109 remained in Ontario, remainder to the United States.
17	"	22..	Lake Winnipeg ..	2	134	136	5	12	17	....	....	.....	79	24½	33	81	....	22	"Lake Winnipeg" called at Tralee, and embarked some Irish who were assisted by the Killarney Union; 21 remained in Ontario.
18	"	23..	Montreal	15	340	355	29	33	62	....	....	15	132	84	155	57	....	143	
19	"	25..	Viking	3	50	53	....	11	11	....	....	.....	.....	26½	53	....	....	....	
20	"	27..	Nestorian	....	776	776	24	50½	74½	....	....	104½	221½	244½	79	224	242	231	"Nestorian" from Glasgow, Liverpool and Queenstown, at the latter port embarked a number of Irish families, assisted out by the Tralee, Killarney and Swineford Unions; 103 persons settled in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.
21	"	28..	Sarmatian	115	952	1067	36	86½	122½	....	1	107	51½	493	678	312	....	77	"Sarmatian" brought out party of 52 children for Miss Macpherson, Galt; also, some Irish assisted from Letterkenny, Dromore and Sligo Unions, 65 remaining in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.					
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.						English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
22	May 29..	Toronto	6	418	424	4	34½	38½	....	....	10	108½	190½	172	113	....	139	"Toronto" had on board 42 children for Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton; also, Irish assisted by Boyle Union, 55 remaining in Ontario.
23	" 29..	Lake Manitoba ..	13	516	529	2	15	17	....	....	6	294½	61	110	393	....	26	"Lake Manitoba" had 393 Irish, many of them being assisted by Kenmare Union, 35 of whom settled in Ontario; remainder went to the United States.
24	" 30..	Bristol	....	25	25	4	....	4	....	....	1	.....	11½	25	....	....	....	
		Total in 1883 ..	494	12225	12719	302½	810	1112½	2½	1	1297½	2158	5226½	6181	4385	600	1553	= 12,719 total nationalities, 1883.
		Total in 1882 ..	769	14916	15685	538	1077	1615	10½	....	1518½	4882½	4461½	6549	2771	1657	4708	= 15,685 total nationalities, 1882.
		Decrease in 1883.	275	2691	2966	235½	267	502½	8	....	221	2724½	.....	368	....	1057	3155	
		Increase in 1883.	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	765	.....	1614	....	....	
25	June 1..	Canadian	....	635	635	4	11	15	....	....	51	23	380½	.....	300	315	20	From Glasgow, Blacksod and Galway; 280 of the Irish were assisted from Blacksod Bay by Mr. Tuke's fund, and 20 from Galway, by the Galway Union. They were forwarded to various parts in Ontario.

26	"	2..	Ocean King	9	40	49	....	11½	11½	....	....	11	.. ...	18	49	....	....	....	
27	"	3..	Parisian.....	108	1083	1191	25½	106	131½	....	....	101½	129	621½	782	284	....	125	The Irish were from Castlereagh, Mohill and Manorhamilton Unions; 80 of them forwarded to Toronto, remainder went to the United States.
28	"	5..	Sarnia	17	448	465	10	56	66	....	....	34⅓	141½	125½	205	90	....	170	Some of the Irish were assisted by the Swinford Union, 17 of them settling in Ontario.
29	"	8..	Corean	....	517	517	42½	73	115½	....	....	46	31	214	67	183	221	46	From Glasgow, Liverpool and Queenstown. From latter port embarked some Irish emigrants assisted by Killarney and Tralee Unions, 50 of whom settled in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.
30	"	9..	Somerset	....	48	48	4	7	11	....	....	4	1	21	48	....	....	....	
31	"	10..	Sardinian	95	1086	1181	68½	62	130½	....	1	58	336	262½	741	....	....	440	20 boys and 8 girls from Rev. Lord Douglas for Ottawa. 110 children—Miss Rye, Niagara. 100 children—Mrs. Burt, Knowlton, Eastern Townships.
32	"	11..	Lake Champlain..	2	368	370	9	28½	37½	....	....	1	183½	41	101	255	1	13	This steamer brought out some Irish families from Kenmare Union; 3 families, numbering 12 souls, settled in Ontario, remainder went to the United States.
33	"	12..	Grecian	....	950	950	22	84½	106½	....	....	75	19	530½	17	646	287	....	From Glasgow, Derry, Blacksod and Galway. The Irish immigrants from Blacksod were assisted by Mr. Tuke's fund. The number settled in Ontario were 181 souls—by Galway Union 149, and by Sligo Union 13; remainder went to the United States.
34	"	17..	Ontario	21	467	488	32½	25½	58	....	....	13	111½	121½	288	38	....	162	
35	"	18..	Lake Huron	14	534	548	44½	55	99½	....	....	3½	50	251½	14	534	....	....	From Liverpool, Galway and Queenstown. The Irish assisted, who settled in Ontario, were as follows:—Galway Union, 100; Ballyvaughan, 52; Tuam Union, 37; Killarney Union, 29; Roscommon, 17.
36	"	18..	Circassian	70	943	1013	35½	62½	98	....	1	48½	242	287	726	5	....	282	54 children—Miss Macpherson, Stratford, Ont. 130 children—Mr. Middlemore, London, Ont.
37	"	19..	Buenos Ayrean ...	18	678	696	12	64½	76½	....	....	72	39½	236½	447	249	....	....	90 children—Mr. Quarrier, Belleville. Irish assisted to Ontario, as follows:—By Mr. Tuke's fund, 58; Sligo Union, 35; Donegal Union, 9; Dromore Union, 6; Castlerea Union, 9; remainder to the United States.

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.											
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
38	June 19..	Dominion	25	312	337	11	49	60	10	....	40½	53	69	185	88	....	64	This steamship had 17 Irish assisted to Ontario by the Ballina Union.
39	" 20..	Scotland	25	50	75	7	6	13	....	....	14	.....	25½	75	....	....	....	
40	" 20..	Dorset	7	31	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	....	....	....	
41	" 25..	Oregon	41	403	444	18	42	60	1	....	20	49	120½	218	166	....	60	Irish assisted to Ontario by Carrick-on-Shannon Union were 105 souls.
42	" 25..	Polynesian	73	809	882	24	52½	76½	....	....	39½	281½	261½	556	4	....	322	100 boys—Dr. Barnardo, Hamilton.
43	" 26..	Lake Nepigon	1	50	51	3	8	11	....	....	11	24½	16½	51	....	....	....	
44	" 27..	Manitoban	7	567	574	15	40½	55½	....	....	42	24½	338	.....	402	172	....	From Glasgow, 172; Derry, 140; and Galway, 262. The assisted from Galway to Ontario were as follows:—Tuke's fund, 58; Loughrea Union, 51; Castlerea Union, 25; Galway, 9; Killala, 12; and Claremorris, 2.
45	" 29..	Erl King	2	30	32	....	10	10	....	....	5	.....	12	32	....	....	....	
46	" 30..	Hanoverian	....	354	354	....	9½	9½	18	....	1	71	154½	.....	262	....	92	From Liverpool, Queenstown and Glin. From latter port embarked 27 families for Ontario, numbering 179 souls, who were assisted out by the Glin Board of Guardians.
	Total for June, 1883.....		535	10403	10938	388	864½	1252½	29	2	692	1810½	4108½	4640	3506	996	1796	=10938 total nationalities, 1883.

			Total for June, 1882.....	450	8718	9168	308½	699½	1008	5	3	635½	2457½	2827½	3638	1380	1552	2598	=9168 total nationalities, 1882.
			Increase in 1883.....	85	1685	1770	79½	165	244½	24	....	56½	.....	1281	1002	2126	....	....	
			Decrease in 1883.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	647	.....	.....	....	556	802	
47	July	1..	Peruvian.....	46	723	769	52	81	133	....	1	30	145	341½	414	182	4	169	One family of 4 souls assisted by the Stranorlar Union, and 7 souls from Ballyshannon Union settled in Ontario.
48	"	3..	Texas.....	17	278	295	24	30	54	....	....	4	67½	100	112	85	....	98	Seven families and 2 girls, assisted by the Boyle Union, in all 39 souls, settled in Ontario.
49	"	3.	Lake Winnipeg...	12	380	392	....	14	14	....	....	5	58	202	37	325	....	30	This steamship embarked 307 immigrants at Galway. The assisted to Ontario were as follows:— Tuke's Fund, 56; Tuam Union, 62; Galway Union, 41; Ballyvaughan Union, 18, and Ballinasloe Union, 77.
50	"	7..	Nestorian.....	....	151	151	8½	25	33½	....	....	22	7	42	....	48	103	....	
51	"	9..	Toronto.....	12	389	401	65	119	184	....	....	47½	212	389½	310	34	....	57	Steamship Toronto had on board 220 English, supposed to have been sent out by the London Samaritan Society, some of them were in charge of John J. Jones, London, Eng.
52	"	9..	Sarmatian.....	79	665	744									478	87	....	179	
53	"	11..	Viking..... ...	2	40	42	....	11	11	....	....	.....	.....	25	42	....	....	....	
54	"	12..	Canadian.....	....	93	93	....	10	10	....	....	10½	14	32½	.....	....	93	....	
55	"	13..	Bristol...	20	46	66	....	3	3	7	....	.....	1	24½	66	....	....	....	
56	"	14..	Parisian.....	124	705	829	10	94½	104½	....	....	35	142	247	598	68	....	163	
57	"	15..	Sarnia	27	259	286	9	47	56	....	....	18½	38	69	218	10	....	58	
58	"	16..	Corean.....	4	187	191	1	25	26	....	....	7½	14½	76½	.....	75	109	7	The steamship Corean had one family of 7 souls, assisted out by the Swinford Union, who settled in Lancaster, Ontario.
59	"	18..	Lake Manitoban .	3	102	105	20	7	27	....	1	.....	41	24	52	40	....	13	
60	"	21..	Ocean King	13	50	63	2	20	22	....	....	.....	.....	25	63	....	....	...	

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.— *Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.											
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
61	July 21..	Sardinian	72	646	718	6	60	66		....	34	97	354½	525	77	....	116	Seventy-two female children for Dr. Barnardo's "Home," Toronto, in charge of Miss Morecroft.
62	" 23..	Montreal	12	182	194	28½	52½	81	....	....	5	74½	34	109½	16	....	69	
63	" 23..	Lake Champlain .	6	78	84									64	19	....	1	
64	" 24..	Somerset	1	50	51	14	....	14	....	....	60	10	190½	51	....	....	....	Steamship Somerset had on board a party of 14 children for Miss Macpherson's "Home," Galt, they were from the "Bristol Home," England. Steamship Grecian had a number of assisted Irish, sent out by the Ennis Union, 154 of whom were located in various parts of Ontario.
65	" 24..	Grecian	....	344	344									....	167	177	....	
66	" 28..	Lake Huron	6	45	51	....	1½	.....	....	....	.....	8	12	44	....	....	7	By steamship Lake Huron were 17 domestic servants for Ontario, kept over at Point Levis till the following day to recuperate —included in Destination Sheet of steamship Circassian.
67	" 29..	Circassian	87	620	707	29	43	72	....	....	31½	186	221½	403	148	....	156	
68	" 30..	Ontario	16	138	154	24	28½	52½	....	....	11	19	38½	102	22	...	30	
69	" 31..	Scotland	15	34	49	....	10	10	....	....	2	.....	17	49	....	....	....	

70	"	31..	Buenos-Ayrean ...	16	865	881	4½	18	22½	....	....	288½	167	173	.....	184	103	*594	* The 594 were from Iceland, 6 of the children died on voyage from Liverpool, 140 of the Irish were assisted out to Ontario by the following Unions:—Tralee, 15 families, numbering 88 souls; Gort, 10 families, numbering 52 souls.
			Total for July, 1883.....	590	7070	7660	297½	700	996	7	2	612	1301½	2639½	3737	1587	589	1747	=7760 total nationalities, 1883.
			Total for July, 1882	543	6067	6610	156	599½	755½	....	1	370	1716½	2018½	3641	639	351	1979	=6610 total nationalities, 1882.
			Increase in 1883	47	1003	1050	141½	100½	240½	7	1	242	.....	621	96	948	238	....	
			Decrease in 1883.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	415	.....	.....	....	....	232	
71	Aug.	4..	Polynesian	121	575	696	38	61	99	....	....	28½	82½	210	453	153	....	90	Twenty-one men, 19 boys and 40 girls, sent out by the South Dublin Union, in charge of Captain Richard Boyd, Dublin. The men were sent to the eastern townships, the boys to Toronto; the women distributed in Ottawa, Kingston and Port Hope. On the whole they were a hard lot. In addition to those sent out by the South Dublin Union, were a few families from Ennis, Loughrea and Galway Unions, 15 in all.
72	"	4..	Hanoverian	20	.....	20	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	....	....	
73	"	6..	Oregon	41	220	261	2	28½	30½	....	....	3	52	113	144	53	....	64	
74	"	6..	Manitoban	22	48	70	2	13	15	....	....	2	3	54	...	....	70	....	From Glasgow direct.
75	"	6..	Lake Nepigon	5	104	109	4	22	26	....	....	3	34	23½	55	43	....	11	
76	"	9..	Dorset	....	50	50	1	1½	2½	1	....	7	11	9½	50	....	....	....	
77	"	10..	Erl King	5	52	57	....	27	27	....	....	.....	.....	19	56	....	1	....	
78	"	12..	Peruvian	76	462	538	33	47	80	....	....	21	71½	207½	384	96	....	58	A few Irish families assisted to Ontario by Mr. Tuke's fund, and by Glannamaddy Union.
79	"	12..	Lake Winnipeg ..	12	50	62									62	....	....	....	
80	"	13..	Dominion	39	150	189	16	26½	42½	1	....	1	21	48½	139	15	....	35	
81	"	18..	Sarmatian	95	470	565	23	55	78	....	....	25½	93	143½	436	56	....	73	

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.											
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
82	Aug. 19..	Corean	14	69	83	14	39	53	....	....	9	28	67½	....	....	83	....	
83	" 19..	Toronto	31	138	169									140	....	....	29	
84	" 21..	Lake Manitoba ..	21	53	74	2	15	17	....	....	1	15	22½	74	....	....	....	
85	" 22..	Phœnecian	....	766	766	....	18	18	....	....	284½	221½	47	.....	....	48	*718	*The 718 immigrants were from Iceland; 300 of them went to the Western States, the remainder to Manitoba.
86	" 25..	Parisian	153	626	779	16	144½	160½	6	....	18	88½	181½	549	68	....	†162	†The 162 foreigners were as follows: French, 60; Swedes, 20; Finns, 4; Danes, 13; Norwegians, 65. The French were brought out from Paris, specially for the Montreal Glass Works.
87	" 26..	Grecian	....	98	98	2	10	12	....	....	3	6	63	.....	....	82	16	
88	" 27..	Sarina	92	316	408	28	38½	66½	....	....	10½	61	102	318	38	....	52	
89	" 29..	Bristol	8	30	38	....	9	9	....	....	.....	.....	19	38	....	....	....	Direct from Bristol.
90	" 31..	Ocean King	8	30	58	5	14	19	....	....	1	.....	20	58	....	....	....	
	Total for August, 1883 ..		763	4327	5090	186	569½	755½	8	....	418	788	1351	2976	522	284	1308	5090 total nationalities, 1883.
	Total for August, 1882 ..		796	4081	4877	86	417½	503½	2	....	207	1063½	1566	2863	752	260	1002	4877 total nationalities, 1882.

	Increase in 1883			246	213	100	152	252	6		211			113		24	306	
	Decrease in 1883			33								275½	215		230			
91	Septr.	1.	Sardinian	153	504	657	14	67½	81½		6½	15½	55	208½	544	69		44	Twenty-one boys for Ottawa, from Cardinal Manning.
92	"	2.	Buenos-Ayrean	35	50	85	2	19	21			8	7	35½			85		
93	"	3.	Montreal	40	140	180	5½	16	21½			2	32	38½	70	35		75	
94	"	3.	Lake Champlain	12	120	132	1½	16½	18			1	32½	37	59	67		6	The Irish from Queenstown.
95	"	6.	Somerset	2	44	46		6½	6½			2	10	10½	46				
96	"	8.	Hanoverian	25		25											25		No steerage.
97	"	9.	Lake Huron	20	60	80	2		2				20	5	80				
98	"	10.	Circassian	124	481	605	13	71½	84½	1		17½	108½	167	403	87	5	110	
99	"	11.	Manitoban	35	62	97	4	44½	48½			4	25	67			97		One Irish family of 4 souls, for Ontario, assisted out by the Carrick-on-Shannon Union.
100	"	11.	Ontario	36	110	146									107	20		19	
101	"	14.	Scotland	19	35	54	4	15	19					14	54				
102	"	17.	Polynesian	137	436	573	16	56½	72½		1	12½	44	173½	452	78		43	Fifteen girls and 20 boys for Kingston and Hamilton, from Father Nugent.
103	"	18.	Oregon	57	189	246	17	69	86			2	46	44½	194	18		34	
104	"	19.	Lake Nepigon		50	50		9	9				18	7	50				
105	"	22.	Peruvian	71	415	486	5½	68	73½			16	68½	125	350	53	4	79	
106	"	23.	Lake Winnipeg	18	43	61	1	6	7			3	17	11	61				Twenty-three boys and 4 girls for Ottawa, from Preston Catholic Emigration Society, England.
107	"	23.	Dominion	26	150	176	4	28½	32½			2	45½	39½	112			64	
108	"	24.	Dorset	11	59	70	3½	15	18½	2		6	15	65	70				
109	"	24.	Corean	6	89	95											95		
110	"	25.	Erl King	4	45	49	1½	12	13½					19	49				
111	"	29.	Parisian	144	488	632	33½	56	89½			19½	69	181½	489	52		91	Forty-nine girls and 1 boy for Miss Rye, Niagara.

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.				
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.						English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
112	Sept. 30..	Lake Manitoba...	21	45	66	12½	8	20½	....	....	3	15	6	66	....	....	....	
113	" 30..	Grecian	6	55	61	3	19	22	....	....	8	11½	19	.....	....	61	....	
	Total for September, 1883 .		1002	3670	4672	143½	603½	744	3	7½	122	639½	1276	3256	479	372	565	—4672 total nationalities, 1883.
	Total for September, 1882 .		1000	4144	5144	101	361	462	15	....	201½	1005	1352	3501	485	263	895	—5144, total nationalities, 1882.
	Increase in 1883.....		3	.....	.....	42½	242½	282	....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9	....	
	Decrease in 1883		....	474	472	....	....	.....	12	....	79½	366½	76	245	6	....	330	
114	Oct. 1..	Toronto	17	109	126	17	10	27	....	....	4	34	10	74	....	....	52	
115	" 7..	Buenos-Ayrean ...	10	41	51	24½	64½	89	....	....	12	78	130	....	....	51	....	
116	" 7..	Sarmatian	74	350	424									301	49	3	70	
117	" 8..	Sarnia	28	221	249	27½	23½	61	....	....	.....	72½	57	136	28	2	83	
118	" 12..	Hanoverian	5	38	43	....	20	20	....	....	2	6½	7	.....	....	43	....	
119	" 13..	Sar	71	329	400	21	41	62	5	1½	5½	43	121	302	48	....	50	

120	"	13..	Ocean King	1	49	50	3	11	14	....	....	.....	.....	20	50	....	....	....	
121	"	13..	Mississippi	2	.....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	No steerage.
122	"	13..	Montreal	12	92	104	3	17	20	....	....	4	22½	14	78	....	....	26	
123	"	16..	Lake Champlain..	15	59	74	2	15	17	....	....	.....	7½	12½	57	9	....	8	
124	"	22..	Lake Huron.....	15	50	65	13	7	20	....	....	.....	11½	9½	57	1	....	7	
125	"	23..	Circassian	68	331	398	5	56	61	....	....	7½	45	134	276	60	1	62	
126	"	24..	Somerset	....	21	21	3	19	22	5	....	.....	61½	37	21	....	....	....	
127	"	24..	Ontario	20	148	168									76	....	....	92	
128	"	24..	Manitoban	29	50	79	....	4	4	....	....	2	1	32	.....	.....	79	....	
129	"	29..	Polynesian	50	306	356	11	30	41	....	2	3	45	123½	254	39	....	63	
130	"	29..	Oregon	20	107	127	....	42	42	....	....	.....	27½	27	70	57	....	....	
131	"	30..	Austrian	4	52	56	....	12	12	....	....	6	4	17½	.....	.....	56	....	
132	"	31..	Scotland	....	41	41	3	28	31	....	....	4	8½	18½	41	....	....	....	
133	"	31..	Lake Nepigon	2	50	52									52	....	....	....	
			Total for October, 1883..	443	2444	2887	133	400	543	10	3½	50	468½	770½	1848	291	235	513	=2887 total nationalities, 1883.
			Total for October, 1882..	411	2871	3282	65	406½	471½	2	....	124	641½	935	2116	382	171	613	=3282 total nationalities, 1882.
			Increase in 1883	32	.....	.....	68	....	71½	8	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	....	
			Decrease in 1883	....	427	395	....	6½	.....	.....	.....	74	173	165½	268	91	....	100	
134	Novr.	4..	Parisian.....	77	327	404	5½	39	44½	....	....	5	52	111½	288	38	....	78	
135	"	7..	Lake Winnipeg...	4	40	44	5½	17	22½	....	....	3	6½	2	44	....	....	....	
136	"	7..	Dominion	12	48	60	1	22	23	....	....	....	6½	13½	60	....	....	....	
137	"	8..	Lake Manitoba...	9	19	28	....	3	3	....	....	.....	5½	5	28	....	....	....	

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the name of each steamship, number of cabin and steerage passengers, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamship.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Steerage Passengers.							Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Remarks.
						Province of Quebec.			Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.				
			Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.						English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
138	Nov. 11..	Toronto.....	7	97	104	3	45	48	....	....	.....	13	21½	83	....	..	21	
139	" 12..	Peruvian	30	266	296	21	31	52	....	....	4	39½	119½	221	32	1	42	
140	" 14..	Buenos Ayrean...	....	42	42	1	14	15	....	....	6	5½	18½	.....	....	42	....	
141	" 15..	Hanoverian	2	12	14	....	5	5	....	....	.....	1	6	14	....	....	....	
	Total for November, 1883		141	851	992	37	176	213	....	....	18	129½	297½	738	70	43	141	=992 total nationalities, 1883.
	Total for November, 1882		167	1161	1328	33	164	197	....	....	46½	194½	457½	811	212	130	175	=1328 total nationalities, 1882.
	Increase in 1883		....	.....	.....	4	12	16	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Decrease in 1883.....		26	310	336	....	....	.....	....	....	28½	65	160	73	142	87	34	

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 21st November, 1883.

R. M. PERSSE,
Agent.

D.—RECAPITULATION.

Month.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of Adult Steerage Passengers.								Total Destination of the Steerage Adults.	Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				Total Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.
				Province of Quebec													
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	
May	494	12,225	12,719	302½	810	1,112½	2½	1	1,297½	2,158	5,226½	9,798	6,181	4,385	600	1,553	12,719
June	535	10,403	10,938	388	864½	1,252½	29	2	692	1,810½	4,108½	7,894½	4,640	3,506	996	1,796	10,938
July	590	7,070	7,660	297½	700	996	7	2	612	1,301½	2,639½	5,558	3,737	1,587	589	1,747	7,660
August	763	4,327	5,090	186	569½	755½	8	....	418	788	1,351	3,320½	2,976	522	284	1,308	5,090
September	1,002	3,670	4,672	143½	603½	744	3	7½	122	639½	1,276	2,792	3,256	479	372	565	4,672
October	443	2,444	2,887	133	400	543	10	3½	50	468½	770½	1,845½	1,848	291	235	513	2,887
November	141	851	992	37	176	213	.....	.....	18	129½	297½	658	738	70	43	141	992
Odd ships *via* Halifax Hibernian, Caspian and Nova Scotia.	3,968	40,990	44,958	1,487½	4,123½	5,656½	59½	16	3,209½	7,305½	15,669½	31,866½	23,376	10,840	3,119	7,623	44,958
	.....	86	86	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	86*
Grand total in 1883	3,968	41,076	45,044	1,487½	4,123½	5,656½	60½	16	3,209½	7,305½	15,719½	31,866½	23,376	10,926	3,119	7,623	45,044
Grand total in 1882	4,136	41,958	46,094	1,287½	3,725	5,012½	34½	4	3,103	11,961	13,617	33,732	23,119	6,621	4,384	11,970	46,094
Increase in 1883	.....	.....	.....	200	398½	644	26	12	106½	.....	2,102½	.....	257	4,305	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1883	168	882	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,655½	.....	1,865½	.....	.....	1,265	4,347	1,050

*These immigrants were assisted out by the Tralee Union. They embarked at Queenstown and were landed at Halifax, came on to Point Levis, where they received passes to Ontario from Dominion Agent.

RICHARD M. PERSSE,
Government Immigration Agent.

Ontario Government Immigration Office,
Quebec, 1883.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EDWIN CLAY, Esq., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX, N.S.

Dominion Immigration Office,

Halifax, N. S., *January 15th, 1884.*

David Spence, Esq.,

Sir,—Enclosed please find a statement of Immigration at this port for the year ending 31st December, 1883, which is about the same as that forwarded to Ottawa.

Anything we can do for you at the steamers will be gladly done.

Trusting you will find the above satisfactory,

I am, yours very truly,

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *via* Halifax.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.								Total Amount Brought in.
																		Lower Provinces.								
		Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, etc.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
																										$ c.
January....	472	289	89	94	472	358	89	3	....	22	....	....	13	264	11	1	30	184	20	....	111	108	28	....	13	8	5,780 12
February ..	674	421	151	102	674	555	72	....	....	15	....	32	13	368	37	3	66	149	13	....	181	190	65	....	53	23	12,530 00
March	894	547	172	175	894	706	103	8	....	....	....	77	1	518	27	1	61	185	29	....	154	272	195	....	36	23	27,350 00
April	3397	1889	749	759	3397	2175	483	158	54	206	....	321	21	1744	42	82	85	492	102	....	652	999	631	....	155	366	94,450 00
May	582	322	129	131	582	117	36	....	....	....	....	429	....	318	4	....	72	101	25	....	47	49	12	....	25	323	5,635 00
June	689	300	218	171	689	274	26	4	....	....	4	381	3	284	13	....	73	165	61	2	34	35	12	....	59	321	9,000 00
July	168	61	48	59	168	114	37	3	....	....	....	14	....	59	1	1	27	118	12	....	31	1	1	....	2	3	1,525 00
August	377	140	124	113	377	173	183	20	....	....	....	1	....	139	....	1	68	157	39	....	67	91	11	....	11	1	2,100 00
September..	176	74	59	43	176	90	65	7	....	....	....	14	4	65	3	2	28	94	35	....	18	11	3	....	13	2	1,850 00
October	171	89	58	24	171	152	11	4	....	....	....	4	....	89	....	....	34	127	24	....	7	5	1	....	7	....	1,780 00
November ..	352	163	93	96	352	272	42	29	....	....	....	9	....	163	....	....	49	136	42	1	54	74	16	1	27	1	2,445 00
December ..	523	294	139	90	523	449	31	1	....	....	....	42	7	274	11	2	75	110	57	....	186	146	12	....	10	2	8,350 00
Totals....	8475	4589	2029	1857	8475	5435	1178	237	54	243	4	1324	62	4285	149	93	668	2018	459	3	1542	1981	987	1	411	1073	172,795 00

Dated January 1st, 1884.

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.,
Agent.

General Destinations.

Nova Scotia	2,018
New Brunswick	459
Prince Edward Island	3
Quebec	1,542
Ontario	1,981
Manitoba	987
British Columbia	1
Eastern States	411
Western States	1,073

Total amount brought in, $172,795.

Statement of the different classes of Immigrants landing at the Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Sexes.

Males	4,589
Females	2,029
Children	1,857
Total	8,475

Nationalities.

English	5,435
Irish	1,178
Scotch	237
Other countries	1,625

Trades or Occupations.

Farmers	62
General Labourers	4,285
Mechanics	149
Clerks	93
Female Servants	668

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF W. J. WILLS, Esq., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

OTTAWA, *2nd January, 1884.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Immigration Report for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Total number of arrivals were as follows:—

NATIONALITIES.	European Immigrants.		Total.
	Via St. Lawrence.	*Via* United States.	
English	966	13	979
Irish	1081	19	1100
Scotch	139	9	148
Germans	406	49	455
French	10	19	29
Scandinavians	158	30	188
Finns	19	58	77
Sent to other parts of this Agency from Quebec	1395	0	1395
Total	4174	107	4371

The following destitute immigrants received assistance from the Ontario Government in the shape of Food and Transport to enable them to reach where employment awaited them, and others to reach relatives who preceded them into this Agency:—

NATIONALITIES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	317	60	51	428
Irish	325	163	109	597
Scotch	27	17	7	51
Germans	70	41	41	152
Scandinavians	93	18	8	119
French	2	2	0	4
Finns	71	4	0	75
Total	905	305	216	1426

The Immigrants were disposed of in the following order, viz:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:—		
City of Ottawa	684	
do Toronto	66	
do Hamilton	1	
do Cornwall	14	
do Belleville	13	
do Brockville	16	
do Oshawa	6	
County of Carleton	372	
do Renfrew	668	
do Russell	133	
do Prescott and Glengarry	107	
do Leeds and Grenville	11	
do Lanark	133	
District of Nipissing	446	2670
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:—		
Cities of Montreal and Quebec	46	
County of Ottawa, Argenteuil and Pontiac	254	300
Manitoba		4
United States		2
Total		2976

I may state that I found very little difficulty in disposing of the arrived immigrants during the season, who were principally composed of the following classes,—agricultural labourers, common labourers and domestic servants.

In addition to the above mentioned arrivals, numbers have reached here through the various customs' ports and were reported to the Department of Agriculture by the customs' authorities, consequently I have no account of them.

The immigrants of 1883 were generally healthy, but a few of them needed medical aid.

The largest number of the German immigrants came to join relatives and friends who were previously settled in the counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, and who, in the most cases, had sent for them and paid their passages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

W. J. WILLS.

To the Honourable,
The Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Office for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French.	Finlanders.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	42	13	55	....	20	....	35	23	10	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	21	10	10	3
February	39	17	56	....	4	....	52	19	17	1	11	4	....	....	....	....	33½	13	13	10
March	87	29	116	....	7	....	109	15	38	21	21	14	....	....	....	....	65	24	24	13
April	149	2	151	....	10	....	141	37	56	6	33	7	2	....	....	....	218½	86	86	12½
May	845	34	879	....	67	2	810	208	400	31	126	17	4	24	....	....	721	351	351	164½
June	505	26	531	....	47	2	482	123	210	42	70	35	2	....	....	....	700½	307	307	153
July	290	4	294	....	24	....	270	124	87	12	33	14	....	....	....	....	286½	129	129	19½
August	210	15	225	1	28	....	196	72	71	10	25	18	....	....	....	....	235	101	101	25½
September	238	6	244	1	48	....	195	98	62	12	11	12	....	....	....	....	288	105	105	34½
October	217	8	225	....	25	....	200	88	42	....	56	12	2	....	....	....	138	55	55	50½
November	114	6	120	....	17	....	103	29	7	....	21	23	....	17	....	....	257	67	67	54½
December	43	37	80	....	3	....	77	14	11	....	5	11	....	36	....	....	162	44	44	48
Total	2779	197	2976	2	300	4	2670	850	1011	141	414	167	10	77	....	....	3126	1292	1292	588½

OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
December, 1883.

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. MACPHERSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, *4th January, 1884.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report, with Statements annexed, for the year 1883, viz:—

Statement (A). Showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during each month, from 1st January to 31st December last, by way of the St. Lawrence and the United States, respectively classified as to sexes; also, shewing the number of immigrants fed, number of free meals and free passes granted.

Statement (B). Showing the number and nationality of immigrants for the year 1883, and their general destination.

Statement (C). Showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes, during the twelve months ended 31st December last

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several Ports of Entry within my District during the year, does not appear in the statements above alluded to, as I had no instruction from you to obtain this information. The capital and effects of immigrants settled in this District (exclusive of the amounts reported to the customs) reaches the very considerable sum of $87,530 for the past year.

The general health of the immigrants has been good; work was procured for them immediately on arrival, and very few have returned to me after having been once placed in employment.

As in former years, the supply of agricultural labourers has been very far short of the demand, and the same may be stated as to female domestic servants. Miss Bilbrough, of Marchmont Home, Belleville, continues her good work, having brought out, and placed in good homes, 186 children during the months of April and June last, without any assistance from, me in passes or otherwise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	32	1	32	....	....	....	32	17	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	15	7	.....	10
February	18	1	19	....	....	....	19	12	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	5	.....	4
March	43	6	49	....	....	....	49	36	6	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	28	21	.....	21
April	224	3	227	....	....	....	227	113	9	104	....	1	....	....	....	....	89	80	.....	15
May	1302	17	1319	....	....	....	1319	689	508	54	37	30	....	....	....	1	963	417	.....	241
June	717	1	718	12	....	....	706	381	184	124	11	6	....	....	....	....	497	207	.....	119
July	699	5	704	2	....	....	702	437	235	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	330	174	.....	82
August	335	3	338	....	....	....	338	186	129	21	2	....	....	....	....	....	276	145	.....	81
September	240	.....	240	....	....	....	240	121	100	13	1	....	....	....	....	5	154	93	.....	43
October	166	.....	166	....	....	....	166	100	54	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	129	44	.....	36
November	124	1	125	....	....	....	125	82	33	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	35	.....	28
December	55	6	61	....	....	....	61	32	23	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	32	17	.....	10
Total	3954	44	3998	14	....	....	3984	2206	1292	384	54	38	....	....	....	10	2587	1243	.....	690

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1883.

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remainded in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2,186	20	2,206	2,204	2		
Ireland	1,289	3	1,292	1,280	12		
Scotland	380	4	384	384	.....		
Germany	53	15	68	68	.....		
Norway and Sweden	37	1	38	38	.....	1,243	690
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other countries	9	1	10	10	.....		
Total	3,954	44	3,998	3,984	14	1,243	690

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Adolphustown	7	Campbellford	3
Amherst Island	12½	Cobourg	1
Bath	1	Cornwall	2½
Bedford	12	Deseronto	52½
Belleville	52½	Ernestown	2
Bethany	8	Fenelon Falls	1
Bowmanville	19	Fredericksburg	12
Brockville	12	Grafton	2

STATEMENT C—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Hamilton	1	Ottawa	3
Hastings	2	Palmerston	9
Howe Island	4	Parham	3½
Lansdowne	2	Peterborough	10
Levant	52½	Picton	20½
Madoc	4	Port Hope	30
Marysburgh	7	Portland	3
Murvale	2	Shannonville	2
Napanee	43½	Toronto	17
Newcastle	5½	Westport	1
Northport	17½	Whitby	20
Olden	1	Trenton	57
Oshawa	23	Wolfe Island	37
Oso	37	Total	615

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1883.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, *January 4th, 1884.*

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting this, my twenty-third annual report, showing the working of this Agency during the year ending December 31st, 1883.

During that period 17,245 immigrants arrived here, *via* Halifax and Quebec, and 820 by way of the various ports in the States, making a total of 18,065. Of these 11,233 remained in the Province of Ontario; 3,853 reported themselves as on their way to Manitoba; and the balance, 2,979, composed principally of Germans and Scandinavians, passed through on their way to the Western States.*

With the exception of a few from the South-West of Ireland, the immigrants were as a rule of a most satisfactory class, a large proportion being farm and general labourers. I might mention a party brought out by a Mr. Richardson, consisting of some 120 first-class farm-labourers, who came out in the early part of the summer, and were by far the finest lot of immigrants we have had for some time. No difficulty was experienced in placing all immigrants of the proper class immediately upon their arrival, where work was to be found, either on farms or railways, the demand for good men on both having been brisk during the past year.

During the months of July and August we had some 970 Icelanders arrive here. All, with the exception of 69, who remained in Ontario, went through to join friends in Manitoba.

But very little sickness has occurred here during the past summer, considering the number of arrivals. Six deaths have happened, these being mostly very young children.

The country, during the past year, has been in a most prosperous state, with abundant crops of all kinds, with the exception of wheat, which was a little below the average.

Great improvements have taken place in this city since my last report, the different public and other works finding employment for a large number of hands. Among others, I may mention the rebuilding of Davis' packing establishment in the east end, at a cost of some $40,000, where from 80 to 120 men are employed daily, at high wages, and some 50,000 hogs butchered during the season.

A large outlay has also been made by Messrs. Barber & Sons in their buildings, and a number of hands find employment in their woollen mills.

At the sheds of Messrs. Gooderham & Co., 400 head of cattle are being fed.

The Massey Manufacturing Co. has considerably enlarged their premises during the past year, and now finds constant employment for between 300 and 350 men, and the works of Messrs. Abel & Sons are now in so far an advanced condition that they will be shortly opened, and about the same number of men will find work there.

* In addition to these numbers, 1,509 were reported through the Toronto Custom House; the value of effects was $130,555. Collingwood reported 61, value of effects, $1,865, and Owen Sound, 52, value of effects, $1,773, making a total of 12,855 settled in Ontario.

In addition to these mentioned many other manufactures are now opened, and giving employment to the working classes.

I might also mention that an outlay of some $60,000 has been voted to build the subway under the various railways at Parkdale, which will find employment for a large number of hands, and, when finished be the means of preventing many accidents, over what has always been considered a dangerous railway crossing.

The Exhibition held in this city last autumn was pronounced on all sides a decided success. The show of horses and cattle exceeded any former one, and is said to have been the finest ever seen by parties lately out from Europe, who visited the grounds.

There was also a very fine show of fat cattle held here during Christmas week, which was acknowledged to have been one of the finest of the kind held here, some of the animals, chiefly thorough-breds, weighing between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs.

The greatest civility and attention has been shown to immigrants on all the different lines of railway, nor has a single complaint of any kind reached this office.

In conclusion, I cannot close these few remarks without expressing the deepest sympathy which is felt on all sides for the victims of the terrible railway accident near here, some of whom were immigrants but a few months in the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1883, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways or other conveyances from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American. Other Countries.				
January	77	4	81	....	....	....	81	44	31	6	....	....	....	....	....	450	....	....	68
February	174	31	205	....	....	50	155	116	33	1	5	....	....	....	....	525	....	....	78½
March	449	145	594	135	....	148	311	196	84	28	3	....	....	....	....	550	....	....	161
April	1191	500	1691	615	....	468	608	375	181	43	9	....	....	....	....	913	....	....	257
May	5169	27	5196	499	....	1298	3399	1512	1523	314	23	....	....	....	27	6952	....	....	1397½
June	3926	....	3926	675	....	669	2582	921	1406	235	20	....	....	....	....	7398	....	....	1541
July	1870	9	1879	250	....	283	1346	669	575	102	....	....	....	....	....	3126	....	....	728
August	2254	....	2254	495	....	773	986	491	317	107	2	....	....	....	69	3035	....	....	542½
September	881	....	881	145	....	88	648	444	121	76	7	....	....	....	....	1183	....	....	213½
October	725	....	725	30	....	71	624	370	134	107	13	....	....	....	....	960	....	....	257
November	400	11	411	125	....	5	281	200	35	35	11	....	....	....	....	700	....	....	173
December	129	93	222	10	....	....	212	154	41	14	3	....	....	....	....	317	....	....	72½
Total	17245	820	18065	2979	....	3853	11233	5492	4481	1068	96	....	....	....	96	26109	....	....	5489½

J. A. DONALDSON, *Agent.*

STATEMENT shewing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1883.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Passes.
January	77	4	81	450	68
February	174	31	205	525	78½
March	449	145	594	550	161
April	1191	500	1691	913	257
May	5169	27	5196	6952	1397½
June	3926		3926	7398	1541
July	1870	9	1879	3126	728
August	2254		2254	3035	542½
September	881		881	1183	213½
October	775		725	960	257
November	400	11	411	700	173
December	129	93	222	317	72½
Total	17,245	820	18,065	26,109	5,489½

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1883.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Acton	6	Appin	4
Agincourt	6½	Arthur	9½
Ailsa Craig	7	Atherley	6
Alexandria	2	Aurora	15
Allandale	7	Avening	1
Alliston	9	Aylmer	3
Alma	6½	Ayr	6
Alton	5	Bala	11
Alvinston	75½	Barrie	50
Amaranth	2	Batteau	2
Amhertsburg	3	Beachville	4
Angus	7½	Beamsville	1

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants, etc.– *Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Bellamys'	1	Carlton	3
Belleville	3	Cayuga	30
Berlin	29½	Centralia	27
Bertie	7	Charing Cross	6
Blythe	2	Charleston	5
Bolton	4	Chatham	96
Bothwell	12	Chatsworth	15½
Bowmanville	4	Cheltenham	46
Bracebridge	43½	Chesley	2
Bradford	54½	Church's Falls	3
Brampton	135	Clandeboy	3
Branchton	3	Clarkson's	7½
Brantford	94½	Clifford	2
Breslau	9	Clinton	93½
Bright	5	Cobourg	2½
Brigden	4	Cockburn's Island	2
Brockville	1	Colborne	1
Brooklyn	5	Coldwater	21
Bronte	5	Collingwood	40½
Bruce Mines	1	Colwell	1
Brucefield	5	Comber	5½
Brussels	7	Cookstown	9
Burford	25	Cooksville	24
Burgesville	1	Courtwright	1
Burlington	37½	Courtland	2
Buxton	1	Craigville	3
Caledon	7	Davenport	9
Caledonia	6	Delaware	1
Cambray	1	Dixie	9
Camlachie	10	Doon	49
Canfield	2	Dorchester	7
Cannington	3	Drayton	6
Campbellville	7	Drumbo	20
Cargill	2	Dublin	51

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Dundas	16	Guelph	45½
Dundalk	2	Hamilton	370
Dunnville	10	Hamburg	5
Durham	2	Harrisburg	2
Dutton	7½	Harwich	1
Edmonton	3	Hastings	31½
Elmvale	11	Hawkstone	4
Elora	2	Highgate	6
Emery	4	Hillsburg	6
Erin	1	Hornby	11
Essex Centre	20½	Ingersoll	82½
Exeter	12	Iona	1
Fenelon Falls	1	Islington	16
Fergus	6	Janett's Creek	1
Fesserton	2	Jarvis	10
Flesherton	10	Jordan	1
Fletcher	5	Kerwood	2
Fordwich	1½	Kincardine	17½
Forrest	11½	King	11
Forks of Credit	41½	Kinmount	6
Foxmead	12	Kleinburg	17
Galt	94	Komoka	1
Garafraxa	2	Lakefield	7
Garden Hill	1	Lambton Mills	2
Georgetown	19½	Lawrence	7
Gilford	6	Lefroy	4
Glencoe	1	Leslies	1
Gobles Corners	5	Limehouse	1
Goderich	62½	Lindsay	16
Goldstone	33	Lisle	7
Gorrie	1	Listowel	1
Gowan	1	Little Current	10½
Gravenhurst	71	London	390½
Grimsby	4½	Longwood	1

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Longford Mills	8	Newmarket	5
Londesboro'	11½	Newry	3
Lucan	76½	Newtonville	3
Lucknow	7	New Sarum	124
Luther	10½	Niagara	104
Madock	3½	Norwich	7
Malton	29	Norval	40
Markham	3	Niagara Falls	12½
Markdale	9	Oakville	38½
Meadowvale	4	Onondaga	8
Meaford	17½	Orangeville	6
Melancthon	1	Orillia	14½
Merritton	16½	Oshawa	3
Midland	6	Ottawa	2
Middlemiss	1	Otterville	2
Millbrook	4	Ottery	1
Mildmay	13	Owen Sound	8½
Milton	36	Paisley	14½
Millbank	3	Palmerston	9½
Milverton	1	Paris	59½
Mimico	2	Parkhill	12
Minessing	3	Parry Sound	35½
Mitchel	18	Peffers	2
Mono Road	13	Penetanguishene	61
Montreal	1	Peterboro'	11
Moorefield	1	Perrytown	2½
Morrisburg	1	Petrolia	2
Mount Brydges	2	Phelpstone	18
Mount Forest	14½	Pickering	59
Napanee	4	Port Carling	2
Newbury	20	Port Colborne	2
Newcastle	8½	Port Credit	4
New Lowell	16	Port Dalhousie	1

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Port Dover	3	Stoufville	24
Port Elgin	2	Streetsville	30
Port Hope	18	Sturgeon's Bay	4
Port Perry	2	St. Catharines	56
Port Robinson	19	St. George	7
Port Stanley	4	St. Joseph Island	7½
Phelpston	6½	St. Marys	37
Prince Albert	1	St. Thomas	217½
Princeton	2	Sunderland	1
Quebec	1	Sutton	3
Richmond Hill	14½	Tavistock	8
Richwood	2	Teeswater	11
Ridgetown	17	Thamesville	18½
Riverdale	9	Thedford	38
Rockwood	4	Thornbury	16½
Rosseau	34	Thorndale	1
Sarnia	11½	Thornhill	20
Saurin	2	Thorold	16½
Scarboro'	8	Tilsonburg	28
Schaw	1	Uhthoff	3
Seaforth	70½	Unionville	4
Severn	3	Uxbridge	4
Skakespeare	2	Victoria Harbour	5
Shelburne	19	Victoria Road	1
Simcoe	67½	Wales	1
Smith's Falls	1	Waubaushene	7
Southampton	2	Walkerton	86
Springford	24	Waterloo	11
Stayner	47½	Waterdown	3½
Stirling	1	Watford	9
Stratford	47½	Waterford	1
Strathroy	18	Weston	52
Stoney Creek	1	Whitchurch	3

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Whitby	11	Wingham	13
White's Station	4	Woodbridge	19½
Wiarton	21½	Woodstock	125½
Wick	12	Wroxeter	3
Widder	4½	Wyoming	15
Williamsford	2		
Windsor	26½	Total	5,489½

J. A. DONALDSON,
Agent.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Immigration Office,

Hamilton, Ontario, *January 12th, 1884.*

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on Immigration, with tabular statements, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

The past year shows an increase of Immigrants arriving and settling in the Province of Ontario, of two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, as per exhibit, Statement C.

The Immigrants arriving at this Agency, and remaining in the Province during the past season, were a good healthy class, with the exception of a few families sent out from the congested districts of Ireland by the British Government, under the auspices of the Tuke Committee, the arrivals being comprised principally of agricultural and common labourers; the proportion of mechanics and mill operatives being very small as compared with previous years, whilst there has been an increase in those coming out possessed of means, with the view of purchasing and settling upon the lands of the Dominion.

During the past year there was a good demand for all classes of agricultural, common and skilled labourers, also for female domestic servants, which it was impossible to supply, although repeated applications were made to the Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, for a larger supply of the immigrants as they arrived at Quebec and Toronto, the contractors for railways and public works engaging the required hands in Buffalo and other labour centres of the United States.

There has been more enquiry respecting the free grant lands in the district of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, than in the previous year. A large portion of these lands is well adapted for the cultivation of cereals, roots and vegetables of all descriptions, and, without exception, form some of the best grazing grounds in the Dominion, being well watered by small lakes, rivers and creeks.

The climate is healthy and free from ague, and the district abounds in game and fish.

The settlers placed upon the free grant lands of Muskoka by this Agency are well pleased with their locations, a large number of them having been very successful, and upon enquiry, I have not met with a single complaint from any of them.

The success that they have experienced may be attributed to the judicious selections of their lands and their adaptibility as settlers, having been engaged as laborers for a year or two in the Province before taking up their lands.

The principal drawback to this district is the want of suitable railway accommodation, which, when once provided with a liberal policy in the interest of the settlers, the lands would soon be occupied by a hardy, industrious and thrifty population

During the past year there has been a large falling off in the migration from Ontario to the North-West Territory, Dakota, and the Western and North-Western States; the same period shewing an increase of immigrants from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union to the lands of the Dominion in the North-West Territories.

During the past season a number of young men and farmers' sons have been sent out to this Agency and placed with the leading farmers in the district, for instruction in

Canadian husbandry, so as to enable them to gain a practical knowledge of farming operations, with the view of purchasing farms for themselves.'

During the months of August and September, Professor Tanner, of the Institute of Agriculture, West Brompton, paid an official visit for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon Canada as a field for emigration, in connection with the Institute over which he presides, which, with the affiliated colleges, turns out annually over fifteen hundred pupils fitted for agricultural pursuits.

During his stay in this Province he visited the Experimental Farm at Guelph, the Toronto Exhibition, and other places of interest.

He was very favourably impressed with the Province as a field of immigration for the British tenant farmer, and before leaving he wished to be provided with photographs of Canadian homesteads, so that upon his return he might be able to convey to intending emigrants an idea of the comforts surrounding the Canadian farmers.

The Minister of Agriculture, in consideration of the interest of the Province and the Dominion, authorized views to be taken and sent to his address in England.

During the year new and commodious Immigration Sheds and offices have been erected by the Dominion Government, which will very much contribute to the efficient and economical management of the Department in this district.

Farm labourers and female domestic servants are, and will be, in great demand during the coming year.

Statement A shews the reported number of arrivals and their destination.

Statement B shews the reported number of arrivals in the District of the Hamilton Agency, and the nationality of those remaining in Ontario.

Statement C shews the reported number of arrivals and their general destination, being an increase of those settling in the Province of two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, as compared with the previous year.

Statement D shews the number of children sent out by the different philanthropic societies, all of them being settled in comfortable homes ; the work of settling and watching over them being well and faithfully performed by the officials of the respective Societies.

Statement E shews the number of immigrants that have been assisted ; with the number of meals and lodgings, and the number of free passes granted.

Statement F shews the amount of capital expended.

Statement G shews the number of passes issued, and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement H shews the number of immigrants settling in the Dominion.

Statements I, J, K, L and M shew the number of immigrants reported by the Customs Ports of Entry, and the value of their effects.

Statement N shews the total number of immigrants arriving and settling in the Dominion, and their destination.

Statement O gives the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement P gives the retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment, required by the working classes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT A.—Return of Immigrant arrivals and departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	SEXES.			Total.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	U. S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	2540	6506	.....	.....	.....	9046	9046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3122	737	5187
Irish	1467	6321	.....	.....	.....	7788	.....	7788	.....	.....	.....	.....	1581	544	5663
Scotch	485	3773	.....	.....	.....	4258	.....	.....	4258	.....	.....	.....	925	552	2781
German	7	27606	.....	.....	.....	27613	.....	.....	.....	27613	.....	.....	735	490	26388
U. S. Citizens	.....	1697	.....	.....	.....	1697	.....	.....	.....	.....	1697	.....	1017	680	.....
Other Countries	8	20276	.....	.....	.....	20284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20284	621	750	18913
1883	4507	66179	35305	12245	23136	70686	9046	7788	4258	27613	1697	20234	*8001	3753	58932
1882	3398	64480	34003	11792	22083	67878	6777	4519	3202	37004	1456	14920	5779	2901	59198
Increase	1109	1699	1302	453	1053	2808	2269	3269	1056	.....	241	5364	2222	852	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9391	.....	.....	....	....	266

* This includes 466 children brought out to Homes within the Agency.

D. S.

STATEMENT B.—Shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31, 1883, and their nationalities, the number of free meals, lodgings, and free passes by railways from this agency to the respective places of destination.

—	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.	Nationality of Immigrants settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	American.	Other Countries.				
1883.....	4507	66179	70686	8001	3753	58932	3122	1581	925	735	1017	621	2064	1008	597	330
1882.....	3398	64480	67878	5779	2901	59198	2509	850	924	584	882	30	1043	524	264	113
Increase.....	1109	1699	2808	2222	852	.....	613	731	1	151	135	591	1021	484	333	217
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures in the district of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	GENERAL DESTINATION.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	2540	6506	9046	3122	737	5187
Irish	1467	6331	7788	1581	544	5663
Scotch	485	3773	4258	925	552	2781
German	7	27606	27613	735	490	26388
United States Citizens	.....	1697	1697	1017	680	.....
Other Countries	8	20276	20284	621	750	18913
1883	4507	66179	70686	8001	3753	58932
1882	3398	64480	67878	5779	2901	59198
Increase	1109	1699	2808	2222	852	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266

STATEMENT D.—Shewing the number of children received in the Hamilton District of the Hamilton Agency from the societies engaged in immigration, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number remaining in the Home, December 31st, 1882.	Number remaining in the Home, December 31st, 1883.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home	53	.....	53	4	7
Miss Rye's Home	6	171	177	5	2
Miss Macpherson's Home	138	55	193	30	28
Earl Shaftesbury's Home	42	1	43	.....	4
Total	239	227	466	39	41

STATEMENT E.—Shewing the number of immigrants assisted, the number of meals, lodgings, and free passes issued by railway at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

1883.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes Issued.
January	26	93	36	10
February	24	61	25	17
March	53	84	16	45
April	56	102	27	15
May	227	320	71	49
June	202	437	122	56
July	112	270	82	36
August	69	162	57	40
September	31	68	21	8
October	69	127	32	26
November	68	163	54	16
December	71	177	54	12
1883	1,008	2,064	597	330
1882	524	1,043	264	113
Increase	484	1,021	333	217
Decrease				

STATEMENT F.—Shewing the amount of capital brought to Canada by immigrants and settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

MONTH.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	34,000 00	45,300 00		
February	57,000 00	52,200 00		
March	111,230 00	96,500 00		
April	178,000 00	109,000 00		
May	96,000 00	77,300 00		
June	92,500 00	71,300 00		
July	87,500 00	70,300 00		
August	87,500 00	83,670 00		
September	67,500 00	81,200 00		
October	60,500 00	42,200 00		
November	81,000 00	55,200 00		
December	67,500 00	34,100 00		
Total	1,020,230 00	818,270 00		201,960 00

STATEMENT G.—Shewing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded by free passes from the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

STATION.	No.	STATION.	No.
		Brought forward	196
Brockville	26	Kincardine	1
Beeton	1	London	10
Belle River	1	Montreal	3
Berlin	3	Mount Forest	4
Burlington	6	Newberry	1
Brantford	8	Newcastle	3
Chaudiere	2	New Sarum	14
Caledonia	11	Port Dover	13
Clifton	18	Preston	3
Cobourg	1	Pinkerton	4
Chatham	18	Riverdale	1
Cayuga	5	Springford	1
Clifford	1	St. Catharines	8
Clinton	1	Stratford	1
Cornville	2	Simcoe	6
Dunville	1	Stoney Point	2
Dundas	15	St. George	3
Fergus	2	St. Thomas	1
Forrest	3	Thorold	18
Garnet	1	Toronto	29
Guelph	6	Thamesville	2
Grimsby	6	Waterford	1
Galt	2	Windsor	2
Gravenhurst	5	Walkerton	8
Henfran	1	Woodstock	3
Harriston	1	Waterdown	1
Harrisburg	9	Wiarton	8
Hagersville	10	Whitby	1
Ingersoll	9	Wyoming	1
Jarvis	21		
Carried forward	196	Total	349

STATEMENT H.—Shewing the Location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the philanthropic societies, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

LOCATION.	Number	LOCATION.	Number
Algoma	10	*Brought forward*	5,848
Bruce	206	Middlesex	858
Brant	253	Muskoka	173
Cardwell	5	Monk	33
Dundas	4	Norfolk	274
Durham	1	Ontario	65
Essex	149	Oxford	276
Elgin	324	Ottawa	24
Grey	73	Peel	96
Grenville	2	Perth	125
Hastings	1	Peterborough	137
Halton	133	Renfrew	4
Haldimand	69	Simcoe	137
Huron	159	Stormont	18
Kent	475	Victoria	12
Lincoln	121	Wentworth	2,088
Lanark	2	Wellington	156
Leeds	7	Waterloo	460
Lambton	101	Welland	1,444
Manitoba	2,753	York	750
Carried forward	5,848	Total	12,978

STATEMENT I.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the port of Hamilton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	50	51	78	179	10,170 00
Irish	14	18	28	60	1,410 00
Scotch	11	8	15	34	1,870 00
German	14	13	23	50	2,775 00
United States Citizens	50	51	39	140	10,255 00
Other countries	11	11	9	31	515 00
Total	150	152	192	494	26,995 00

STATEMENT J.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the port of Niagara Falls, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	10	11	19	40	2,323 00
Irish	9	11	7	27	1,615 00
Scotch	1	2	1	4	500 00
German	3	4	2	9	500 00
United States Citizens	20	24	22	66	5,174 00
Other countries	27	40	35	102	5,590 00
Total	70	92	86	248	15,702 00

STATEMENT K.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at Fort Erie, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	21	21	29	71	2,827 00
Irish	3	5	10	18	825 00
Scotch	1	1	..	2	150 00
German	9	9	18	36	575 00
United States Citizens	23	23	32	78	2,868 00
Other countries	33	32	54	119	3,819 00
Total	90	91	143	324	11,064 00

STATEMENT L.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the port of Niagara, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	3	5	125	133	345 00
Irish	1	7	4	12	100 00
Scotch					
German					
United States Citizens	1	2	1	4	500 00
Other countries	3	2	4	9	1,200 00
Total	8	16	134	153	2,145 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent,

STATEMENT M.—Shewing the number of Immigrants and the value of their effects entered at the respective ports of entry, in the district of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

NATIONALITY.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	179	40	71	133	423	$15,665 00
Irish	60	27	18	12	117	3,950 00
Scotch	34	4	2	.....	40	2,520 00
German	50	9	36	.....	95	3,850 00
United States Citizens	140	66	78	4	288	18,797 00
Other Countries	31	102	119	9	261	11,124 00
Total	494	248	324	158	1,224	55,906 00

STATEMENT N.—Shewing the number of Immigrants settled in the Dominion of Canada, including those reported by the Customs at the ports of entry arriving *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1883, in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

1883.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Via the St. Lawrence	2,540	1,467	485	7	.....	8	4,507	4,507	.....
Via the United States	1,319	658	992	1,218	1,697	1,363	7,247	3,494	3,753
Customs Entries *via* United States	423	117	40	95	288	261	1,224	1,224	.....
Total	4,282	2,242	1,517	1,320	1,985	1,632	12,978	9,225	3,753

STATEMENT O.—Rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.		EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To		From	To
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50	2 00	Tailors	1 25	2 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	2 50	Tinsmiths	1 50	1 75
Bakers	1 25	1 75	Pattern makers	2 00	2 50
Brewers	1 50	2 50	Rivetters	1 50	1 75
Butchers	1 25	1 50	*Woollen Mills.*		
Brickmakers	1 50	2 00	Cardroom	50	1 25
Bricklayers and Masons	2 50	2 75	Spinners	1 00	1 50
Boiler Makers	1 75	2 25	Weavers	75	1 25
Carpenters	1 75	2 00	Dyers	1 00	1 25
Cabinet Makers	1 50	2 50	Wool assorters	1 25	1 75
Coopers	1 50	1 75	*Cotton Mills.*		
Fitters	1 50	2 50	Cardroom	50	1 00
Laborers, common	1 00	1 25	Spinners	1 25	1 50
do farm	1 00	1 25	Weavers	80	1 15
do railway	1 00	1 25	Overlookers	2 00	3 00
Lathe hands	1 75	2 25	*Females, per Month, with Board and Lodging.*		
Moulders	1 75	2 50	Cooks	9 00	12 00
Millwrights	1 50	2 50	Dairymaids	7 00	8 00
Millers	1 50	1 75	Dress-makers and milliners	10 00	15 00
Painters	1 50	2 00	General servants	7 00	8 00
Plasterers	1 50	2 00	Laundry maids	8 00	9 00
Plumbers	1 50	2 00	House maids	7 00	9 00
Shoemakers	1 25	2 00	*Monthly hands with Board and Lodging.*		
Shipwrights	1 75	2 25	Farm laborers	12 00	15 00
Stone cutters	2 50	3 00	Harvest hands	25 00	35 00
Sadlers	1 25	1 75	Lumber men	20 00	30 00
Firemen, locomotive	1 50	1 75			
Tanners	1 50	1 75			

STATEMENT P.—List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.		ARTICLES.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Bacon, per lb	10	13	Potatoes, per 60 lbs	50	55
do Ham, per lb	12	15	Salt do	60	65
do Shoulders, per lb	9	12	Herrings, per barrel	5 50	7 00
Pork do	9	10	Fire wood, per cord	4 50	6 50
Beef do	8	12	Coal, per 2000 lbs	6 00	6 50
Mutton do	10	12	Coats, over	7 00	12 00
Veal do	8	12	do under	4 50	6 50
Butter, fresh do	15	22	Pants	3 00	4 50
do salt do	15	20	Vests	1 50	2 00
Candles do		12	Shirts, flannel	1 50	2 00
Cheese do	10	13	do cotton	75	1 00
Coffee do	25	40	do underwear	25	35
Cod fish do	7	8	Drawers, woollen, woven	90	1 00
Mustard do	30	35	Hats, felt	75	1 25
Pepper do	20	25	Socks, worsted	25	35
Rice do	5	6	do cotton	10	15
Soap do	5	6	Blankets, per pair	3 00	4 50
Sugar do	6	10	Rugs	2 00	2 50
Tea, green do	40	50	Flannel, per yard	30	35
do black do	40	50	Cotton shirtings	10	12
Tobacco do	30	50	Cotton sheeting, double	20	25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs	1 75	2 00	Canadian Tweed cloth	60	1 00
Flour do	2 50	2 75	Shoes, men's, per pair	2 00	2 50
Buckwheat flour do	3 00	3 50	do women's do	1 25	1 75
Bread, per 4 lb loaf		12	Boots, men's do	2 00	3 00
Beer, per quart		10	do women's do	1 75	2 50
Milk, do	5	6	Rubbers, men's do	80	1 00
Eggs, per dozen	15	25	do women's do	70	80
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 00	2 25			

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G SMYTH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Immigration Office,

London, Ontario, *5th January, 1884.*

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Immigration, my annual report of the London Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Statement A.—The number of immigrants arriving at the London Agency *via* the St. Lawrence or Halifax, and also *via* the United States ; the number who remained in Ontario ; the number who went to the United States ; the number assisted with provisions and free passes.

Statement B.—The arrivals ; number of free meals furnished ; also, railway passes and other means of conveyance ; the number furnished with employment ; and the expense incurred for meals.

Statement C.—The number of free passes issued, and the destination of immigrants so forwarded.

Statement D.—Arrivals and departures for the 12 months ; their destination ; nationalities of those settling in Ontario ; the number of free meals ; number fed ; and the number of free passes tabulated for each month.

The demand last season for farm and general labourers was much in excess of the supply, and at good wages. Quite a number of immigrants brought considerable means in cash and effects last season, and no doubt over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would be a fair estimate of the wealth kept in this Province.

We still have considerable enquiry about free grant lands in Ontario, not only from those lately out, but from many settled in various parts of the United States, to all of which I forward particulars, map, etc.

The health of all arrivals here has been good ; not one case in which I had to get any medical advice.

From all appearances the demand for agricultural and ordinary farm labour will be as good as usual the coming season, as the applications for spring labour are now coming in. We should also be able to place a good number of domestic servants, especially some for country work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ont.

STATEMENT A.—Shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their nationality; the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	821	245	1,066	750	316	.....	.....
Ireland	582	129	711	628	83	.....	.....
Scotland	190	59	249	140	109	.....	.....
Germany	50	62	112	85	27	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden	20	42	62	54	8	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	46	10	56	40	16	.....	.....
	1,709	547	2,256	1,697	*559	564	108

*335 of these to the Province of Manitoba.

STATEMENT B.—The undersigned has the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration, Ontario, as to the number of Immigrants arrived at this Agency, and their distribution, as per Schedule, for the period commencing 1st January, 1883, and ending 31st December, 1883.

NUMBERS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* U. States.	Total.
1st.—The number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at this Agency	1,709	547	2,256
2nd.—The number of Free Meals furnished to Immigrants	.....	.....	1,466
3rd.—The number of Immigrants to whom Free Meals have been furnished	.....	.....	564
4th.—The number of Free Lodgings furnished (see meals)	.....	.....	.....
5th.—The number distributed by Free Passes on railways	104	.....	104
6th.—The number distributed by Free Passes on steamboats	.....	.....	.....
7th.—The number distributed by other means of conveyance	4	.....	4
8th.—The number furnished with employment in the locality of this Agency	.....	.....	593
9th.—The number passed on to the United States and Manitoba	.....	.....	559
EXPENSES INCURRED.			
1st.—For meals, twelve months	.....	.....	$366 50

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Glanworth	4	Belmont	2
Woodstock	2	Glencoe	3
St. Thomas	7½	London Township	2
Ettrick Station	2	Duntroon	9
Thorndale	11	Comber	1
Watford	1	Iona	1
St. Marys	6½	Kingston	½
Ingersoll	4½	Ailsa Craig	7
Newbury	3	Port Dover	1
Bothwell	2	Windsor	1
Sarnia	4½	Colborne	1
Mount Forest	1	Muir Kirk	1½
Mount Brydges	3	Clandeboye	1
Petrolia	1½	Dorchester	1
Toronto	11½	Middlemiss	½
Hamilton	9		
Lucknow	1		
Centralia	½	Total	108

STATEMENT D.—Shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.									Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	47	14	61	7	....	5	49	28	12	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	65	20	.....	.....
February	58	27	85	8	....	16	61	30	23	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	66	25	.....	2
March	91	36	127	13	....	21	93	36	42	8	....	5	....	....	....	2	155	39	.....	5
April	96	56	152	23	....	43	86	48	30	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	54	21	.....	6
May	397	114	511	46	....	98	367	134	169	16	20	17	....	....	....	11	333	121	.....	16
June	359	64	423	23	....	43	357	156	119	38	17	16	....	....	....	11	191	92	.....	38½
July	172	52	224	14	....	41	169	55	57	23	20	7	....	....	....	7	95	47	.....	6½
August	131	47	178	18	....	29	131	63	62	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	153	56	.....	12½
September	103	23	126	20	....	8	98	37	38	19	2	....	....	....	....	2	57	41	.....	5
October	103	29	132	16	....	14	102	63	24	5	8	....	....	....	....	2	138	48	.....	5
November	78	32	110	18	....	11	81	46	28	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	109	35	.....	7
December	74	53	127	18	....	6	103	54	21	12	4	4	....	....	....	5	50	19	.....	4½
Total	1,709	547	2,256	224	....	335	1,697	750	628	140	85	54	....	....	....	40	1,466	564	.....	108

A. G. SMYTH,
Agent.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1884, as follows:—ORDERED, "That there be laid before the House, a return of all copies of all Orders in Council, or Departmental Regulations, with regard to the powers or duties of the Public School Inspectors, as to changes in the Text-books in use in the schools within their Inspection Districts, and of all circulars issued by the Department of Education with reference to such powers or duties, or the authority under which such changes should be made."

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 14th, 1884.

REGULATIONS AS TO AUTHORIZED TEXT-BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Approved by Minute of the Department of Education, February 5th, 1881.)

1. The several Text-books now approved by the Education Department for use in the Public Schools are confined to the several subjects in the Public School course of study, except as to Writing, Drawing, Vocal Music, Object Lessons, Hygiene, Domestic Economy, Drill and Calisthenics, in which the personal instruction of the teacher is chiefly to be relied upon.

2. The first schedule herewith comprises the Text-books so approved of, following the order of subjects, and the works in each subject are arranged in the order of time in which they were originally approved. It can thus be readily seen what books have been approved of on each subject, and are open to the choice of Trustees and School Boards, with whom and their Teacher the responsibility of the selection rests.

3. The maximum retail price which is to govern the purchasing price of each copy of such editions as are approved by the Minister under the Regulations in that behalf, is set opposite each Text-book in the schedule, as well as the name of the holder of the copyright and publisher.

4. Such Text-books as were approved before the 11th day of July, 1877, continue to be authorized in such schools as they were then actually used in, and are placed in the schedule in italics, to distinguish them from Text-books approved of for general use.

5. Such Text-books as appeared in the former schedule of Public School books in subjects not now within the Public School course of study, but in the High School curriculum, continue as authorized in High Schools, and are left off in the present schedule.

6. Text-books appearing in the former schedule as "recommended for teachers' use," are now left off, as not being within the statutory functions of the Education Department in this respect.

7. The teacher shall not substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school any other authorized work on the same subject, unless and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the Public School Board, or Trustees, and the Public School Inspector, to such change.

8. Editions of the Readers, and other authorized Text-books, which have been printed and published before the present amended Regulations came into force, were not submitted to such inspection and examination by this Department as would have enabled it to have required in such editions that each book should be fairly satisfactory in all requisites for their proper mechanical production; and while the publication of such books may be deemed to have been authorized, yet the books in such editions have not been approved of by the Department in the sense in which it is intended that all editions of authorized Text-books printed hereafter shall be subjected to examination by the Department before approval, and the public fully informed thereof, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

9. Each edition of any authorized Text-book to be hereafter published, must be first approved of by the Minister as to its mechanical execution in binding, typography, and other requisites. No inferior paper will be permitted in any edition, and the paper must equal in quality the sample prescribed by the Department, the type and ink must be such as to produce a clear and distinct impression, and the stitching of each book shall run from top to bottom of each sheet, with broad tapes at top and bottom and in centre, and be thoroughly done, while the binding must be durable. Each copy must be equal to the standard copy when so approved, which will remain on file in the Education Department. Although materials for book-making have much increased in cost, and this has been fairly

considered in settling the present retail prices, a strict compliance with the foregoing requirements of the Department will be insisted upon in every new edition, before it is approved of by the Minister

10. While the paper, type, ink, printing, stitching, and binding of some editions of Text-books heretofore published have been found fairly satisfactory, and in several "good," it is found in some editions, and of the Readers especially, that the paper, type, ink, printing and binding is so poor as to be quite unsatisfactory. In future, in any edition to be printed the paper should at least equal in weight Double Demy printing paper of 50 lbs. weight, or Double Royal printing paper of 60 lbs. weight, and should be of good colour and texture, and be calendered, or possess a well dressed surface.

11. The retail price assigned in the schedule to each Text-book shall not be exceeded in any sale by retail of such book.

12. In order that it may be readily ascertained that each Text-book of any edition to be hereafter published and in use, is not only authorized but has been examined and approved, as to its mechanical execution, by the Minister, each book in such edition shall have printed on the title page thereof the following:

"New edition, approved on the day of by the Minister of Education.

"Retail price cents."

13. With the view of better securing sales by retail at a price not exceeding the prescribed maximum retail price, the publisher of any edition is required to sell to any purchaser of quantities of one dozen or upwards at one time, at a discount, at least, of twenty-five per cent. off the prescribed maximum retail price. This regulation shall also apply to all editions of authorized Text-books, now held in stock by any publisher thereof.

14. Each printer and publisher of any edition of authorized Public School Text-books is, in part consideration for this benefit from the Education Department, to be taken to have agreed that the Minister of Education, or any person appointed by him for this special purpose, may, from time to time, during convenient business hours, enter into any of the rooms on the premises of such printer or publisher, and inspect any such editions, and each book thereof, in order to report to the Minister whether the same, and each copy thereof, conform to the terms and conditions of these Regulations.

15. The use of editions printed or published in the United States of any English or Canadian authorized Text-book is prohibited, and such reprint shall in no sense be considered as authorized.

16. In any case where the legal copyright of any Text-book is vested in the Education Department, publishers in the Province of Ontario, may, on application to the Department, obtain permission to print and publish editions of such work. Every such edition shall, in its binding, typography, paper and other qualities, require to be approved of by the Minister, and every such copy shall be equal to the standard copy on file in the Department; any such edition shall be sold to any purchaser of quantities of one dozen or upwards at one time, by the publisher, at twenty-five per cent., at least, off the prescribed maximum retail price, so that the selling price by retail shall not exceed this. Before permission is given to publish such edition, the publisher shall give security, by himself in the sum of $1,000, and two sureties, to be approved of by the Minister, in the sum of $500 each.

17. In case any printer or publisher fails to observe any of the terms or conditions of these Regulations, the Department reserves full right to remove from the authorized list any book included therein, and also in its discretion to reconsider any further reduction in the retail price, should circumstances arise to warrant this. Before any edition of any Text-book is approved of by the Minister under these Regulations, the printer or publisher shall execute a covenant for the performance and observance by him of these Regulations on his part.

ADAM CROOKS.
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
16th November, 1880.

FIRST SCHEDULE,

Being list of Text-books in the several subjects of the Public School Course, authorized for use in the Public Schools of Ontario.

Subjects.	Name of Book.	Where Copyrighted.	In Whom Vested.	Maximum Price by Retail
				$ c.
Reading and English Literature	Ontario Readers :—	Canada	Education Department	
	First Book, part I.	"	"	0 04
	First Book, part II.	"	"	0 08
	Second Book	"	"	0 20
	Third Book	"	"	0 33
	Fourth Book	"	"	0 40
	Fifth Book	"	"	0 50
	Lewis' How to Read	"	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 75
Spelling and Dictation	*Spelling Book (companion to Ontario Readers)*	*Canada*	*Education Department*	0 25
Bookkeeping	Orr's Dominion Accountant	Canada	Barber & Ellis	0 50
	Beatty and Clare's Bookkeeping	"	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 65
Arithmetic	Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.	Canada	Education Department	0 40
	Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.	Canada	Education Department	0 20
	J. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic	Canada England	W. J. Gage & Co. Rivingtons	0 65
	Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 25
Geography	*Lovell's General Geography*	*Canada*	*Education Department*	
	Lovell's Easy Lessons in General Geography	*Canada*	*Education Department*	

Geography—*Continued.*	Lovell's Intermediate Geography	Canada	John Lovell	0 65
	Lovell's Advanced Geography	"	John Lovell	1 50
	Campbell's Modern School Geography and Atlas	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 75
	Calkin's World, or Introductory Geography	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 50
	*Calkin's School Geography of the World	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	
	Geikie's Physical Geography Primer	Canada England	Canada Publishing Co. Macmillan	0 25
	Page's Introductory Text-book of Physical Geography (for advanced Classes)	Great Britain	W. Blackwood	0 75
Grammar and Composition	*Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar*	*Canada*	*Education Department*	0 20
	Davies' English Grammar for Junior Classes	*Canada*	*Education Department*	0 15
	Connor's Elements of Etymology	Canada	Education Department	0 25
	Morris' English Grammar, Primer	Canada England	Canada Publishing Co. Macmillan	0 20
	Mason's English Grammar	*Canada* *England*	*W. J. Gage & Co.* *Bell & Sons*	0 75
	Fleming's Analysis of the English Language	Canada England	W. J. Gage & Co. Longmans	0 80
	Campbell's New Language Lessons, by Wm. Swinton	Canada United States	Canada Publishing Co. Harper Bros.	0 25
	Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons, by J. McMillan, M.A.	Canada United States	W. J. Gage & Co. Harper Bros.	0 25
	Morris and Bowen's English Grammar, Primer and Exercises	Canada England	Canada Publishing Co. Macmillan	0 25
	Abbott's How to Parse	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 60
	Outlines of English Grammar, by C. P. Mason, B. A.	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 45
History	*Collier's School History of the British Empire*	*Canada* *England*	*Canada Publishing Co.* *Nelson & Sons*	
	Freeman's European History	Canada England	Canada Publishing Co. Macmillan	0 90
	Edith Thompson's History of England	Canada England	Canada Publishing Co. Macmillan	0 65
	Jeffers' History of Canada, Primer	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 30
	Creighton's Epoch Primer of English History	Canada England	W. J. Gage & Co. Macmillan	0 30

* Authorization conditional on the book being adapted to Schools in Ontario, and the price being agreed upon.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*Concluded.*

Being list of Text-books in the several subjects of the Public School Course, authorized for use in the Public Schools of Canada.

Subjects.	Name of Book.	Where Copyrighted.	In Whom Vested.	Maximum Price by Retail.
Algebra	Todhunter's Algebra for beginners	Canada	Copp, Clark & Co.	0 60
		England	Macmillan	
	J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 90
		England	Rivingtons	
	Loudon's Algebra for Beginners	Canada	Copp, Clark & Co.	0 40
		England	Collins	
	Loudon's Elements of Algebra	Canada	Copp, Clark & Co.	0 75
Geometry	Pott's Elements of Geometry, with Examination Papers	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 50
		England	Longmans	
	Pott's Elements of Euclid, Part I. (Books 1 and 2), Part II. (Books 2 and 3), each part	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 30
	Todhunter's Elements of Euclid	Canada	Copp, Clarke & Co.	0 90
		England	Macmillan	
	J. Hamblin Smith's Elements of Geometry	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 90
		England	Rivingtons	
	J. Hamblin Smith's Elements of Geometry, Part I. (Books 1 and 2), Part II. (Books 2 and 3), each part	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 30
Chemistry and Agriculture (Optional)	Roscoe's Chemistry Primer	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 30
		England	Macmillan	
	Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture	Canada	E. Ryerson, D.D.	0 50
Natural Philosophy (Optional)	J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics, with Appendix	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 80
		England	Rivingtons	
	J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Hydrostatics	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	0 75
		England	Rivingtons	
	Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics	England	Longmans	1 05
	Kirkland's Elementary Statics	Canada	W. J. Gage & Co.	1 00

CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS, TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

It is again my duty to call your attention to the provisions of the Public School Law with respect to the use of Text-books. Public School Inspectors are required to see that no unauthorized books are used in the Public Schools. Trustees who permit such will lose their share of the Public School Grant; and Teachers substituting any such book for an authorized Text-book are liable to be convicted and fined for such offence.

W. J. Gage & Co's. "New Series of Readers for use in Canadian Schools" is unauthorized in the Province of Ontario, and therefore subject to the above provisions of the law.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Toronto, 5th January, 1882.

CIRCULAR FOR GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO TEXT-BOOKS.

1. There appears to be still much misapprehension on the subject of authorized Text-books in the Public and High Schools, and with respect to the duties of this Department, School Corporations, Inspectors and Teachers, and as to the rights of Publishers.

2. The duty imposed upon the late Council of Public Instruction, by the Act of 1871, of approving of Text-books in the Public and High Schools, has since continued. It is not a matter of discretion, but an imperative statutory obligation. It recognizes the salutary principle which has protected the schools in this Province from being flooded with Text-books, an evil found in almost every State of the Union; and the absence of any Departmental control in England is considered a defect there.

3. In the practical discharge of this duty the objects to be secured are—(1) educational merit; (2) good mechanical execution; (3) reasonable economy in price; (4) no unnecessary changes or additions. Such essentials would fail to be secured if the Department had not full control under this power of authorization.

4. Experience has, however, justified the conclusion that in the production of needed Text-books the business enterprise of competing publishers can be well relied upon for their preparation, and that the possession by the Department of the copyright is less effective in control than the conditions imposed upon the authorization of any Text-book or any new edition.

5. To secure competition it is necessary that two or more Text-books should be authorized in elementary subjects, and the improvement in all new Text-books since 1877 proves its practical success.

6. The only subject in which this principle was not applied in 1877 was that of Reading, and the then Canadian Series of Readers was left the only authorized series, from hesitation to make any change, the copyright being in the Department, and assumed to govern as to price and quality. These Readers had been prepared in 1868, and dissatisfaction with them prevailed in 1877, and has now become general.

7. One or more new series of Readers have thus become necessary, and the Department can probably best secure reasonable satisfaction in their production from the competition which has arisen amongst the publishers under which three series of Readers are to be submitted for the approval of the Department. One has already been published, and the other two are in course of preparation. It may be necessary to repeat that the responsibility rests with the Department of determining what series of Readers will adequately meet the special requirements and conditions of the schools of this Province, as distinct from those of any other province or country.

8. While the efforts of publishers in meeting the wants of our schools are to be encouraged, they cannot anticipate the authorization by the Department, or introduce unauthorized books into the schools without being prevented by all the means in the

power of this Department, and while school Trustees can exercise a choice between Authorized Text-books, any change of Text-books must be gradual, and no Teacher is permitted to make any change unless with the written approval of the School Board and the Public School Inspector, and also with the sanction of the Minister, and then after the full period of six months has elapsed.

9. The Amended Regulations, approved 5th February, 1881, fully explain the relations between this Department and publishers, and the conditions to be complied with by them in order to obtain the authorization of any Text-book and as to any new edition thereof.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Toronto, 25th January, 1882.

FURTHER CIRCULAR AS TO TEXT-BOOKS.

The public will please take notice that my first circular referred only to W. J. Gage & Company's *new series* of Readers, but not to the authorized Readers, editions of which by that firm and other publishers can be lawfully used in the schools.

It is necessary also to state that such circular did not apply to any authorized Text-books published by such firm, all of which can be lawfully used by School Corporations and Teachers.

The advertisements and circulars of the Canada Publishing Company, as to their proposed series of Readers, must not be understood by the public as in any way warranting their authorization, which can only be granted in any case by the Education Department after due consideration.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Toronto, 7th February, 1882.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regulations authorizing Text-books in Elementary Science and Agriculture.

Approved by Order in Council, the Thirty-first day of July, 1882.

1. Public School Boards and Trustees are now authorized to require Teachers in their employment to give occasional lessons in Elementary Physics and Principles of Agriculture. The following Text-books are therefore recommended and authorized for their use, as well as that of pupils receiving such instruction.

2. In Elementary Physics—Science Primers, following:—

	Where Published.	Publisher.	Maximum Retail Price.
(1) Introductory. By Huxley	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	$0 30
	England	Macmillan & Co	
(2) Chemistry. By Roscoe	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 30
	England	Macmillan & Co	
(3) Physics. By Stewart	Canada	Canada Publishing Co.	0 30
	England	Macmillan & Co	
Any Canadian or English editions thereof.			
3. Agriculture—			
(1) First Principles of—by Henry Tanner, F. C. S., Examiner in Principles of Agriculture, under the Government Department of Science, England	England	Macmillan & Co	1s. stg., or 30 cts.

4. Fleming's Analysis of the English Language being no longer suitable, is recommended to be struck off the schedule of Text-books in both Public and High Schools.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

TORONTO, August 2nd, 1882.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 30th day of June, A.D. 1883.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, dated the 7th day of June, 1883, the Committee of Council advise:

That the series of Reading Books known as the "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the series known as the "Canadian Readers," published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., be approved, and authorized for use in the Public Schools of Ontario from and after the first day of August, A.D. 1883, or so soon thereafter as the terms and conditions upon which the same are authorized shall be complied with by the publishers respectively, subject, however, to law and the Regulations of the Education Department as to authorized Text-books now or which may be hereafter in force, and to the terms and conditions of the covenant and bond to be entered into by the publishers with Her Majesty, and mentioned in the said report, and subject also to the following further terms and conditions:—

(1) That a copy of each of the said books of the said Royal Reader Series and Canadian Series, respectively, shall be duly deposited in the Department of Education by the publishers thereof, respectively, free from the mechanical, typographical and other defects which have been or may be pointed out by the officers of the Department, and that such authorization shall only have force and take effect after the Secretary or other officer of the Department shall have given a certificate, to be countersigned by the Minister, that this condition and all other terms and conditions of authorization have been compiled with by the publishers respectively.

(2) That of the two series of books above mentioned the particular series to be introduced into a Public School shall be so introduced under the Departmental Regulations of the 5th February, 1881, the seventh paragraph thereof reading as follows:—

"The Teacher shall not substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school any other authorized work on the same subject, unless and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the Public School Board or Trustees, and the Public School Inspector, to such change: but nothing herein, or in the aforesaid regulations, shall prevent the said Trustees from taking the initiative in respect of such proposed change."

(3) That no change from the series thus first adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months, to be given in the manner to be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(4) That the use of the series of Readers hitherto authorized shall continue to be lawful until the first day of August, 1885, and no longer.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The following is the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Education, on which the foregoing Order in Council was adopted:—

The undersigned has the honour to report to the Education Department as follows:—

The Minister, having ascertained that general dissatisfaction existed with the Canadian Series of Reading Books heretofore in use in the Public and High Schools, on the 25th of January, 1882, issued a Departmental Circular to Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers, containing the following paragraphs :—

"4. Experience has, however, justified the conclusion that in the production of needed Text-books the business enterprise of competing publishers can be well relied upon for their preparation, and that the possession by the Department of the copyright is less effective in control than the conditions imposed upon the authorization of any Text-book or any new edition.

"5. To secure competition it is necessary that two or more Text-books should be authorized in elementary subjects, and the improvement in all new Text-books since 1877 proves its practical success.

"6. The only subject in which this principle was not applied in 1877 was that of Reading, and the then Canadian Series of Readers was left the only authorized series, from hesitation to make any change, the copyright being in the Department, and assumed to govern as to price and quality. These Readers had been prepared in 1868, and dissatisfaction with them prevailed in 1877, and has now become general.

"7. One or more new series of Readers have thus become necessary, and the Department can probably best secure reasonable satisfaction in their production from the competition which has arisen amongst the publishers under which three series of Readers are to be submitted for the approval of the Department. One has already been published and the other two are in course of preparation. It may be necessary to repeat that the responsibility rests with the Department of determining what series of Readers will adequately meet the special requirements and conditions of the schools of this Province, as distinct from those of any other province or country."

(See Circular of the Minister of Education in the Report of 1882, page 27.)

2. Three series of Reading Books have recently, and since the issue of the Circular, been submitted for the sanction of the Department, viz., "The Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, Toronto ; "The Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto ; and "The Royal Canadian Readers," published by the Canada Publishing Company, Toronto.

3. These books have been submitted for the opinion of the Central Committee of Examiners, and the Chairman of the Committee, Professor George Paxton Young, in the report, dated 12th May, 1883, says :—

"I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your request, the Central Committee have examined the three sets of Readers—'The Royal Readers' (Thomas Nelson, James Campbell & Son) ; 'The Canadian Readers' (W. J. Gage & Co.) ; and 'The Royal Canadian Readers' (Canada Publishing Company).

"The members of the Committee who were present agree in thinking that the two first mentioned are the best. In literary excellence the series of Nelson and Campbell & Son stand first. The earlier books of Gage's series have the advantage of greater simplicity. The Royal Canadian Readers, issued by the Canada Publishing Company, form also a meritorious series, though they are not on a par with the other two.

"As to the question whether more than one set of Readers should be sanctioned, the Committee recommend the authorization of two sets—the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers. This will, no doubt, entail on children passing from one school to another the necessity of providing themselves with new reading books—an objection of much weight. But, on the other hand, if only one series were authorized, the Government and the public would, to a large extent, be in the hands of the publishing company that had been fortunate enough to secure the monopoly. Whatever understanding might be come to about prices before the authorization of any of the Readers, it would practically be found almost impossible, with only one company in the field, to fix and keep prices at anything like the point to which they would naturally fall if monopoly did not exist ; and the aggregate loss arising from high prices would be incomparably greater, though it

might be less burdensome to individuals through being more generally distributed, than that which would result from the purchasing of double sets of school books by a limited number of parents.

"If it be said that the Education Department should secure the copyright of the books proposed to be authorized, the reply is, that this could not be done except at a great expense, which would ultimately fall on the purchasers of the Readers. Besides, when the copyright had been acquired, arrangements would need to be made with different publishers for the publication of the Readers. In other words, the Education Department would have to put itself in the position of a private business firm; and that the results which, under these conditions, would, ultimately, after a world of wrangling between publishers and the Department, be arrived at, would be pecuniarily disastrous to the public, is simply a matter of certainty.

"One member of the Committee, who was unable to be present, expressed, in a letter to the chairman, the opinion that all the three sets of Readers submitted to the Committee should be authorized; and he added, that if only one set were authorized, he would give the preference to the Royal Canadian Roaders.

"The chairman agrees with this member of the Committee in thinking it would be well to sanction all the three sets. He is thoroughly in accord, however, with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers are the best of the series.

"The Committee do not hold themselves responsible for all the statements contained, or the opinions expressed, in the works which they recommend for authorization."

In a further Report, under the same date, the Committee make the fallowing recommendation :—

"In the event of the authorization of more than one series of the new Readers, viz. :—

"(1) That a period of two years be allowed to elapse before the use of the new books be made compulsory, in order to allow the present stock of old Readers to be worn out.

"(2) That the series or parts of series to be introduced into a school be chosen by the Public School Inspector, subject to the sanction of the Public School Board.

"(3) No changes from the first adopted series should be made without notice of at least one and a-half years, to be given in some manner prescribed by the Department.

"(4) That the Government should, before authorization, determine the maximum retail price, as well as the quality of the mechanical execution, of each Reader."

(4) The mechanical execution of these books has been examined by an officer of the Department: a committee consisting of Mr. J. Notman, Queen's Printer: Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Printer, and Mr. H. M. Wilkinson, Assistant Accountant, Education Department, have examined into the question of the maximum price to be charged for said Readers. Certain defects have been ascertained, and by a covenant and bond agreed upon with the publishers, the proper correction of these will be secured. The books in which these defects occur will not be issued or sold within the Province. The above mentioned Committee on Prices submit the following memorandum :—

Memorandum on Readers.

We, the undersigned, have examined the probable cost of production, and the probable financial return, concerning the series of Readers by Messrs. Gage & Co., also concerning the series of Readers by James Campbell & Son, and we are of opinion that the said two series are of eminent value as school books, and that the retail prices for said books should be as follows, for the present time, and that the question of reconsideration of prices, with a view to reduction thereof, be provided for in the covenants or bonds executed.

James Campbell & Son.		*Messrs. Gage & Co.*	
Primer 1	$0 05	Primer 1	$0 05
" 2	0 10	" 2	0 10
Reader 2	0 30	Reader 2	0 25
" 3	0 45	" 3	0 40
" 4	0 60	" 4	0 50
" 5	0 75	" 5	0 60

JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

G. E. THOMAS,
Assistant Printer.

H. M. WILKINSON,
Asst. Accountant, Education Office.

With the view of securing sales by retail at a price not exceeding the maximum retail price mentioned in the foregoing memorandum, the publishers' covenant will provide for the sale to purchasers, in quantities of one dozen or upwards, at one time, at a discount of at least 25 per cent. off the said maximum retail prices.

The covenant will further provide that the publishers shall at all times keep on hand a sufficient stock of the Readers to supply the public and trade therewith.

And, also, that when persons desire to purchase said Readers in lots of the sale value of one thousand dollars and upwards, that the publishers shall make a further discount of 10 per cent. in addition to the above discount of twenty-five per cent.

Arrangements have been made by the Department with the publishers of the two series recommended by the said Central Committee for authorization, that in the event of such authorization they will discontinue the publication of the old series of authorized Readers, and will take such of the old series, and parts thereof, as they may receive orders for from the retail dealers who have stocks on hand, and who may desire to dispose of them in that way.

The undersigned, in view of the report and recommendation of the said Central Committee, respectfully recommends :—

That the series of Reading Books known as "The Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the series known as "The Canadian Readers," published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., be authorized for use in the Public Schools of Ontario from and after the first day of August, A.D. 1883, or so soon thereafter as the terms and conditions upon which the same may be authorized shall be complied with by the publishers respectively, subject, however, to law and to the regulations of the Education Department as to authorized Text-books now, or which may be hereafter, in force, and to the terms and conditions of the said bond, covenant and agreement by the said publishers with her Majesty on behalf of the Department.

Such authorization shall also be subject to the following further terms and conditions, namely :—

That a copy of each of the said books of the said Royal Readers series and Canadian series, respectively, shall be duly deposited in the Department by the publishers thereof, respectively, free from the mechanical, typographical and other defects which have been, or may be, pointed out by the officers of the Department ; and that such authorization shall only have force and take effect after the Secretary or other officer of the Department shall have given a certificate, to be countersigned by the Minister, that this condition, and all other terms and conditions of authorization, have been complied with by the publishers respectively.

(2) That of the two series of books above mentioned, the particular series to be introduced into a Public School shall be so introduced under the Departmental regulations of the 5th February, 1881, the seventh paragraph thereof reading as follows :

"The teacher shall not substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school

any other authorized work on the same subject, unless and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the Public School Board or Trustees, and the Public School Inspector to such change."

But nothing herein or in the aforesaid regulations shall prevent the said Trustees from taking the initiative in respect of such proposed change.

(3) That no change from the series thus first adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months, to be given in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(4) That the use of the series of Readers hitherto authorized shall continue to be lawful till the first day of August, 1885, and no longer.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Acting Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
June 30, 1883.

COPY of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the 25th day of July, A.D. 1883:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Hardy, Acting Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following be substituted for the second paragraph of the Order in Council relating to the introduction of the new School Readers, approved on the 30th June, 1883, that is to say:—

That of the two series of Readers, namely, "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the "Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., the particular series to be introduced into a Public School, shall be so introduced by the teacher upon the direction of the Public School Board, or the Board of Trustees, and not otherwise.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

SCHOOL READING BOOKS.

Circular for the Information of School Boards, Inspectors and Teachers.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Education, having ascertained that general dissatisfaction existed with the Canadian Series of Reading Books, has had under consideration proposals for the introduction of other series. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has sanctioned for use, after the 1st of August next, the Royal Readers, published by Messrs. Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, in five books; also Books I., II., III., and V. of the Canadian Readers, published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co.; Book IV. of that series is undergoing some slight changes, and is to be submitted for approval when complete.

The approval of these series was recommended to the Department by the Central Committee of Examiners to whom the Readers were referred, and who in their report say "In literary excellence the series of Nelson and Campbell & Son stands first. The earlier books of Gage's series have the advantage of greater simplicity."

In recommending the adoption of two series, the Committee further say: "As to the question whether more than one set of Readers should be sanctioned, the Committee recommend the authorization of two sets—the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers, and this will, no doubt, in many cases entail on children passing from one school to another the necessity of providing themselves with new reading books, an objection of

much weight. But, on the other hand, if only one series were authorized, the Government and the public would, to a large extent, be in the hands of the Publishing Company that had been fortunate enough to secure the monopoly. Whatever understanding might be come to about prices before the authorization of any of the Readers, it would practically be found almost impossible, with only one company in the field, to fix and keep prices at anything like the point to which they would naturally fall if monopoly did not exist; and the aggregate loss arising from high prices would be incomparably greater, though it might be less burdensome to individuals, through being more generally distributed, than that which would result from the purchasing of double sets of school books by a limited number of parents." There are also practical difficulties connected with the Department holding the copyright of any series of school books and arranging for publication.

The Government have taken due precautions that the mechanical execution of the books shall be kept up to a satisfactory standard.

It has been further ordered that of the two series of Readers, namely, "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the "Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., the particular series to be introduced into a public school shall be so introduced by the teacher, upon the direction of the Public School Board or the Board of Trustees, and not otherwise, and that no change from the series thus adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months, to be given in the manner to be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

The retail prices at which the books are to be sold are as follows :—

	Royal Readers.		Canadian Readers.
First Book, Part I.	$0 05		$0 06
" " II.	0 10		0 10
Second "	0 30		0 25
Third "	0 45		0 40
Fourth "	0 60		0 50
Fifth "	0 75		0 60

The publishers bind themselves to sell to purchasers in quantities of one dozen or upwards at one time at a discount of at least twenty-five per cent. off, a further discount being secured for anyone who purchases to the extent of $1,000.

The series of Readers hitherto in use will continue authorized till 1st August, 1885.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARLING,
Secretary.

Education Department, Toronto, 30th July, 1883.

CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Gentlemen,—Representations having been made to the Department that certain inspectors and teachers are acting as agents in promoting the sale of School Readers recently authorized by the department, I am directed to call the attention of all teachers, trustees, inspectors and other persons officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model, Public or High Schools, or Collegiate Institutes, to the provisions of section 227 of the Public Schools Act, which are as follows :—

"No teacher, trustee, inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model, Public or High Schools, or Collegiate Institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever."

I am to add that the Department will take notice of the violation of the above section by any inspector, teacher, or other official embraced within its provisions.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARLING,
Secretary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, 4th August, 1883.

CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

SIR,—I understand that many unauthorized books are being used in our public schools. The Education Department is unfairly censured for the frequent changes made in the use of text books, and, as I am convinced that much of the censure arises from the use of unauthorized books permitted by the teacher. without the knowledge of the trustees, or of the Department, I would call your attention to the provisions of the law, and request that during the current half-yearly visit, you will make special enquiry at every school, and report to me every teacher and his P.O. address, that permits the use of any unauthorized text book. You will also report the names of the books so used and what action you have taken yourself in the matter. Unless a vigorous effort is made by the school authorities to prevent this infraction of the law, it will be necessary for the Department to put in motion the powers which the statute confers upon it. The following are the provisions of the law :—

(*a*) Duties of Public School Inspectors. Chap. 204, section 194, R. S. O.

To prevent the use of unauthorized and to recommend the use of authorized books in each school. * * *

Not to give a cheque for any portion of the school funds to any school section which has not been conducted according to the law and regulations provided under its authority.

(*b*) Duties of Teachers. 44 Vic. Cap. 30, sec. 12.

No teacher shall substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school, any other text-book on the same subject, unless, and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the public school board of trustees, and the public school inspector, to such change ; but every such approval must be sanctioned by the Minister of Education, and no such change shall take place until the first day of January which shall occur after the first day of July previous to which such approval and sanction have been obtained ; and in case any teacher or other person shall negligently or improperly substitute any text-book in place of any authorized text-book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, payable to the municipality for public school purposes, together with costs, as the Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit.

(*c*) Duties of Trustees. Chap. 204, sec. 102, sub-sec. 23, R.S.O.

To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and to see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books. * * * *

Section 12. No portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Education Department, and public notice given of such disapproval.

Section 228. Trustees shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited by, or lost to, the school section in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office.

As an officer of the Department you are responsible for seeing that the regulations regarding text-books are faithfully carried out. It is exceedingly desirable that the utmost vigilance should be exercised in the matter above referred to.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

TORONTO, February, 1884.

RETURN

To an Order of the House for a Return shewing the value on the 1st day of January, 1884, of the then outstanding Scrip issued in aid of Railways, calculating the payments to be made as capitalized at 5 per cent.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 14th, 1884.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—RAILWAY SCRIP.

STATEMENT

Shewing the present value or the capital sum which at 1st January, 1884, would discharge all outstanding railway annuities, said annuities being payable half yearly in equal instalments, and interest being taken at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Date when payable.	DENOMINATION.	Amount of Annuities payable and outstanding.	Capital sum which at 1st January, 1884, would discharge annuities.
		$ c.	$ c.
1884.	Railway Scrip, 6 per cent., 20 years.....	242,154 18	.....
1885.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1886.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1887.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1888.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1889.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1890.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1891.	" "	242,154 18	.....
1892.	" "	125,596 48	.....
1893.	" "	125,596 48	.....
1894.	" "	125,596 48	.....
1895.	" "	125,596 48	.....
1896.	" "	120,588 28	....
1897.	" "	100,036 42	.....
1898.	" "	71,523 42	....
1899.	" "	57,091 03	.....
1900.	" "	51,018 02	.....
1901.	" "	19,212 61	.....
1902.	" "	3,055 01	.....
	Total.....	2,862,144 15	2,091,264 81

The capital sum required for the discharge of annuities at 1st January, 1884, is two million, ninety-one thousand, two hundred and sixty-four $\frac{81}{100}$ dollars.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 29th day of February, 1884, for "A Return giving a Statement of the aggregate amount of forty years' scrip, which it will be necessary to issue in order to take up the Railway Scrip now outstanding, as the same matures; also, a Statement of the sum which the annual saving effected by the substitution of new scrip for the old, each year, would amount to at the end of forty years, if funded at five per cent., the rate now received on special deposits."

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, March 15th, 1884.

RETURN.

STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF FORTY YEARS' SCRIP, WHICH IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ISSUE, IN ORDER TO TAKE UP THE RAILWAY SCRIP, NOW OUTSTANDING, AS THE SAME MATURES.

The following are the amounts of the Railway Scrip now outstanding, and the dates when they mature :—

Years.	Dates When Due.	Railway Scrip.
		$ c.
1884	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1885	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1886	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1887	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1888	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1889	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1890	June 20th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1891	June 30th	121,077 09
"	December 31st	121,077 09
1892	June 30th	62,798 24
"	December 31st	62,798 24
1893	June 30th	62,798 24
"	December 31st	62,798 24
1894	June 30th	62,798 24
"	December 31st	62,798 24
1895	June 30th	62,798 24
"	December 31st	62,798 24
1896	June 30th	60,294 14
"	December 31st	60,294 14
1897	June 30th	50,018 21
"	December 31st	50,018 21
1898	June 30th	35,761 71
"	December 31st	35,761 71
1899	June 30th	28,545 51
"	December 31st	28,545 52
1900	June 30th	25,509 01
"	December 31st	25,509 01
1901	June 30th	9,606 30
"	December 31st	9,606 31
1902	June 30th	1,527 50
"	December 31st	1,527 51
	Total	2,862,144 15

The aggregate amount of new forty-year Scrip, or annuities, which may be issued during the next eighteen years, under proposed scheme of terminable annuities, to take up present outstanding Railway Certificates, or Scrip, is $6,195,967.60.

This amount includes the principal $2,862,144.15, as above, and also the interest at 4½ per cent. for forty years, during which each series of Certificates run. The new Certificates, or Scrip, being issued for equal semi-annual payments, including principal and interest.

STATEMENT of the sum which the annual saving, effected by the substitution of new Scrip for the old each year, would amount to at the end of forty years, if funded at 5 per cent., the rate now received on Special deposits.

	$ c.	$ c.
If the amount received for the sale of the new Scrip were deposited in Bank, or funded at 5 per cent. interest half-yearly, and against this deposit the new Scrip were charged half-yearly as it became due, the result would be that at the expiration of the time when all the new Scrip had been paid off, there would be remaining at the credit of the Province, after all the new Scrip had been so paid, the overplus, or profit, of		1,253,188 98
Thus: Proceeds of new Scrip deposited at dates on which old Scrip matures	2,862,144 15	
Interest on balances at credit of account after payment of new Certificates charged as due	4,587,012 43	
	7,449,156 58	
Amount of new Certificates accruing due during the fifty-eight years before finally liquidated	6,195,967 60	
Balance of profit that would remain at credit of the Province, as above		1,253,188 98

In illustration, on June 30th, 1884, $121,077 of old Scrip matures. If new Scrip were issued in eighty half-yearly Certificates of $3,276.34, realizing $121,072, and this amount funded at 5 per cent. interest half-yearly, charging the account with the new Scrip as it fell due, there would be, at the end of forty years, viz., on July 1st, 1924, after paying all these eighty half-yearly Certificates remaining at the credit of the account, a surplus, or profit, of $59,118.26 on that one transaction.

(No. 87.)

Return of all correspondence, lease and papers connected with the leasing of part of Rondeau Point to the Messieurs Weldon. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 88.)

Return of copies of all correspondence and communications with or by the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, and any other person, and all reports and Orders in Council with reference to the removal from the office of Police Magistrate of Port Perry, of John Nott, Esquire. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the House for "Copies of all General Rules and Orders made by the Judges since the passing of the Ontario Judicature Act; and all General Rules and Orders made by the Court of Appeal," made in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 17th, 1884.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1878.

I.

Upon, from and after this date, all Rules and Orders heretofore made, and now in force, regulating the practice and proceedings in civil causes in this Court are annulled, except the Rules now in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Privy Council; and the following orders made under the authority of the Court of Appeal Act are substituted for the same.

II.

Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court appealed from or a Judge thereof, the security required by sections 26 and 27 of the said Act shall be personal and by bond, and may be in the form given in the Appendix, *mutatis mutandis*. (Form A.): Provided that in any case in which execution may be stayed on the giving of security under Section 27, such security may be given by the same instrument whereby the security prescribed in Section 26 is given.

III.

The bond shall be executed by the appellant or appellants, or one or more of them, and by two sufficient sureties, unless such Court or Judge shall think fit to dispense with the execution thereof by the appellant.

IV.

When the judgment appealed from directs the payment of money, the security required by section 27, sub-section 4, shall be in double the amount so directed to be paid; provided always that, in cases where the security to be given shall be in a sum above two thousand dollars, it shall be in the discretion of the Court appealed from, or of a Judge thereof, to allow security to be given by a larger number of sureties, apportioning the amount among them as shall appear reasonable; and provided further, that, where the amount by the judgment directed to be paid exceeds $10,000, it shall be in the discretion of such Court or Judge to allow security to be given for such amount less than double as shall appear reasonable.

V.

When the judgment appealed from directs the sale or delivery of possession of real property or chattels real, the security required by section 27, sub-section 3, shall be taken in double the yearly value of the property in question, unless the Court appealed from or a Judge thereof shall otherwise direct.

VI.

The parties to every such bond as sureties shall by affidavit respectively make oath that they are resident householders or freeholders in Ontario, and severally worth the sum mentioned in such bond, over and above what will pay and satisfy all their debts; and such affidavit may be in the form given in the Appendix. (Form B.)

VII.

The bond with an affidavit of the due execution thereof, and affidavit of justification, shall be deposited with the Clerk or Registrar of the Court appealed from in Toronto, and shall be deemed to be perfected and allowed, unless, within fourteen days after being served with notice thereof, the respondent shall move for its disallowance.

VIII.

The appellant may, after such deposit, make a special application before the expiration of fourteen days to stay execution in any of the cases mentioned in section 27 of the said Act.

IX.

After the security has been perfected, the appellant shall prepare a draft of the case mentioned in the 31st section of the said Act, and shall submit such draft to the respondent, who shall return the same within four days, with his modifications or suggestions, and in the event of difference, the appellant shall give two days' notice of an application to the Court or Judge, to settle the case, in pursuance of the said section; and if in the opinion of the Court or Judge such application was occasioned by the unreasonable conduct of either party, such party may be ordered to pay the costs thereof.

X.

Where the case has been settled by the parties themselves, no costs shall be taxed, either between party and party, or Solicitor or Attorney and client, for any matter stated in the case, which was not reasonably necessary to raise the question in appeal.

XI.

The appellant shall serve his reasons of appeal along with and as part of the draft case mentioned in the 9th order, and the respondent shall serve his reasons against the appeal, within ten days from such service, or within such further time as a Judge of the Court of Appeal may allow.

XII.

If the appeal is from a part only of the judgment, the reasons of appeal shall specify the part.

XIII.

If the respondent shall neglect to serve reasons against the appeal, the Court may hear the appeal *ex-parte*, and give judgment thereon without the intervention of the respondent.

XIV.

Upon being served with the respondent's reasons against the appeal, or upon his having made default in service thereof, the appellant shall cause appeal books to be printed containing the case as settled by the parties or the Judge, and the reasons for the appeal, and the reasons against the appeal, if such latter reasons have been served as aforesaid, and any notice given under the 16th of these orders, and forthwith deliver one of such copies to the Registrar, by whom the same shall be filed as the stated and settled case, and ten copies for the use of the Judges and Officers of the Court.

XV.

The respondent may after such printed book has been delivered to the Registrar, apply to a Judge of the Court of Appeal for leave to serve his reasons upon affidavit accounting for the delay, and such leave may be given upon such terms as the Judge may think proper.

XVI.

A cross appeal shall not under any circumstances be necessary, but if a respondent intends upon the hearing to contend that the decision should be varied, he shall with his reasons against the appeal, give notice of such contention to any parties who may be affected by such contention, and such notice shall concisely state the grounds of such contention in the same manner as reasons of appeal are stated. The omission to give such notice shall not diminish the powers conferred by the Act upon the Court of Appeal, but may in the discretion of the Court be ground for an adjournment of the appeal or for a special order as to costs.

XVII.

The reasons for and against the appeal shall contain a statement of the points of law intended to be argued, and the authorities relied upon.

XVIII.

The appeal books shall be printed on paper of good quality, on one side of the paper only, and in demy quarto form, with pica type leaded or small pica type leaded, and every tenth line of each page shall be numbered in the margin. An index to the pleadings, evidence and other principal matters shall be added; but the opinions of the Judges of the Court appealed from shall not be printed where the same have been already issued in the regular reports, but a reference to the same shall be given in the appeal books, and shall be sufficient. The style of the cause in the Court below shall be used and retained in the appeal book, and in every proceeding in this Court, the designation "appellant" or "respondent" being added, *e.g.*:

BETWEEN A. B., *(respondent)*,

PLAINTIFF,

AND

C. D., *(appellant)*,

DEFENDANT.

XIX.

The Registrar shall not file the case without the leave of a Judge, if the preceding order has not been complied with.

XX.

If the press has not been carefully corrected the Court may disallow the costs of printing, or may decline to hear the appeal, and make such order as to postponement and payment of costs as may seem just.

XXI.

The printed case and the copies thereof for the use of the Court shall be delivered to the Registrar within thirty days after the allowance of the security, unless the time shall be extended by the Court of Appeal or a Judge; and in case of neglect or omission by the appellant to comply with this rule the respondent may apply to a Judge upon two days' notice to the appellant for an order dismissing the appeal as for want of prosecution, and the Judge may thereupon make such order as to dismissing the appeal or otherwise as may appear just.

XXII.

Appeals shall be entered by the Registrar upon the list for hearing at the next regular sittings of the Court, which shall commence at least eight days after the receipt

by him of the printed copies; and the appellant shall serve the respondent, or such respondents as are directly affected by the appeal, with notice of hearing at least seven days before the first day of such sittings; and he shall at the same time deliver to the respondent two printed books.

XXIII.

If in the opinion of the Court any parties not served ought to be notified, the Court may direct service to be made, and may postpone the hearing of the appeal for that purpose upon such terms as may seem just.

XXIV.

If either party neglect to appear at the proper day to support or resist the appeal, the Court may hear the other party, and may give judgment without the intervention of the party so neglecting to appear, or may postpone the hearing upon payment of such costs as the Court shall direct.

XXV.

Interlocutory applications to the Court or a Judge shall be made by notice of motion supported by affidavit, to be filed in the office of the Registrar before the notice of motion is served.

XXVI.

The notice of motion, together with copies of the affidavits filed, shall be served at least two clear days before the time of hearing; and in the computation of such two clear days, Sunday or any day on which the offices are closed is not to be reckoned.

XXVII.

Admissions of the service of a notice of motion upon the opposite Attorney or Solicitor need not be verified by affidavit; and in no case shall an affidavit of service be allowed upon taxation unless it shall appear that the party served shall, after a demand therefor, have refused to give an admission of such service.

XXVIII.

The same fees and allowances shall be taxed in appeal by the Registrar, as are allowed for similar services in the Court from which the appeal is brought; and a reasonable sum, not exceeding $5 in any case, may be allowed for correspondence during the progress of the appeal.

XXIX.

In ordinary cases the Registrar shall not tax larger Counsel fees than $40 to the senior Counsel, and $20 to the junior Counsel; and in no case more than $80 to the senior and $50 to the junior Counsel.

XXX.

The Registrar shall not tax two counsel fees, except in cases of such difficulty or importance as to render the appearance of two counsel reasonably necessary and proper.

XXXI.

Two clear days' notice shall be given to the unsuccessful party or parties of the time appointed by the Registrar for the settlement of the certificate, provided for by the 44th section of the Court of Appeal Act and the taxation of costs.

INSOLVENCY APPEALS.

XXXII.

A Judge of the Court will sit on every Tuesday, except during Vacation and the sittings of the Full Court, to hear appeals under the Insolvency Act.

XXXIII.

The party desiring to appeal shall, within the eight days limited by the Act, serve a notice upon the parties who may be affected by the result of the appeal, stating his intention to appeal, and upon giving such notice he shall be deemed to have adopted proceedings on the appeal in compliance with the Act.

XXXIV.

The appellant shall within seven days from making the deposit or giving the security required by the 128th section of the Insolvency Act, set down the matter to be heard by filing with the Registrar a prœcipe for the hearing thereof, on the next Tuesday on which a Judge shall sit under the preceding Order, being not less than seven days thereafter; and shall serve not less than seven days' notice upon the opposite party, stating the time for which the appeal has been entered to be heard, (adding "or as soon after as Counsel can be heard"), together with the grounds of objection on which the appellant relies, as nearly as may be in the manner in which reasons of appeal are drawn in appeals brought up from the Superior Courts.

XXXV.

It shall not be necessary to serve any petition or any other notice than those hereinbefore provided.

XXXVI.

The clerk or assignee, or other officer having the custody of the documents, papers and proceedings, shall upon the request of any party interested in the appeal, and upon receiving a sufficient sum to defray postage, transmit the same to the Registrar for the use of the Court, and it shall not be necessary to prepare any case when the appeal is to be heard by a single Judge, but the appellant shall, when setting the appeal down to be heard, leave a copy of the notice of hearing with the Registrar to be delivered to the Judge.

XXXVII.

After the appeal has been disposed of, the Registrar shall at the request of any person interested, and upon receiving a sufficient sum to pay postage, return such papers to the officer from whom the same were received.

XXXVIII.

If the necessary papers have not been received by the Registrar on or before the Friday preceding the day named for the hearing, the appeal shall not be heard unless the Judge otherwise orders.

XXXIX.

The costs and fees mentioned in Table D in the Appendix, and no other or greater, shall be allowed on taxation, or taken or received by any Solicitor, Attorney, Sheriff, or Officer respectively, for any service rendered under the Insolvent Act; and the same shall be the costs, fees and charges fixed and settled under and in pursuance of the 123rd section of the said Act.

COUNTY COURT APPEALS.

XL.

An appeal shall be set down to be heard at the first sittings of the Court for the hearing of arguments, which shall commence after the expiration of thirty days from the decision complained of.

XLI.

An appeal shall be set down for hearing by delivering to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal at least eight days before the sittings at which the appeal is to be heard, the certified copy of the pleadings, proceedings, evidence and other matters required by section 41 of chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and ten appeal books for the use of the Judges of the Court of Appeal and the Officers of the Court.

XLII.

The books shall be printed on paper of good quality, on one side of the paper only, in demy quarto form, with small pica type leaded, and every tenth line of each page shall be numbered in the margin, and a statement of the reasons of appeal shall form a part thereof.

XLIII.

A full copy of the pleadings shall not be printed in the books, unless it be necessary for the proper consideration of the question raised upon the appeal, *ex. gr.* in questions arising on demurrer, or in arrest of judgment, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto.* In other cases it shall be sufficient to state the substance of the pleadings, in a brief form, in accordance with the example given in the appendix, but so as to be intelligible. (Form C.)

XLIV.

It shall not be necessary to print evidence which does not bear upon the question in appeal, but the books must always contain the opinion delivered by the Judge in Term, and his charge in case of a trial by a jury, and his note of judgment in case of a trial by himself.

XLV.

Exhibits used at the trial shall not be printed in the books, unless their contents are material to the question in appeal, and then only such parts as are material; if any instrument or document be unnecessarily printed the expense thereof shall be disallowed on taxation.

XLVI.

All formal matters, such as copies of the motion papers and rules, discharging or making rules nisi absolute, shall be omitted, but such reference shall be made to them, including the dates thereof, as may appear necessary for giving a clear and intelligible statement of the case.

XLVII.

No costs shall be taxed, whether between party and party, or between attorney and client, for any matter appearing in the appeal books which was not reasonably necessary to raise the question in appeal.

XLVIII.

The appellant shall, at least six days before the sittings at which the appeal is to be heard, serve the respondent with notice of the setting down of the appeal and with a copy of the printed appeal book, and of the grounds and reasons of his appeal. In case the respondent is of opinion that any necessary matter has been omitted, he may at any time before the hearing leave with the Registrar a memorandum briefly referring to such omitted matter.

XLIX.

Service of all necessary notices may be made either upon the Attorney or upon his Town Agent, in the same manner as if the suit were in one of the Superior Courts.

L.

If the foregoing rules are not complied with, the appeal shall not be heard, unless the Court or a Judge shall on application made upon two days' notice to the respondent otherwise order.

LI.

The costs to be taxed and allowed upon appeals from County Courts shall be on the same scale as formerly allowed upon appeals to the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas: And a sum not exceeding in any case $2.00, may be allowed for correspondence during the progress of the appeal.

LII.

All books, as well in Superior Court as County Court appeals, shall contain the date of the first proceeding in the suit or matter; and the dates of the filing of the several pleadings shall be stated at the commencement of the copy or summary thereof. In the event of non-compliance with this rule, such books will not be received by the Registrar, nor will the appeal be heard.

SITTINGS, VACATION, COMPUTATION OF TIME, ETC.

LIII.

There shall be five sittings in the year for hearing arguments, commencing on the second Tuesday in January, the first Tuesday in March, the second Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in September, and the second Tuesday in November, or in case any of these days shall be a legal holiday, then on the following day.

LIV.

In case of sittings at any other time being deemed necessary or convenient for the despatch of business, due notice of the time of holding the same will be given.

LV.

There shall be two vacations, namely: the long vacation commencing on the 1st day of July, and terminating on the 31st day of August, and the Christmas vacation, commencing on the 24th day of December, and terminating on the 2nd day of January following.

LVI.

The days of the commencement and termination of each vacation shall be included in and reckoned part of the vacation.

LVII.

The time of either vacation shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time appointed or allowed by these Orders for any act or proceeding, except in the case of County Court appeals.

LVIII.

The Court or a Judge shall have power to enlarge or abridge the time appointed by these Orders for doing any act or taking any proceeding upon special application, and upon such terms as the justice of the case may require.

LIX.

In all cases in which any particular number of days, not stated to be clear days, is prescribed by these Orders, the same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first day, and inclusively of the last day, unless such last day shall happen to fall on Sunday, or a legal holiday, or non-juridical day.

LX.

In all cases expressed to be clear days, or where the term "at least" is added, both days shall be excluded.

LXI.

In all matters, relating to services of notices, not specially provided for by these Orders, the practice of the Court appealed from shall be followed.

PAYMENT OF MONEY INTO AND OUT OF COURT.

LXII.

Money ordered to be paid into Court is to be deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto, with the privity of the Registrar and to the credit of the cause or matter.

LXIII.

Any person desiring to pay money into Court must file a written request with the Registrar for a direction, which the Registrar shall give, stating the style of the cause or matter, and the amount to be paid in.

LXIV.

The person so paying in shall obtain a duplicate receipt therefor, one copy of which shall be filed with the Registrar.

LXV.

No money is to be paid out of Court except upon an order of the Court or a Judge, obtained upon notice, to the opposite party.

LXVI.

Money is only to be paid out of Court upon the cheque of the Registrar, countersigned by a Judge.

APPENDIX.

Form A.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we (naming all the obligors with their places of residences and additions), are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto (naming the obligees with their places of residence and additions), in the penal sum of dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, our, and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, respectively, firmly by these presents.

Dated this day of

Whereas the (appellant) complains that, in the giving of a certain judgment in a certain suit in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, (or of *Chancery or Common Pleas*, as the case may be), in the Province of Ontario, between (naming the parties to the cause) , manifest error hath intervened; wherefore (the appellant) desires to appeal from the said judgment to the Court of Appeal.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if (the appellant) do and shall effectually prosecute such appeal, and pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded, in case the judgment aforesaid to be appealed from shall be affirmed or in part affirmed, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in the presence of

Form B.

In the (style of Court).

A. B., plaintiff, vs. C. D., defendant. } I, E. F., of , make oath and say, that I am a resident inhabitant of Ontario, and am a householder in, (or a freeholder in), and that I am worth the sum of , (the sum mentioned as the penalty, or such sum as the deponent is bound in), over and above what will pay all my debts; and I, J. H., of , make oath and say, that I am a resident inhabitant of Ontario, and am a householder in , (or a freeholder in), and that I am worth the sum (as in the former case) of , over and above what will pay all my debts.

The above-named deponents, E. F. and G. H., were sworn at, &c., the day of , 18 , before me.

Commissioner, etc.

FORM C.

Action commenced by Writ dated 2nd January, 1878.

Declaration: *Filed 16th January, 1878.*

1st Count.—Trespass to goods.

2nd " —Common Counts.

Pleas: *Filed 24th January, 1878.*

To 1st Count.

1. Not guilty.
2. Not possessed.
3. Leave and license.

To 2nd Count: *Nunquam indebitatis.*

(Replication and other pleadings to be in a similar form, but sufficiently full to be intelligible.)

FORM D.

TARIFF.

Fees to Solicitor or Attorney, as between party and party, and also as between Solicitor and Client.

Instructions for demand of assignment by debtor, or for compulsory liquidation, or for petition, where the Statute expressly requires a petition, or for brief, where matter is required to be argued by counsel, or is authorized by the judge to be argued by counsel, or proceedings on appeal	$2 00
Instructions for other necessary proceedings	1 00
Drawing and engrossing petitions, deeds, affidavits, notices, advertisements, pleadings, and all other necessary documents or papers when not otherwise expressly provided for, per folio of 100 words, or under	0 20
Making other copies when required	0 10
(When more than *five* copies are required of any notice or other paper, five only to be charged for, unless the notice or paper is printed, and in that case printer's bill to be allowed in lieu of copies.)	
Drawing schedule, list or notice of liabilities, per folio, when the number of creditors does not exceed twenty	0 20
When the number of creditors therein exceeds twenty, then for every folio of 100 words over twenty	0 10
Every common affidavit of service of papers, including attendance	0 50
Every common attendance	0 50

Every special attendance on judge, or before assignee, or at meetings of creditors..	$2 00
For every hour after the first..... (To be increased by the judge in his discretion.)	1 00
Fee for settling special composition deed, or consent to discharge.....	2 00
Fee on writ of attachment against estate and effects of insolvent, including attendance	2 00
Fee on rule of court or special order of judge (whether *nisi* or absolute)	1 00
Fee on *sub. ad test.*, including attendances.....	1 00
Fee on *sub. duces tecum*, including attendance	1 25
And, if above four folios, then for each additional folio, over such four folios....	0 10
Fee on every other writ	1 00
Every necessary letter.....	0 50
Costs of preparing claim of creditors, and procuring same to be sworn to, and allowed at meeting of creditors, in ordinary case, where no dispute.....	1 00
Preparing for publication advertisements required by the Statute, including copies and all attendances in relation thereto	2 00
Preparing, engrossing, and procuring execution of bonds or other instruments of security.....	2 00
Actual travelling expenses, not exceeding in any case 10 cents per mile, actually travelled	
Actual disbursements for postages and other necessary expenses	
Bill of costs; engrossing, including copy for taxation, per folio	0 20
Copy for the opposite party.....	0 50
Taxation of costs	1 00

No allowance to be made for unnecessary documents or papers, or for unnecessary matter in necessary documents or papers, or for unnecessary length of proceedings of any kind.

COUNSEL.

Fee on arguments, examinations, and advising proceedings, to be allowed and fixed by the judge as shall appear to him proper under the circumstances of the case.

FEES TO CLERK.

Every writ, or rule, or order	$0 50
Filing every affidavit or proceeding	0 10
Swearing affidavit...	0 20
Copies of all proceedings of which copy bespoken or required, per folio of 100 words	0 10
Every certificate	0 50
Taxing costs	0 80
Fee for keeping record of proceedings in each case	1 00
Any search	0 10
A general search relating to one insolvency, or the insolvency of one person or firm	0 50
For every hearing in any case on applications for discharge, contestations or other special hearings, where the attendance of the clerk is deemed necessary by the Judge, per hour	0 50

SHERIFF.

Same as on corresponding proceedings in Superior Courts.

WITNESSES.

Same as in Superior Courts.

In case of any proceedings not provided for by this tariff, the charges to be the same as for like proceedings, according to the tariffs of the Superior Courts.

THOMAS MOSS, *C. J.*
GEO. W. BURTON, *J.*
C. S. PATTERSON, *J.*
JOS. C. MORRISON, *J.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

25th March, 1882.

LXVII.

The following Order shall be substituted for Order XVIII of the Orders of 30th March, 1878 :

The Appeal Books shall be printed on paper of good quality, on one side of the paper only, and in demy-quarto form, with small pica type leaded ; and every tenth line of each page shall be numbered in the margin, the numbering to be from the top of each page, and not from the beginning of the book ; and the size of the books shall be eleven inches in height and eight and a half inches in width. An index to the pleadings, evidence, and other principal matters, shall be added. The opinions of the Judges of the Court appealed from shall not be printed where the same have been already issued in the regular reports, but a reference to the same shall be given in the Appeal Books, and shall be sufficient. The style of the cause in the Court below shall be used and retained in the Appeal Book, and in every proceeding in this Court the designation " appellant " or " respondent " being added, *e. g.*,

Between A. B. (*respondent*),
and PLAINTIFF,
C. D. (*appellant*),
DEFENDANT.

LXVIII.

The following is to be added to Order XIV : And also thirty copies for the purpose of being delivered, in the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, to the party appealing to that Court for use upon such appeal.

Such additional thirty copies are not required to be deposited in cases of appeals from County Courts.

GENERAL RULES

MADE BY

THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO,

PURSUANT TO

The Controverted Elections Act of Ontario.

I.

The Presentation of an Election Petition shall be made by leaving it at the office of the Registrar in the Court of Appeal, who, or his clerk, shall (if required) give a receipt which may be in the following form :—

Received on the day at the office of the Registrar of the Court of Appeal, a petition touching the election of *A. B.*, a member for purporting to be signed by *(insert the name of Petitioners)*.

C. D., Registrar.

With the Petition shall also be left a copy thereof for the said Registrar to send to the Returning Officer, pursuant to section 12 of the Act.

II.

An Election Petition shall contain the following statements :—

1. It shall state the right of the Petitioner to petition within section 3 of the Act.

2. It shall state the holding and result of the Election, and shall briefly state the facts and grounds relied on to sustain the prayer.

III.

The Petition shall be divided into paragraphs, each of which, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and no costs shall be allowed of drawing or copying any Petition not substantially in compliance with this Rule, unless otherwise ordered, by the Court or a Judge.

IV.

The Petition shall conclude with a Prayer, as for instance, that some specified person should be declared duly returned or elected, or that the Election should be declared void, or that a return may be enforced (as the case may be), and shall be signed by all the Petitioners.

V.

The following form, or one to the like effect, shall be sufficient :—

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

The "Controverted Elections Act" Election for (*state the place*) holden on the day of A.D.

The petition of *A.* of (*or* of *A.* of and of *B.* of , *as the case may be*), whose names are subscribed.

1. Your Petitioner *A.* is a person (*or, if more than one, say your Petitioners are persons*) who voted (*or*, had a right to vote, *as the case may be*) at the above election (*or* claims to have had a right to be returned at the above Election, *or* was a candidate at the above Election).

2. And your Petitioners state that the Election was holden on the day of A.D. when *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* were candidates, and the Returning Officer has returned *A. B.* as being duly elected,

3. And your Petitioners say that (*here state the facts and grounds on which the Petitioners rely*).

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said *A. B.* was not duly elected or returned, and that the election was void (*or* that the said *E. F.* was duly elected and ought to have been returned, *or as the case may be*).

(Signed) *A.*
B.

VI.

Evidence is not to be stated in the Petition, but the Court or a Judge may order such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to insure a fair and effectual trial in the same as in ordinary proceedings in the High Court of Justice, and upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be ordered.

VII.

When a Petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, the party complaining of or defending the Election or return, shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Registrar and also at the address, if any, given by the Petitioners and Respondent (as the case may be), a list of the votes intended to be objected to, and of the heads of objection to each such vote, and the Registrar shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned ; and no evidence shall be given against the validity of any vote, nor upon any head of objection not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

VIII.

When the Respondent in a Petition under the Act, complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, intends to give evidence to prove that the Election of such person was undue, pursuant to the 50th section of the Act, such Respondent shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Registrar, and also at the address, if any, given by the Petitioner, a list of the objections to the Election upon which he intends to rely. And the Registrar shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned ; and no evidence shall be given by a Respondent of any objection to the Election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or Judge, upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs as may be ordered.

IX.

With the Petition, Petitioners shall leave at the office of the Registrar a writing, signed by them or on their behalf, giving the name of some person entitled to practice as a Solicitor, or whom they authorize to act as their Agent, or stating that they act for themselves (as the case may be), and in either case giving an address, within the City of Toronto, at which notices addressed to them may be left; and if no such writing be left or address given, then all notices and proceedings may be given by sticking up the same at the office of the said Registrar.

X.

Any person returned as a member may, at any time after he is returned, send or leave at the office of the Registrar a writing, signed by him or on his behalf, appointing a person entitled to practise as a Solicitor to act as his Agent in case there should be a petition against him, or stating that he intends to act for himself, and in either case giving an address within the City of Toronto, at which notices may be left, and in default of such writing being left within a week after service of the petition, notices and proceedings may be given and served respectively by sticking up the same at the office of the said Registrar.

XI.

The Registrar shall keep a book or books at his office in which he shall enter all addresses and the names of agents given under either of the preceding rules, which book shall be open to inspection by any person during office hours, without payment of any fee.

XII.

The Registrar shall, upon the presentation of the Petition, forthwith send a copy of the Petition to the Returning Officer, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, and shall therewith send the name of the Petitioner's Agent, if any, and of the address, if any, given as prescribed, and also of the name of the Respondent's Agent and the address, if any, given as prescribed, and the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish those particulars along with the Petition.

The cost of publication of this, and any other matter required to be published by the Returning Officer, shall be paid by the Petitioner or person moving in the matter, and shall form part of the general costs of the Petition.

XIII.

The time for giving notice of the presentation of a Petition shall be five days, exclusive of the day of presentation.

XIV.

Where the Respondent has named an agent or given an address, the service of an Election Petition may be by delivery of it to the agent, or by posting it in a registered letter to the address given at such a time that, in the ordinary course of post, it would be delivered within the prescribed time.

In other cases the service must be personal on the Respondent, unless a Judge on an application made to him not later than five days after the Petition is presented on affidavit showing what has been done, shall be satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to effect personal service and cause the matter to come to the knowledge of the Respondent, including, when practicable, service upon an agent for Election expenses, in which case the Judge may order that what has been done shall be considered sufficient service, subject to such conditions as he may think reasonable.

XV.

In case of evasion of service, the sticking up in the office of the Registrar a notice of the Petition having been presented, stating the Petitioner and the prayer, shall be deemed equivalent to personal service, if so ordered by a Judge.

XVI.

Money deposited under the 13th section of the Act shall, if, and when the same is no longer needed for securing payment of costs, charges and expenses, payable by the Petitioner pursuant to the Act, be returned or otherwise disposed of as justice may require, by an order of the Court of Appeal or of a Judge.

XVII.

Such order may be made after such notice of intention to apply, and proof that all just claims have been satisfied or otherwise sufficiently provided for, as the Court or Judge may require.

XVIII.

The order may direct payment either to the party in whose name the same is deposited, or to any person entitled to receive the same.

XIX.

A receipt for the money so deposited shall be handed to the Registrar, who shall file the same and keep a book open to inspection of all parties concerned, in which shall be entered, from time to time, the amount and the Petition to which it is applicable, which book may be inspected without payment of any fee.

XX.

The Registrar shall make out the Election list. In it he shall insert the names of the Agents of the Petitioners and Respondent, and the addresses to which notices may be sent, if any. The list may be inspected at the office of the Registrar at any time during office hours, and shall be put up for that purpose upon a notice board appropriated to proceedings under the said Act, and headed "Controverted Elections Act."

XXI.

The time and place of the trial of each Election Petition shall be fixed by the Judges on the rota, and notice thereof shall be given in writing by the Registrar, by sticking notice up in his office, sending one copy by post to the address given by the Petitioner, another to the address given by the Respondent, if any, and a copy by the post to the Sheriff fifteen days before the day appointed for the trial. The Sheriff shall forthwith publish the same in the Electoral Division.

XXII.

The sticking up of the notice of trial at the office of the Registrar shall be deemed and taken to be notice in the prescribed manner within the meaning of the Act, and such notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of, or relating to, the copy or copies thereof to be sent as already directed.

XXIII.

The notice of trial may be in the following form :—

"Controverted Elections Act."

Election Petition of (*name the Electoral Division*), take notice that the above Petition (*or* Petitions), will be tried at on the day of , and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated the day of

By order.

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Registrar of the Court of Appeal.

XXIV.

The notice of the time and place of the trial of each Election Petition shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall, on or before the day fixed for the trial, deliver or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of the Judge who is to try the Petition, or his Deputy, the Poll Books, for which the Registrar or his Deputy shall give, if required, a receipt; and the Registrar or his Deputy shall keep in safe custody the said Poll Books until the trial is over, and then return the same to the Crown Office.

XXV.

At any time after an Election Petition is filed, either party, by order of the Court or a Judge, may have production and inspection of all books, lists, commissions, ballots, certificates, statements, papers, documents and returns whatsoever, relating to the Election, returned to, or in possession of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, at such place and in such manner, and upon such terms as the Court or Judge shall direct. And for the purpose of such production and inspection, and for the purposes of the trial of the Election Petition, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall deliver or transmit as and when directed by Rule of Court or Judge's order, the said books, lists, commissions, ballots, certificates, statements, documents, papers and returns in such manner and to such officer as by order of the Court or a Judge shall be directed.

The said books, lists, commissions, ballots, certificates, statements, documents, papers and returns to be returned to the custody of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery after the trial of the Petition, or after the purpose has been served for which their delivery or transmission was required.

XXVI.

A judge may from time to time, by order made upon the application of a party to the Petition, or by notice in such form as the Judge may direct to be sent to the Sheriff, postpone the beginning of the trial to such day as he may name, and such notice, when received, shall be forthwith made public by the Sheriff.

XXVII.

In the event of the Judge not having arrived at the time appointed for the trial, or to which the trial is postponed, the commencement of the trial shall, *ipso facto*, stand adjourned to the ensuing day, and so from day to day.

XXVIII.

No formal adjournment of the Court for the trial of an Election Petition shall be necessary, but the trial is to be deemed adjourned, and may be continued from day to day until the inquiry is concluded; and in the event of the Judge who begins the trial being disabled by illness or otherwise, it may be recommenced and concluded by another Judge.

XXIX.

The application to state a special case may be made to the Court of Appeal when sitting, or before a Judge at Chambers, by notice of motion setting forth such special case, upon hearing the parties.

XXX.

The title of the Court of Record held for the trial of an Election Petition may be as follows :—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for the (*name the Electoral Division*), between , Petitioner, and , Respondent, and it shall be sufficient so to entitle all proceedings in that Court.

XXXI.

An officer shall be appointed for each Court for the trial of an Election Petition, who shall attend at the trial in like manner as the Clerks of Assize attend at the Assizes.

Such officer may be called the Registrar of that Court. He by himself, or in case of need his sufficient Deputy, shall perform all the functions incident to the officer of a Court of Record, and also such duties as may be prescribed to him.

XXXII.

The reasonable costs of any witness shall be ascertained by the Registrar of the Court, and the certificate allowing them shall be under his hand.

XXXIII.

The order of a Judge to compel the attendance of a person as a witness may be in the following form :—

Court for the trial of an Election Petition for (*complete the title of the Court*), the day of

To *A. B.* (*describe the person*), you are hereby required to attend before the above Court at (*place*) on the day of , at the hour of (*or* forthwith, *as the case may be*), to be examined as a witness in the matter of the said Petition, and to attend the said Court until your examination shall have been completed.

As witness my hand,

A. B.,
Judge of the said Court.

XXXIV.

In the event of its being necessary to commit any person for contempt, the warrant may be as follows :—

At a Court holden on at for the trial of an Election Petition for the (*here name the Electoral Division*), before the Honourable and one of the Judges for the time being for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the "Controverted Elections Act."

Whereas *A. B.* has this day been guilty, and is by the said Court adjudged to be guilty of a contempt thereof: the said Court does, therefore, sentence the said *A. B.* for his said contempt to be imprisoned in the Gaol for and to pay to our Lady the Queen a fine of $, and to be further imprisoned in the said Gaol until the said fine be paid. And the Court further orders that the Sheriff of the said County (*or as the case may be*) and all constables and officers of the Peace of any County or Place where the said *A. B.* may be found, shall take the said *A. B.* into custody, and convey him to the said Gaol, and there deliver him into the custody of the Gaoler

thereof to undergo his said sentence. And the Court further orders the said Gaoler to receive the said *A. B.* into his custody, and that he shall be detained in the said Gaol in pursuance of the said sentence.

Signed the day of A.D.

(To be signed by the Judge.)

XXXV.

Such warrant may be made out and directed to the Sheriff or other person having the execution of process of the Superior Courts, as the case may be, and to all constables and officers of the Peace of the County or place where the person adjudged guilty of contempt may be found, and such warrant shall be sufficient without further particularity, and shall and may be executed by the persons to whom it is directed, or any or either of them.

XXXVI.

All interlocutory questions and matters shall be heard and disposed of before a Judge, who shall have the same control over the proceedings under the "Controverted Elections Act" as a Judge at Chambers in the ordinary proceedings of the Superior Courts, and such questions and matters shall be heard and disposed by one of the Judges upon the rota, if practicable, and if not, then by any Judge at Chambers.

XXXVII.

Notice of an application for leave to withdraw a Petition shall be in writing and signed by the Petitioners or their agent. It shall state the ground on which the application is intended to be supported.

The following form shall be sufficient :—

"Controverted Elections Act," (*name the Electoral Division*) of
Petition of (*state petitioners*) presented day of

The Petitioner proposes to apply to withdraw his Petition upon the following ground (*here state the ground*), and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application.

Dated this day of

(Signed)

XXXVIII.

The notice of application for leave to withdraw shall be left at the office of the Registrar.

XXXIX.

A copy of such notice of the intention of the Petitioner to apply for leave to withdraw his Petition shall be given by the Petitioner to the Respondent, and to the Returning Officer, who shall make it public in the Electoral Division to which it relates, and shall be forthwith published by the Petitioner in at least one newspaper published or circulating in the place, if any.

The following may be the form of such notice :—

"Controverted Elections Act." In the Election Petition for in which is Petitioner and Respondent. Notice is hereby given that the above Petitioner has on the day of lodged at the office of the Registrar, notice of an application to withdraw the Petition, of which notice the following is a copy (*set it out*). And take notice that, by the rule made by the Judges, any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the said Election may, within five days after publication by the Returning Officer of this notice, give notice in writing of his intention on the hearing of such application to apply for leave to be substituted as a Petitioner.

(Signed)

XL.

Any person who might have been a Petitioner in respect of the Election to which the Petition relates, may, within five days after such notice is published by the Returning Officer, give notice, in writing, signed by him or on his behalf, to the Registrar, of his intention to apply at the hearing to be substituted for the Petitioner, but the want of such notice shall not defeat such application, if in fact made at the hearing.

XLI.

The time and place for hearing the application shall be fixed by a Judge, and whether before the Court of Appeal, or before a Judge, as he may deem advisable, but shall not be less than a week after the notice of the intention to apply has been given to the Registrar as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing shall be given to such person or persons, if any, as shall have given notice to the Registrar of an intention to apply to be substituted as Petitioners, and otherwise in such manner and at such time as the Judge directs.

XLII.

Notice of abatement of a Petition, by death of the Petitioner or surviving Petitioner, under section 90 of the said Act, shall be given by the party or person interested in the same manner as notice of an application to withdraw a Petition; and the time within which application may be made to the Court or a Judge, by motion or summons at Chambers, to be substituted as a Petitioner, shall be one calendar month, or such further time, as upon consideration of any special circumstances, the Court or a Judge may allow.

XLIII.

If the Respondent dies, or if the Legislative Assembly have resolved that his seat is vacant, any person entitled to be a Petitioner under the Act in respect of the election to which the petition relates, may give notice of the fact in the Electoral Division by causing such notice to be published in at least one newspaper published or circulating therein, if any, and by leaving a copy of such notice signed by him or on his behalf with the Returning Officer, and a like copy with the Registrar.

XLIV.

The manner and time of the Respondent giving notice to the Court that he does not intend to oppose the Petition, shall be by leaving notice thereof, in writing, at the office of the Registrar, signed by the Respondent, six days before the day appointed for trial, exclusive of the day of leaving such notice.

XLV.

Upon such notice being left at the office of the Registrar, he shall forthwith send a copy thereof by the post to the Petitioner or his Agent, and to the Sheriff, who shall cause the same to be published in the Electoral Division.

XLVI.

The time for applying to be admitted as a Respondent in either of the events mentioned in the 84th and 92nd sections of the Act, shall be within ten days after such notice is given as hereinbefore directed, or such further time as the Court or Judge may allow.

XLVII.

Costs shall be taxed by the Registrar, or at his request, by one of the Taxing Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, upon the order of the Court or Judge's order by which the costs are payable, and costs when taxed may be recovered by execution issued upon the order of Court or Judge ordering them to be paid, and issuing execution upon such order against the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid, or in case there be money in the Bank available for such purpose, then to the extent of such money by order of any Judge by cheque signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Judge.

The office fees payable for inspection, office copies, enrolment and other proceedings under the Act, and these rules, shall be the same as those payable, if any, for like proceedings according to the present practice of the High Court of Justice.

XLVIII.

An Agent employed for the Petitioner or Respondent shall forthwith leave written notice at the office of the Registrar of his appointment to act as such agent, and service of notices and proceedings upon such agent shall be sufficient for all purposes.

XLIX.

At the time appointed for the trial of any Election Petition, the Petitioner shall leave with the Registrar, for the use of the Judge or Judges, at the trial, fairly written on one side of the paper only—a copy or copies of the petition and of all the proceedings thereon, which show the several matters to be tried, including the particulars of objection on either side. The correctness of which copies, in so far as the proceedings are filed with the Registrar, shall be certified by the said Registrar. The Judge may allow amendment of the said copies, or in default of such copy being delivered, the Judge may refuse to try the Petition, or may allow a further time for delivery of the same, or may adjourn the trial, in every case upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as the Judge shall see fit to impose.

L.

No proceeding under the "Controverted Elections Act" shall be defeated by any formal objection.

Any rule made or to be made in pursuance of the Act, shall be published by a copy thereof being put up in the office of the Registrar.

Dated 20th June, 1883.

JNO. G. SPRAGGE, *C. J. O.*
GEO. W. BURTON, *J. A.*
C. S. PATTERSON, *J. A.*
JOS. C. MORRISON, *J. A.*

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO.

MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1881.

PRESENT :

The Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice Queen's Bench.
" Adam Wilson, Chief Justice Common Pleas.
" John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor.
" Thomas Galt, Judge Common Pleas Division.
" John Douglas Armour, Judge Queen's Bench Division.
" Matthew Crooks Cameron, Judge Queen's Bench Division.
" Featherston Osler, Judge Common Pleas Division.
" Thomas Ferguson, Judge Chancery Division.

The following General Orders were proposed and adopted :—

I.

It is ordered by the Judges of the High Court that one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, or of the Common Pleas Division, shall sit in open Court in Osgoode Hall every week, except during the long vacation and except during the period from the twenty-fourth day of December to the sixth day of January, both days inclusive, for the purpose of disposing of all Court business in the said Divisions which may be transacted by a single Judge.

II.

Such sittings shall be held on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and on such other days as the Judge holding such sittings may direct.

III.

One of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the said High Court shall sit in open Court in Osgoode Hall every week, except during the long vacation and except during the period from the twenty-fourth day of December to the sixth day of January, both inclusive, for the purpose of disposing of all business of the said Division which may be transacted by a single Judge.

IV.

The business before the said Judge shall be taken as nearly as may be as provided by the General Orders of the Court of Chancery.

V.

Demurrers and special cases shall be set down to be heard and notice thereof given to the opposite party six days before the day on which they are to be heard.

VI.

A copy of the demurrer book or of the special case shall be left with the Registrar of the Division in which the action is pending, for the use of the Judge before whom such demurrer or special case is to be heard, two days before the day appointed for the hearing thereof.

VII.

All rules or orders *nisi* directed to be issued by the Judge shall be four-day rules, and shall be set down to be heard at the first sittings of the Judge in open Court, for arguments, after the same are returnable, unless otherwise ordered by the said Judge.

VIII.

The proceedings before a Judge sitting as aforesaid shall shew on their face in any judgment, decree, rule, or order to be given or made, that the business was carried on before a single Judge, as follows:—"In the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ———" (*naming the Judge.*)

IX.

It is ordered that the Divisional Courts of the High Court do meet on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of August, instant, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1881.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Wilson, C.J. C.P.	The Chancellor.
Galt, J.	Cameron, J.
Osler, J.	Ferguson, J.

The following Order was proposed and adopted:—

X.

All mortgages, stocks, funds, annuities, and securities, and all interest and estate therein; and all moneys and effects standing in the name of the Accountant of the Court of Chancery or the Referee in Chambers, or any other officer named by the Court of Chancery, or in the name of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Court of Queen's Bench, or of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Common Pleas, on the 21st day of August, 1881, be and the same are hereby transferred to and vested in the Accountant of the Supreme Court as such Accountant, subject to the same trusts as respectively attach thereto, and the same officers are to execute all necessary cheques or documents to effect a formal transfer thereof.

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1881.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.

Hagarty, C.J. Q.B.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Wilson, C.J. C.P.
The Chancellor.	Galt, J.
Osler, J.	Ferguson, J.

The following Orders were proposed and adopted by the Court:—

GENERAL RULES

Made under the authority of sec. 54 of the Ontario Judicature Act.

495 These Rules may be cited as the Rules of the Supreme Court of Ontario, 1881, or each separate rule may be cited as if it had been one of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and had been numbered by the number of the Rule mentioned in the margin.

496 In Rule 45, sub-sec. (*d*), the word "act" is hereby substituted for the word "action," in the first line thereof.

497 In Rule 74, sub-sec. (*a*), the word "satisfied" is hereby substituted for the word "notified" in the third line thereof.

498 In Rule 246, sub-sec. (*a*), the word "produce" is hereby substituted for the word "prove," in the third line thereof.

499 In Rule 352, sub-sec. (*b*), the word "periods" is hereby substituted for the word "period" in the fourth line of the said sub-section.

500 In Rule 376, the word "proceeding" is hereby substituted for the word "proceedings," in the fourth line thereof.

501 Rule 100 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "summons," in the fourth line thereof, the words "or on notice, as the case requires."

502 Rule 78 is amended by adding after the word "behalf," in the last line, the words "in which the reference, when required by the practice, shall be to the Master or Local Master."

Court adjourned till Monday, 5th September, at twelve o'clock.

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.

Hagarty, C.J. Q.B.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Morrison, J.A.
Wilson, C.J. C.P.	The Chancellor.
Galt, J.	Osler, J., and

Ferguson, J.

The following Order was proposed and adopted.

503 Where a seal is, under the fifty-first section of the Judicature Act, impressed on any document which, before the passing of the said Act, did not require to be sealed, the fee of fifty cents mentioned in the fifty-third section of the Superior Courts of Law Act (R.S.O., cap. 39) shall not be payable on such document.

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.
The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Burton, J.A.	Patterson, J.A.
Morrison, J.A.	The Chief Justice C.P.
The Chancellor.	Galt, J.
Proudfoot, J.	Osler, J.

The Tariff of Costs was this day unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Chief Justice.

TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1882.

The Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.

Hagarty, C.J. Q.B.Div.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Morrison, J.A.
Wilson, C.J. C.P.Div.	The Chancellor.
Galt, J. C.P.Div.	Proudfoot, J. Ch.Div.
Cameron, J. Q.B.Div.	Osler, J. C.P.Div.

Ferguson, J. Ch.Div.

The following Rules or Orders were proposed and adopted :—

504 Copies of orders dispensing with payment of money into Court are, in all cases, to be left with the Accountant, forthwith, after entry thereof.

505 Where infants are concerned, no order dispensing with payment of money into Court is to be made without notice to the guardian *ad litem* of the infants.

506 No conveyance of the lands of infants is to be settled until evidence is produced to the officer settling the same of the purchase money having been paid into Court, or of the payment thereof into Court having been dispensed with ; and in cases where there is to be a mortgage for part of the purchase money, until evidence is given to the said officer of such mortgage having been registered and deposited with the Accountant.

507 It shall be the duty of the official guardian to see that moneys payable on mortgages held by the Accountant, in which persons for whom the said guardian has acted are interested, are promptly paid, and that the mortgaged premises are kept properly insured, and that the taxes thereon are duly paid.

SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1882.

Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.

Hagarty, C.J. Q.B.Div.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Wilson, C.J. C.P.Div.
The Chancellor.	Proudfoot, J. Ch.Div.
Cameron, J. Q.B.Div.	Ferguson, J. Ch.Div.

The following Rules or Orders were proposed and adopted :—

508 It shall not be necessary for the deputy Clerk of the Crown or Deputy Registrar to transmit to the principal Clerk or Registrar of the several divisions of the High Court at Toronto the original roll and the papers of or belonging to the same pursuant to section 303 of the Common Law Procedure Act and rule 419 of the Judicature Act ; but instead thereof, every deputy Clerk of the Crown and deputy Registrar shall once in every three months transmit to such principal Clerk or Registrar at Toronto a list, in the form hereinafter mentioned, of all judgments which have been entered by him during such period, and from the said lists the principal Clerks or Registrars shall prepare and from time to time keep up a general index or list of judgments, which shall be open to inspection by all persons interested upon payment of the usual fee.

FORM.

List of judgments entered in the office of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown (or Deputy Registrar, as the case may be) of the County of during the three months ending the day of 18

(1) Plaintiff Defendant
(2) Date of entry of judgment.
(3) The amount recovered or other relief given, exclusive of costs.
(4) The amount of costs taxed.

509 All orders issued by a local officer which require to be entered shall be entered at the office of such local officer only. (See R. 418.)

510 In view of the state of business in the several courts, and of doubts that have arisen upon the construction of rules 316 and 317, it is ordered that where, at or after the trial of an action by a jury, the Judge has directed that any judgment be entered, any party may, without any leave reserved, apply to set aside such judgment and to enter any other judgment, on the ground that the judgment directed to be entered is wrong by reason of the Judge having caused the finding to be wrongly entered with reference to the finding of the jury upon the question or questions submitted to them. Where at or after the trial of an action before a Judge the Judge has directed that any judgment be entered, any party may, without any leave reserved, apply to set aside such judgment and to enter any other judgment, upon the ground that the judgment so directed is wrong, and such application may in either of the above cases be to a Divisional Court of the High Court, or to the Court of Appeal, and this rule is to be substituted for rules 316 and 317.

511 In every case in which judgment is entered without trial or the decision of a Court or Judge or order as to the costs and where the amount of judgment, *primâ facie*, appears to be within the jurisdiction of an inferior court, the taxing officer shall not tax full costs of the High Court, without proof on affidavit to his satisfaction that the suit was properly instituted therein; and if properly within the jurisdiction of the County or Division Courts, then the taxation shall be on the scale of fees in such courts, subject to revision as in other cases.

512 In case of trial by jury, and the Judge or Court makes no order respecting the costs, under rule 428, the taxation of costs shall be under such scale of allowance only as would have been applicable before the passing of the Judicature Act; and the event shall in such case be to recover costs according to such scale, subject to such rights of set off as to costs as apply under the Common Law Procedure Act.

513 Discovery may be obtained by either party under rule 222 after the defence is delivered, and by the plaintiff after the time for delivering the defence has expired.

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1882.

The Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT:—

The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
The Chancellor. Proudfoot, J.
Galt, J. Patterson, J.A.
Burton, J.A. Cameron, J.
Osler, J.

The following Rules or Orders were proposed and adopted:

514 Rule 462 shall apply to all Rules relating to time.

515 In all actions which (before the passing of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881, and the Law Reform Act of 1868), might have been brought under the equity jurisdiction of the County Court, and which are now carried on in the High Court of Justice, such fees and disbursements may be charged as are fixed by the lower tariff referred to in Order 553, of the General Orders of the Court of Chancery, and for all fees and disbursements not provided for in the said lower tariff, may be charged the amounts allowed in like cases, by the tariff of the 10th September, 1881, subject, however, to the same proportion of reduction as exists between the said lower tariff and the higher tariff of the Court of Chancery.

516 So much of Rule 419, as applies to sec. 302, of the Common Law Procedure Act, is hereby rescinded, and judgments of the High Court of Justice shall not be minuted and docketed, as required by said section 302.

517 Rule 508 is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted therefor :—

It shall not be necessary for any Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Registrar or Local Registrar to transmit to the Registrars of the several Divisions of the High Court at Toronto the original roll, and the papers of or belonging to the same, pursuant to section 303 of the Common Law Procedure Act and Rule 419 of the Judicature Act ; but instead thereof, every Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Registrar and Local Registrar shall once in every three months transmit to the Registrar of each Division at Toronto a list, in the form hereinafter mentioned, of all judgments which have been entered by him in such Division during such period, and from the said lists the Registrars of the several Divisions shall prepare and from time to time keep up a general index or list of judgments which shall be open to inspection by all persons interested upon payment of the usual fee.

FORM.

List of judgments entered in the office of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown (or Deputy Registrar or Local Registrar, as the case may be) of the County of during the three months ending the day of 18

(1) Plaintiff Defendant
(2) Date of entry of judgment.
(3) The amount recovered, or other relief given, exclusive of costs.
(4) The amount of costs taxed.

518 Rule 114 is to extend to proceedings in the Master's office, and the Master is to have the same power as the Judge.

519 Every bond or recognizance required by the practice of the Court, for the purpose of security is, unless otherwise ordered, to be taken in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court, his executors, administrators, or assigns.

520 Where the action is in respect of a mortgage, and the plaintiff claims foreclosure, or sale, or redemption, and an appearance has been entered, but default has been made in delivering a defence or demurrer, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment or order on *præcipe* as provided in Rule 78.

521 Whereas, by the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 83 (Ontario), the Toronto General Trusts Company was Incorporated, and thereby empowered to act as agents for the transaction of business as therein mentioned. And whereas by the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 17, the said company may be accepted by the High Court of Justice as a Trust Company for the purposes of the said Court, in case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall approve thereof as therein set forth. And whereas the said company has been so approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Order dated the 10th day of March, 1882. And whereas the expenses of the Accountant's office have

been, by the Ontario Judicature Act of 1881, declared to be a first charge upon the income arising from the funds in Court, and it is not desirable to reduce the interest payable to suitors to a less rate than four per cent., and it is necessary to procure the investment of moneys in Court in order to raise a sufficient income to keep up this rate, and provide for the expenses of the Accountant's office. Therefore, *It is ordered*, that the Judges of the Chancery Division may arrange with the said Company to make investments, and to take the securities in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of moneys in Court upon first mortgages of lands, and may direct the issue of cheques therefor upon condition that the said company do, by proper instrument, guarantee the sufficiency of such securities, and the due payment of interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, half yearly, on the moneys so invested from the date of the receipt by the company of the money for each investment, and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested ; and upon further condition that in case the said company makes an investment as aforesaid at a higher rate than 6 per cent., then the said company is to pay interest thereon to the Court at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, ; and upon further condition that the said Company is to satisfy the Official Guardian of the said High Court of the sufficiency of the security as to value, and who is to certify the same to the Court before the cheque issues for each investment.

522 All appeals, proceedings, and matters to be brought before the Divisional Court of the Chancery Division, are to be entered with the Clerk of Records and Writs, at least seven days before the day fixed for the Sittings of the Court, and seven days' notice therof is to be served upon the parties entitled to notice.

523 An application to the Divisional Court of the Chancery Division, to change or reverse any judgment, shall be made at the first Sittings of the Divisional Court, which begins not less than ten days after the pronouncing of the said judgment.

524 After the sittings in June next of the Chancery Divisional Court the said Divisional Court will hold sittings on the first Thursday in September, the first Thursday in December, and the third Thursday in February, in each year.

525 Rule 308 is hereby amended by substituting the words "four days, both days inclusive, from the service of the order," for the words "eight days from the date of the order," in the third line of the said rule.

526 Rules 309 and 310 are hereby rescinded.

527 In the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions. All applications under Rules 307 and 308, and under Rule 510 when made to a Divisional Court, shall be made within the first four days of the Sittings of the Divisional Court for hearing such applications which may take place after the trial or judgment complained of.

(*a*) In case the decision of a question raised at the trial, or the judgment, is reserved, and is not given until the Sittings aforesaid, or in case of a trial during the Sittings of the Divisional Court, any motion or application respecting the same shall be made within six days after the day on which the verdict or judgment is given, if so many days expire in such Sittings, and if not, then within the first four days of the ensuing Sittings.

(*b*) In cases tried by a jury judgment shall not be signed until the time for making such motion or application as aforesaid has expired, unless the Judge shall certify under his hand, that in his opinion execution ought to issue in such action forthwith, or at some day to be named in such certificate, and subject or not to any condition or qualification.

528 It shall be sufficient if the notice of any application under Rule 510, is served within the time hereinbefore limited for making the same, provided that the day named in such notice for hearing the motion is not more than two clear days from the last day of the time so limited, and falls within the Sittings of the Divisional Court in which such notice is given, otherwise such notice may be given for the first day of the following Sittings.

529 The party who obtains any order *nisi*, or who serves any notice of motion may, on or after the fourth day inclusive after the serving such order *nisi* or notice, file the same, together with an affidavit or admission of service, with the Registrar of the Divisional Court.

530 The party served with any such order *nisi* or notice of motion may (if the same has not been already filed by the party who obtained or served the same), on or after the fifth day, both days inclusive, after the granting of the order or service of the notice, file the same, together with an affidavit of the fact and time of such service with the said Registrar.

531 In case the party to whom such order *nisi* is granted shall neglect or delay to draw up and serve the same, the opposite party may, on or after the third day after granting such order, and upon filing with the Registrar an affidavit that the order has not been served, enter a *ne recipiatur* with such Registrar, after which the Registrar shall not receive or enter such order; and such order shall be deemed to be abandoned, and the opposite party may proceed as if no such order had been moved for or granted, unless the Divisional Court shall otherwise direct.

532 In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the 20th section of the Judicature Act of Ontario, 1881, the Council of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario recommend that the following orders regulating the Vacations to be observed by the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council pursuant to the said Act:—

The Long Vacation is to commence on the 1st day of July, and to terminate on the 1st day of September in each year.

(1) The Christmas Vacation is to commence on the 24th day of December in each year, and to terminate on the 6th day of the following January.

(2) The days of the commencement and termination of each Vacation shall be included in and reckoned part of the Vacation.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1882.

533 In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Statutes, in that behalf, the Council of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, recommend that the following Orders regulating the Vacations to be observed in the County Courts, and the hours of attendance of the officers of the said courts shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, pursuant to the said Acts.

1. IT IS ORDERED that in the County Courts there shall be the following vacations:

The long vacation is to commence on the first day of July, and to terminate on the first day of September in each year.

2. The Christmas vacation is to commence on the twenty-fourth day of December in each year, and to terminate on the sixth day of the following January.

3. The days of the commencement and termination of each vacation shall be included in and reckoned part of the vacation.

4. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the Statutory Sittings of the said Courts during any of such periods.

5. During such vacations, except as aforesaid, the office of the Clerk of the County Court shall be kept open from ten o'clock in the morning until noon.

TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1882.

534 Every County Court Clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business on every day except on holidays, and except as hereinafter provided, from the hour of ten in the forenoon, to the hour of three in the afternoon. On and between the first of July and the first day of September, and on and between the twenty-fourth day of December and the sixth day of January, every such clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business, from ten in the forenoon until noon; and during the Statutory Sittings of the Court, such clerk shall keep his office open as aforesaid, on and between the said dates until four in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1882.

535 IT IS ORDERED, that the offices of the High Court of Justice, and of the divisions thereof, and of the Court of Appeal, shall be kept open during the Long Vacation and the Christmas Vacation, from ten of the clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1883.

536 Whereas, by a resolution passed on the 18th September, 1881, by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, it was resolved that the said Judges were of opinion that it was reasonable that the present Official Guardian *ad litem* of Infants, being allowed to continue his general practice, should be paid a clear yearly salary of $2,500.

And whereas, by an Order, made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, bearing date the 15th day of April, A.D. 1882, it was Ordered that the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, with reference to the office of Official Guardian *ad litem* of Infants of the High Court of Justice, and appointing John Hoskin, Esq., to the said office be acted upon.

And whereas, in the said Report, which bears date the 15th day of April, 1882, it is (amongst other things) stated as follows: "The money now at the credit of the account of Official Guardian *ad litem*, is not sufficient to pay the Guardian's salary and disbursements, but the amount earned since the commencement of the Act is estimated as adequate to pay the said salary and all disbursements. Mr. Hoskin is willing that his disbursements shall be the first charge on the fund from time to time, at the credit of the said account, and that his salary shall be paid according as there is money to pay the same and applicable thereto. Mr. Hoskin reports the necessary expenses of the office of Official Guardian to be as follows:

His own salary	$2,500.00
Senior Clerk's salary	1,600.00
Second do. do.	1,250.00
Copying do. do.	168.00
Message boys	60.00
Shorthand Writer	300.00
Rent	400.00
Stationery	300.00
Making in all	$6,578.00

"The undersigned recommends that these particulars be approved of, if the Judges shall think the same reasonable. * *

"It is intended that the said several sums shall be reckoned from the time of the commencement of the Act

"The Official Guardian is to discharge the work at Toronto, and in the Courts, and is not to delegate any of this duty to other Counsel, except in such special cases as the Attorney-General for the time being may direct. The Guardian is also to take motions in Chambers which involve argument by Counsel."

Therefore in pursuance of the 4th sub-section of section 66 of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, deem it reasonable that there shall be paid to the Official Guardian *ad litem* of Infants, a fixed annual salary as such guardian, to include the payment of all such assistants and clerks as he shall employ, and to include also office rent and stationery, the sum of $6,578, which shall be over and above his outlay for postage, petty cash, and other disbursements; and the said Judges order that the said salary and disbursements shall be paid quarterly, and shall be computed from the 22nd day of August, 1881.

And whereas by the said Report it was further stated as follows: "The Judges are desirous that certain duties connected with Mortgages and Policies of Insurance taken for Infants under the authority of the Court should be assumed by Mr. Hoskin, and a general order for that purpose was passed. This work had not, theretofore, been the duty of the Guardian *ad litem*, and the undersigned is informed that the Judges are of opinion that the sum of $200 (two hundred dollars) per annum should be allowed therefor. The undersigned recommends that this allowance should be made in addition to the said sum of six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars, it being understood that all other duties which may hereafter be assigned to Mr. Hoskin under section 66 (*b*), shall be performed by him without any additional allowance. The disbursements incident to the duties so required by the said general order will be payable out of the money at the credit of the Suitors' Fee Fund Account or otherwise, as the Judges may from time to time direct."

Therefore the said Judges in further pursuance of the said sub-section 4, deem it reasonable that there be paid to the said Guardian, out of the surplus interest fund, for services rendered by him under Rule or Order No. 507, the sum of $200 annually, commencing from the said 22nd day of August, 1881, and that such payment be made quarterly; and in the event of the fund to the credit of the account of the Official Guardian exceeding the sum requisite to meet the said other charges, it is ordered, that the moneys so paid out of the said surplus interest fund, be hereafter recouped out of the funds, to the credit of the said account of the said Official Guardian.

MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1883.

537 IT IS ORDERED that except during vacations, and excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, New Year's Day, the birthday of the Sovereign, and any day appointed by General Proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving, the offices of the Court shall be kept open from ten a.m. till four p.m. during the sittings of the Divisional Courts, and at other times, from ten a.m. till three p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1883.

538 Ordered that the Judges to be placed on the rota for the trial of Election Petitions for Ontario in each year, under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act for Ontario, shall be selected in manner following, that is to say, the members of the Court of Appeal, and of the Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas Divisions shall, on or before the twenty-first day of November in every year, select by a majority of votes of the members of such Court or Division one of the Judges

thereof, for that purpose, and when it appears to the Judges on the rota, after due consideration of the list of petitions under the said Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such election petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless an additional Judge or Judges be appointed to assist the Judges on the rota; in such case, on the requisition of such Judges on the rota, and to the number of the additional Judges required, this Court is from time to time, as may be so required, to select by a majority of votes of members of this Court present at a meeting or meetings to be called for that purpose, one or more of the Judges of this Court to try Election Petitions for the residue of the current year; and any Judge so selected, whether by annual selection or by members of this Court, upon requisition as aforesaid, shall during that year be and be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of Election Petitions.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1883.

539 Ordered that the Taxing Officers shall have power to allow increased Counsel fees in Chambers, to an amount not exceeding $10.00.

This order shall be substituted for item 166 in the Order of the 10th September, 1881, respecting the Tariff of Charges.

540 Ordered that Rule 459 of the Judicature Act be hereby rescinded, and the following substituted:

Unless otherwise specially ordered in the particular case, service of pleadings, notices, summonses, orders, rules, and other proceedings shall be effected before the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; except on Saturday, when it shall be effected before the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. Service effected after four o'clock in the afternoon on any week day except Saturday, shall be deemed to have been effected on the following day. Service effected after two o'clock on Saturday shall be deemed to have been effected on the following Monday.

This Order shall take effect on and after the second day of January next.

SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1884.

541 (*a*) The Master in Ordinary shall have the same power, authority and jurisdiction as the Master in Chambers in respect of all causes and matters referred to him, or which may arise in his office.

(*b*) Any official referee upon the request of the Master in Ordinary, or of a Judge of the High Court, may sit with or for the Master; and while sitting for him shall have all the authority and power of such Master, but shall not be entitled to any fees.

542 Ordered that Rule 324*a* be rescinded and the following substituted therefor: "Upon hearing of such motion the Court may grant the application on such terms and conditions as may be thought proper, or may refuse the same; or instead of either granting or refusing the same may give such directions for the examination of either parties or witnesses, or for the making of further inquiries or with respect to the further prosecution of the suit as the circumstances of the case may require; and upon such terms as to costs as the Court thinks right.

543 In actions in the High Court of Justice no reference to arbitration or other reference, or examination for the purpose of discovery, or examination of a judgment debtor on which fees may be payable otherwise than in law stamps, shall be taken before the Judge of the County Court or Local Judge of the High Court, or Local Master, being also a Judge of the County Court, by whom the order for such reference or examination has been made. References in administration matters under General Order 638 of the Court of Chancery, and in partition matters under General Order 648 of the Court of Chancery; and other like references in mortgage actions, are excepted from the operation of this Rule.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1882.

The Court met pursuant to call of President.

PRESENT :—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.
The Chancellor.
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Patterson, J.A. Morrison, J.A.
Cameron, J., Q.B.D. Osler, J., C.P.D.
Ferguson, J., Ch.D.

The following Orders respecting the appointing of Vacations in the County Court were proposed and adopted :

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Statutes in that behalf, the Council of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario recommend that the following Orders regulating the Vacations to be observed in the County Courts, and the hours of attendance of the officers of the said Courts, shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council pursuant to the said Acts.

1. It is ordered that in the County Courts there shall be the following Vacations :

The long Vacation is to commence on the first day of July, and to terminate on the first day of September in each year.

2. The Christmas Vacation is to commence on the twenty-fourth day of December in each year, and to terminate on the sixth day of the following January.

3. The days of the commencement and termination of each Vacation shall be included in and reckoned part of the Vacation.

4. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the Statutory Sittings of the said Courts during any of such periods.

5. During such Vacations, except as aforesaid, the office of the Clerk of the County Court shall be kept open from ten o'clock in the morning until noon.

TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1882.

Court met.

PRESENT :—

The Chief Justice of Ontario.
The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
The Chancellor.
Proudfoot, J. Burton, J.A.
Cameron, J. Osler, J.

Every County Court Clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business on every day except on holidays (and except as hereinafter provided) from the hour of ten in the forenoon to the hour of three in the afternoon. On and between the first day of July and the first day of September, and on and between the twenty-fourth day of December and the sixth day of January, every such Clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business from ten in the forenoon until noon ; and during the Statutory Sittings of the Court such Clerk shall keep his office open as aforesaid on and between the said dates until four in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1882.

Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT :—

The President.

Hagarty, C.J.	Boyd, Ch.
Galt, J.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Osler, J.

The following Order was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted :

It is Ordered that the offices of the High Court of Justice and of the Divisions thereof, and of the Court of Appeal, shall be kept open during the Long and Christmas Vacations from ten of the clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1883.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :—

The President.

Hagarty, C.J.	The Chancellor.
Galt, J.	Proudfoot, J.
Burton, J.A.	Patterson, J.A.
Cameron, J.	Osler, J.

The following resolution was proposed and adopted :—

Whereas by a Resolution passed on the 18th September, 1881, by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, it was resolved that the said Judges were of opinion that it was reasonable that the present Official Guardian *ad litem* of Infants, being allowed to continue his general practice, should be paid a clear yearly salary of $2,500.

And Whereas by an Order made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, bearing date the 15th day of April, A.D. 1882, it was ordered that the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with reference to the Office of Official Guardian *ad litem* of Infants of the High Court of Justice, and appointing John Hoskin, Esquire, to the said office, be acted upon.

And Whereas in the said Report, which bears date the 15th day of April, 1882, it is (amongst other things) stated as follows :—"The money now at the credit of the account of Official Guardian *ad litem* is not sufficient to pay the Guardian's salary and disbursements, but the amount earned since the commencement of the Act is estimated as adequate to pay the said salary and all disbursements. Mr. Hoskin is willing that his disbursements shall be the first charge on the fund from time to time at the credit of the said account, and that his salary shall be paid according as there is money to pay the same and applicable thereto." Mr. Hoskin reports the necessary expenses of the Office of Official Guardian to be as follows :

His own salary	$2,500.00
Senior Clerk's salary	1,600.00
Second do. do.	1,250.00
Copying do. do.	168.00
Message Boys	60.00
Shorthand Writer	300.00
Rent	400.00
Stationery	300.00
Making in all...	$6,578.00

"The undersigned recommends that these particulars be approved of, if the Judges shall think the same reasonable * * *

"It is intended that the said several sums shall be reckoned from the time of the commencement of the Act.

"The Official Guardian is to discharge the work at Toronto, and in the Courts, and is not to delegate any of this duty to other Counsel, except in such special cases as the Attorney-General for the time being may direct. The Guardian is also to take motions in Chambers which involve argument by Counsel."

Therefore, in pursuance of the 4th sub-section of section sixty-six of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario deem it reasonable that there shall be paid to the Official Guardian, *ad litem*, of Infants a fixed annual salary as such Guardian, to include the payment of all such assistants and clerks as he shall employ, and to include also office rent and stationery, the sum of $6,578, which shall be over and above his outlay for postage, petty cash, and other disbursements; and the said Judges order that the said salary and disbursements shall be paid quarterly, and shall be computed from the 22nd day of August, 1881.

And whereas, by the said Report it was further stated as follows :—"The Judges are desirous that certain duties connected with Mortgages, and Policies of Insurance, taken for Infants, under the authority of the Court, should be assumed by Mr. Hoskin, and a general order for that purpose was passed. This work had not theretofore been the duty of the Guardian *ad litem*, and the undersigned is informed that the Judges are of opinion that the sum of $200 (two hundred dollars) per annum should be allowed therefor. The undersigned recommends that this allowance should be made in addition to the said sum of six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars, it being understood that all other duties which may hereafter be assigned to Mr. Hoskin, under section 66 (*b*), shall be performed by him without any additional allowance. The disbursements incident to the duties so required by the said general order, will be payable out of the money at the credit of the Suitors' Fee Fund Account, or otherwise, as the Judges may, from time to time, direct."

Therefore, the said Judges, in further pursuance of the said sub-section 4, deem it reasonable that there be paid to the said Guardian, out of the surplus interest fund, for services rendered by him, under rule or order No. 507, the sum of $200 annually, commencing from the said 22nd day of August, 1881, and that such payment be made quarterly; and in the event of the fund to the credit of the account of the Official Guardian exceeding the sum requisite to meet the said other charges, it is ordered that the moneys so paid out of the said Surplus Interest Fund, be hereafter recouped out of the funds to the credit of the said account of the said Official Guardian.

MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1883.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :—

The President.

Hagarty, C.J.	The Chancellor.
Wilson, C.J.	Galt, J.
Proudfoot, J.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Armour, J.
Cameron, J.	Osler, J.

Ferguson J.

The following Order was moved, seconded and unanimously adopted :

It is Ordered that except during vacations, and excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, New Year's Day, the birthday of the Sovereign, and any

day appointed by General Proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving, the offices of the Court shall be kept open from ten a.m. till four p.m., during the sittings of the Divisional Courts, and at other times from ten a.m. till three p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1883.

The Court met pursuant to call of the President.

PRESENT :—

The President.

Hagarty, C.J., Q.B.D.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Morrison, J.A.
Boyd, Chancellor.	Galt, J.

and Ferguson, J.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved, That the Judges to be placed on the rota for the trial of Election Petitions for Ontario, in each year, under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act for Ontario, shall be selected in manner following, that is to say, the members of the Court of Appeal and of the Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas Divisions, shall on or before the day of in every year, select by a majority of votes of the members of such Court or Division, one of the Judges thereof, and when it appears to the Judges on the rota, after due consideration of the list of Petitions under the said Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such Election Petitions will be inconveniently delayed, unless an additional Judge or Judges be appointed to assist the Judges on the rota ; in such case, on the requisition of such Judges on the rota, and to the number of the additional Judges required, this Court is from time to time, as may be so required, to select by a majority of votes of members of this Court, present at a meeting or meetings, to be called for that purpose, one or more of the Judges of this Court, to try Election Petitions for the residue of the current year ; and any Judge so selected, whether by annual selection or by members of this Court, upon requisition as aforesaid, shall during that year, be and be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of Election Petitions.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously resolved, That the appointments of the rota and additional rota Judges, made under section 37 of the Controverted Elections Act, for the present year, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT :—

The President.

Hagarty, C.J.	Burton, J.A.
Patterson, J.A.	Galt, J.
Proudfoot, J.	Cameron, J.
Osler, J.	Rose, J.

The following Requisition from the Rota Judges was read :

TORONTO, 7th December, 1883.

To the President of the Supreme Court :

"We, the Judges on the Rota for the trial of Election Petitions under the Controverted Elections Act, for the year commencing on the third day of this present Michaelmas Term, having duly considered the list of Petitions under the said Act for the time being

at issue, and being of opinion that the trial of such Election Petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless four additional Judges be appointed to assist us in the trial thereof, do respectfully request the Supreme Court to select four of the Judges of the said Court to assist in the trial of such Petitions.

(Signed) GEO. W. BURTON,
" THOMAS GALT,
" M. C. CAMERON,
" THOMAS FERGUSON.

Whereupon it was moved and seconded and unanimously resolved that Mr. Justice Osler and Mr. Justice Rose be appointed additional Rota Judges.

It was also moved, seconded and Ordered, That the Taxing Officers shall have power to allow increased Counsel fees in Chambers to an amount not exceeding $10.00.

This Order shall be substituted for item 166 in the Order of the 10th September, 1881, respecting the Tariff of charges.

541 Ordered that Rule 459 of the Judicature Act be hereby rescinded, and the following substituted:

Unless otherwise specially ordered in the particular case, service of pleadings, notices, summonses, orders, rules and other proceedings, shall be effected before the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturday, when it shall be effected before the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. Service effected after four o'clock in the afternoon on any week day except Saturday shall be deemed to have been effected on the following day; service effected after two o'clock on Saturday shall be deemed to have been effected on the following Monday.

This Order shall take effect on and after the 2nd day of January next.

SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1884.

Court met pursuant to the call of the President.

PRESENT:—

Hagarty, C.J., Q.B.

The Chancellor.	Morrison, J.A.
Galt, J.	Proudfoot, J.
Burton, J.A.	Patterson, J.A.
Cameron, J.	Osler, J.A.
Ferguson, J.	Rose, J.

The following Rules or Orders were proposed and adopted:—

I.

(*a*) The Master in Ordinary shall have the same power, authority and jurisdiction as the Master in Chambers, in respect of all causes and matters referred to him, or which may arise in his office.

(*b*) Any Official Referee, upon the request of the Master in Ordinary or of a Judge of the High Court, may sit with or for the Master; and while sitting for him shall have all the authority and power of such Master, but shall not be entitled to any fees.

II.

Ordered that Rule 324*a* be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—
"Upon hearing of such motion the Court may grant the application on such terms and

conditions as may be thought proper, or may refuse the same : or instead of either granting or refusing the same, may give such directions for the examination of either parties or witnesses, or for the making of further inquiries, or with respect to the further prosecution of the suit, as the circumstances of the case may require ; and upon such terms as to costs as the Court thinks right.

III.

In actions in the High Court of Justice no reference to arbitration or other reference or examination for the purpose of discovery or examination of a judgment debtor on which fees may be payable, otherwise than in law stamps, shall be taken before the Judge of the County Court or Local Judge of the High Court, or Local Master being also a Judge of the County Court, by whom the order for such reference or examination has been made.

It was also ordered at the same Sittings, that a Commission as Special Examiner in the High Court of Justice do issue to Walter B. Rubidge, Esquire, Local Registrar of the High Court at Brantford ; and a like Commission to Lyman Theophilus Barclay, Esquire, Local Registrar of the High Court at Whitby.

The application of the Registrars of the Surrogate Courts for an amended Tariff of fees was considered. The Council determined that they had no authority to entertain the same.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN,
17th March, 1884.

A. GRANT,
Registrar.

(No. 90.)

Return of all correspondence between the Executive of the Lambton Prohibitory Association and the Provincial Secretary, or any other member of the Government, with regard to the appointment of a License Officer at Petrolia. Also, copies of all communications and correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other persons, with reference to such appointment. Also, copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners for West Lambton and any other person, or body, with regard to such appointment. Also, copies of any recommendations made to the Executive Council, with reference to such appointment, and of all Orders in Council relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the House that there be laid before the House a Return of a copy of the Circular issued from the Attorney-General's Department, bearing date on the fourteenth day of January, 1882, with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, with the answers to the Circular, and any other correspondence on the subject.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 17, 1884.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 14th January, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Attorney-General desires to ascertain the opinion of those throughout the Province who are best able to judge, as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

He will be glad to know whether you consider the constabulary force in your county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, or whether you think that in the interests of the due administration of justice this force, as now constituted, requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees ?

Have you any reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction, who under such an arrangement would probably be brought to justice ?

If so, do you think that the evil exists to any considerable extent in your locality ?

Be good enough to state the reasons for the opinions you may express, and to add any suggestions which your experience or observation may enable you to make on the subject.

Yours truly,

J. G. SCOTT,
Deputy of the Attorney-General

ABSTRACT OF ANSWERS.

Algoma.

Judge.—Present system is sufficient in Algoma. There is one salaried constable at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sheriff.—No additions required at present for the District, but when railway commences something will be required.

Constable.—Present sufficient for the locality now, but when railroad is commenced necessities will increase.

Brant.

Judge.—Constabulary of Brant, as at present constituted, quite insufficient. Too many appointed. Public interest greatly promoted by appointment of a competent detective or chief constable for the city and county, to control the others.

Sheriff.—Present inefficient. Should be a person to direct, paid by salary.

Chief Constable.—In Brantford, sufficient. One constable is paid by salary and the others by fees.

Warden.—Think crime is increasing to an alarming extent, and what is suggested is worth a trial.

Bruce.

Judge.—Reasonably sufficient for the county.

Sheriff.—Present system is insufficient; but do not think it necessary to employ a permanent detective paid by salary; if some officer were authorized to do this as occasion arises, it would be sufficient.

County Attorney.—Salaried detectives not necessary in Bruce, but County Attorney should have authority to pay extra in special cases.

Chief of Police.—Present quite insufficient, and fees do not pay. One good detective should be appointed by the Government for the county.

Treasurer.—Think there should be at least one constable of proper training, paid by salary, who could act as a detective.

Warden.—Present system is quite sufficient for Bruce.

Carleton.

Judge.—Present system is in rural parts very unsatisfactory, and should be supplimented as suggested. Crime now escapes detection considerably more than it probably would nnder mode proposed.

Sheriff.—Very inefficient; salaried constabulary required for county.

County Attorney.—Very much required.

Police Magistrate.—Sufficient for cities, but not for counties. County constables do little or nothing towards the prevention or detection of crime.

Chief Constable.—Some radical change is necessary. Until recently there was one salary-paid constable for the county; but the remote townships objecting to pay their share of his salary he was dismissed, and the county is now virtually without protection.

DUFFERIN.

Sheriff.—Considers present staff quite sufficient, but experience very limited.

ELGIN.

Sheriff.—Constabulary force reasonably sufficient, but the appointment of a paid detective in each county would lead to the arrest of many persons who now escape, as constables do not like to act when they can get no compensation.

County Attorney.—A detective paid by salary and under the special direction of the County Attorney, will be of great service. For want of this offenders sometimes escape; but the evil does not exist largely.

Police Magistrate.—Under present system offenders escape who would be brought to justice if proper detectives were employed; but does not think this evil exists to any very great extent in the county. The appointment of a salaried detective for county would be a benefit.

Treasurer.—Sufficient for ordinary occasions, but not for others.

Warden.—Consider that if system provided for payment of some trained constables by salary, it would be a great improvement.

ESSEX.

Sheriff.—Present force in county good, but it would greatly assist in administration of justice if it were supplemented by one of two salaried detectives.

Police Magistrate.—Present system is very unsatisfactory, and should be superseded by a trained body of men paid by salary. Crime often goes unpunished by default of effort on the part of the police.

Treasurer.—Present reasonably sufficient, but payment is unsatisfactory, as deductions are often made from accounts. A detective should be placed at Windsor and Amherstburg at railway crossing, and a bonus should be paid to constables for extra vigilance.

FRONTENAC.

Judge.—Force would be much more effective with at least one experienced man. Recently recommended county to act with the city to have benefit of the force there for county purposes.

Sheriff.—Present constabulary reasonably sufficient, but it would be very advantageous if local parts could have the advantage, when required, of the trained constabulary of the city.

County Attorney.—Reasonably sufficient. The county has used the city police in important cases, and arrangement should be made whereby the county should pay part of the salary of city detectives.

Chief Constable.—One detective and several constables should be appointed and paid by the county. Many criminals escape.

GREY.

Sheriff.—Two or three competent detectives or constables would be more successful than the entire present constabulary force of the county. Suggests inspectors of licenses should be appointed constables and paid liberal fees for services in detecting crime, in addition to their salaries; otherwise constables paid by salary should be appointed.

Police Magistrate.—Present system of appointment very unsatisfactory, and qualification of men not considered. Criminals often escape for want of proper prosecution. Questions if payment by salary would remedy evil, unless the force was supervised by a commissioner or board of commissioners, as in cities. County Attorney should prosecute all cases where defendant elects to be tried by police magistrate under Summary Trials Act.

Chief Constable.—Present system unsatisfactory, and criminals escape who, under a salaried constable system, would be brought to justice, but does not think this is so to any great extent. It would be an advantage if services of a detective were available.

Treasurer.—In country places does not think salaried officers would do. In towns it is best system. The present force quite sufficient.

HALDIMAND.

Judge.—Thinks present system is deficient in means of detection, and therefore criminals often escape; it should be supplemented by a provincial detective force, of whose services the counties could avail themselves where necessary. County attorney should always prosecute when asked.

Sheriff.—Present system very unsatisfactory. Men not qualified and insufficiently paid. Petty sessions should be held in every township. Would prefer a provincial trained police paid by Government and localities.

County Attorney.—Present system very inefficient, and criminals often escape where they would not under proposed arrangement. Magistrates, too, are often unwilling to take cases.

Treasurer.—Reasonably sufficient, but a salaried and properly superintended constabulary would be more effective in cases of contingency.

HALIBURTON.

Stipendiary Magistrate and High Constable.—Present system the best for Haliburton, and reasonably sufficient.

HALTON.

Sheriff.—Present force sufficient for county.

County Attorney.—Not reasonably sufficient. Should be one salaried officer for the county and one partly salaried for each township. If no other change, provision should be made for expenses of constables in attempting to detect or arrest criminals, at the very least.

HASTINGS.

County Attorney.—Reasonably sufficient, but require some means to defray expenses of endeavouring to detect and follow up criminals.

Police Magistrate Holden (Belleville).—Reasonably sufficient, but provision for expenses of endeavouring to detect should be made, also for payment of witnesses living at a distance.

Chief Constable and High Constable.—Present constabulary would be sufficient with occasional assistance from a detective, if provision was made for proper payment for efforts to pursue criminals and obtain evidence.

Warden.—Present not efficient to detect crime; should be paid constables and detectives, also police magistrates.

HURON.

Sheriff.—Force in county very efficient, but would be improved if supplemented as suggested.

County Attorney.—Present system would do with certain improvements; high constable should have part salary and should have control over force. Provision should be made for payment of expenses of constables and for extra services.

High Constable.—The constables of the county are a good body of men, but a trained detective, paid by salary, would be a great advantage.

KENT.

Judge.—Present system not good; there should be two or more competent detectives for each county paid at least partly by salary. Many criminals that now escape would be brought to justice.

Sheriff.—Present constables are not competent, and system is bad, but consider should not be paid by salary solely, but partly by salary and partly by fees, and all disbursements recouped.

Police Magistrate.—Mr. McCrae unable to reply through ill-health.

Chief Constable.—Present system very unsatisfactory and inefficient, and payment by salary required.

LAMBTON.

Judge.—Do not think that county detectives are required, but a few appointed by the Government, whose services might be used when required, might be beneficial.

County Attorney.—A trained detective is very much wanted in Lambton.

Chief Constable.—Considers the present system very inefficient, especially for frontier places. Appends a table showing general nature of business required.

County Treasurer.—Cannot give any opinion.

LANARK.

Judge.—Present system very inefficient, and many criminals escape. Thinks that a trained body of detective police should be appointed and paid by salary, to be moved from county to county to keep them from local influences.

Sheriff.—Consider it necessary that the present constabulary should be supplemented by a detective force, paid by salary.

County Attorney.—As a general rule the people of the county are law-abiding, but the want of a trained police has been felt at various times. The necessity will soon be greater on account of the construction of railways. System of appointment of constables by municipal councils is vicious.

Warden.—Present sufficient; county is tolerably free from crime.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Judge.—Present constabulary of county reasonably sufficient, but considerable change should be made in the mode of appointment and of payment of their fees. It would be advisable if arrangements could be made to secure services of a detective from a distance when required.

County Attorney.—Does not think that payment by salary would be an improvement, but pay of constables should be largely increased, and they should not be removable by the municipal council. If there were a central detective force for the Province, from which assistance could be had, it would work well.

Police Magistrate.—Reasonably sufficient, and thinks appointment of detectives would be a mistake, especially if made by Government. Mode of payment should be supplemented, and provision made for payment in efforts to arrest, etc.

High Constable.—Agrees with report of county attorney.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Judge.—Present system utterly useless, and criminals often escape undetected. Evil exists in county to an alarming extent. This might be remedied by the appointment of efficient officers, paid by salary, but to secure this the power of appointment should be vested in a body free from local influences.

Sheriff.—Present force quite insufficient. Not half of criminals brought to justice. Would recommend appointment of detective by Government, paid by salary.

County Attorney.—Present insufficient, and should be supplemented by a county officer, paid by salary, who would have authority to direct constabulary. Means to pay for services outside of tariff, should also be adopted.

LINCOLN.

Police Magistrate.—Present system effective in Lincoln. County is prompt and liberal in payment of expenses of constables in following criminals; though if Board of Commissioners had funds at hand it would doubtless be advantageous.

Chief Constable.—Present system very unsatisfactory in this county. Constables should be paid by salary.

Treasurer.—Would be a great advantage to have some salaried trained constables rather than the present system.

MIDDLESEX.

Judge.—Not reasonably sufficient, and should be superseded by a salaried detective police, whose salaries would be borne two-thirds by counties and one-third by Government.

Junior Judge.—Present system is inefficient and requires to be supplemented by the appointment of paid detectives—if both it and the magisterial systems are not entirely recast, which he thinks they should be.

County Attorney.—Present system inefficient, but do not think many criminals escape, as they have assistance, where required, of London detectives, etc. Present system should be superseded by a chief constable, with an efficient salaried staff.

Police Magistrate (London).—Under present system in rural parts constabulary is often inefficient and should be supplemented. If there were salaried detectives under proper organization, criminals who now escape would probably be brought to justice.

Police Magistrate (Strathroy).—Present constables are useless for the purpose of detecting crime. To work up a case detectives have to be obtained from London.

Chief Constable.—Considers system should be entirely changed and main work performed by salaried constables, to be assisted by fee-ed constables where required. English and Scotch systems should be adopted, and expense shared by county and Government.

High Constable.—Present system not sufficient, and a proper paid force should be appointed for each county or district. No payment is provided unless a warrant issues.

Warden.—Present constabulary reasonably sufficient for county, but think that many of the constables are comparatively useless. Two or three salaried detectives in each county desirable.

NORFOLK.

County Attorney.—Reasonably sufficient, but would advise the employment of a small detective force, upon whom the counties might call for assistance.

High Constable.—Do not think pay by salary would be an improvement. The county is pretty free from crime, but constables should be paid for attempting to detect crime.

Warden.—Present system would do very well if more care were taken in appointing constables. Opposed to salaried constables.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Judge.—Thinks the whole system should be taken under control of Government. Present is very inefficient.

Sheriff.—Present system inefficient. Appointments should be made by Government, and payment by salary.

Police Magistrate (Cobourg).—Present system insufficient, and there should be a staff of detectives to draw from when necessary.

Police Magistrate (Bowmanville).—Present system is sufficient for ordinary purposes, but not for grave crimes. Criminals frequently escape detection for want of trained constables, paid by salary.

Treasurer.—The entire system should be changed and taken into the hands of the Government. Very inefficient.

NIPISSING.

Stipendiary Magistrate.—Though he finds some difficulty, he has no reason to believe that criminals escape who would be convicted under another system.

ONTARIO.

Sheriff.—Present system sufficient.

County Attorney.—Present force is as effective as could be expected of untrained men. They should have a trained head, paid by salary.

Police Magistrate (Whitby).—Present amply sufficient for County of Ontario.

Police Magistrate (Port Perry).—System of payment by salary, etc., should be introduced, and detectives appointed.

Police Magistrate (Oshawa).—In rural localities and small towns present system works fairly well, and does not consider a change required in the County of Ontario.

Chief and High Constable.—Present reasonably sufficient, but remuneration should be increased, as in some cases constables' necessary disbursements are not covered, and provision should be made for following criminals, without warrant when necessary.

OXFORD.

Judge.—Reasonably sufficient and supplement not required.

Sheriff.—Present sufficient.

County Attorney.—Reasonably sufficient. Very little crime in the county.

Police Magistrate (Tilsonburg).—Present very inefficient, and a few paid constables would be a great improvement.

PEEL.

Judge.—Some change is advisable by which the services of a detective could be obtained when necessary. Suggests funds for this purpose, to be placed under control of County Attorney.

Sheriff.—Present sufficient, but chief is insufficiently paid. His salary should be increased.

Chief Constable.—Not many failures of justice in county, but there should be one paid officer at least, and provision should be made to pay for services in attempting to follow criminals, etc.

PARRY SOUND.

Stipendiary Magistrate.—In Parry Sound District a salaried officer is very much required.

PERTH.

Judge.—Present police reasonably sufficient, but system of payment bad. Some detectives would be of benefit.

Sheriff.—Reasonably sufficient, but provision should be made for payment of constables for making enquiries, etc.

County Attorney.—Present constabulary reasonably sufficient. Suggests that County Attorney should have power to order constables, and order county to pay them. Deprecates appointment of constables by Town Council, and suggests that appointments be made by Board of Police Commissioners for county, same as in cities.

Chief Constable.—Present system would be improved if appointments made by an independent body, and if some one was authorized to pay for following criminals.

PETERBOROUGH.

Judge.—Present system inefficient, and requires to be supplemented. Considers that a provincial police should be established, who should be moved from place to place after a short residence.

Police Magistrate.—Present system very inefficient. Should be one good man for each county, paid by salary.

Treasurer.—Does not consider appointment of detectives or salaried constables necessary; but thinks that there should be more latitude in passing accounts.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Judge.—Present system most inefficient. Trained detectives must be employed to bring criminals to justice. One at least should be employed, and paid by salary, in every county.

Sheriff.—Not sufficient; every county should have an efficient detective.

County Attorney.—Present system very unsatisfactory; a trained police under proper instructions requisite. Criminals often escape.

Chief Constable.—Detective wanted for county, but do not advise payment by salary—fair remuneration for work done, and expenses. Persons do escape for want of detective service.

Treasurer.—Present system inefficient; constables should be under one head; detective or chief constable, paid by salary. Criminals now escape whose arrest would then be secured.

Warden.—Present system quite inefficient. Trained force, appointed by Government is required.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Judge.—Present ample. County comparatively free from crime.

Sheriff.—Present sufficient, if there was a proper head to direct them. Prince Edward is a law-abiding county.

Chief Constable.—Present force sufficient for Prince Edward.

RENFREW.

Judge.—Concurs in views of County Attorney.

Sheriff.—Reasonably sufficient, but there should be one constable in each municipality paid a salary in addition to fees.

County Attorney.—Reasonably sufficient, but pay should be increased. In the back parts there should be a salaried magistracy.

SIMCOE.

Junior Judge.—Reasonably sufficient, but provision should be made for payment for services not within the tariff. For want of this there are failures of justice.

Sheriff.—Reasonably efficient, but the appointment of a county detective paid by salary would be beneficial.

Chief Constable.—Present system very inefficient and unjust; and efficient salaried officers should be appointed.

Treasurer.—Very strongly in favour of some change. Refers to difficulty of passing accounts.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

Judge.—Present reasonably sufficient.

Sheriff.—Reasonably sufficient; very little crime in county.

County Attorney.—Reasonably efficient, but should be better paid; and it would be an advantage if could call upon a detective for services occasionally, but not required permanently.

Warden.—Present sufficient. If a crime of magnitude occurred a detective from a city or town could be secured at less expense than regular detectives paid by salary.

VICTORIA.

Judge.—Present system quite unequal to deal with grave cases. One salaried officer might do for several counties.

Police Magistrate.—The appointment of trained and salaried detectives would be of great advantage.

Treasurer.—Present force fairly sufficient, but would favour employment by Government of special detectives to be employed in flagrant cases.

WATERLOO.

Judge.—Reasonably sufficient without change or addition.

Junior Judge.—Present sufficient for the county.

Sheriff.—Present sufficient.

Chief Constable.—Sufficient.

High Constable.—Sufficient.

Warden.—Present sufficient, and prefers payment by fees than salary.

WELLAND.

Sheriff.—Force is sufficient, with aid of paid force now on the frontier (Niagara Falls police), but system of selection is bad.

County Attorney.—Welland is in an exceptional position, and the Niagara Falls police supersede necessity for appointment of other constables and detectives under salary.

Police Magistrate (N. Falls).—The present system is most inadequate, and all difficult work of county, on this account, devolves upon the Niagara Falls police.

Police Magistrate (Pt. Colborne).—Present system is very unsuited to the requirements of frontier services. Criminals often escape for want of a trained police.

Chief of Police.—Not sufficient. A couple of paid officers would be a vast improvement.

High Constable.—Present not sufficient in complicated cases. Should be an efficient paid detective in every county.

Warden.—Reasonably sufficient, and does not require to be supplemented.

WELLINGTON.

Sheriff.—Not sufficient work to justify permanent employment in county of a detective officer, but some officer should have authority to employ constables and detectives for special services, and have funds at his command.

County Attorney.—Present unsatisfactory. There should be a staff of detectives, paid by salary, from whom assistance could be got when required.

Police Magistrate.—Not reasonably sufficient. Should be supplemented by appointment of detectives paid by salary. Persons now escape who under another system would be detected, but cannot say this exists to any great extent. There should be a fund to advance expenses, etc.

Chief of Police.—County constables now employed are useless. There should be a trained detective in each county.

Treasurer.—County is law-abiding, and present force very good, considering the small pay they received. Would recommend it to be increased.

WENTWORTH.

Judge.—Present reasonably sufficient. County cases are worked up by county constables living in city.

Sheriff.—Does not feel sufficiently familiar with the subject to express an opinion.

Police Magistrate.—Police force of city and county amply sufficient, but provision should be made to compensate them for efforts to detect crime.

Chief Constable.—Present very inefficient. Practically useless to detect crime. Would advise entire abolition of fee system, but if nothing else is done, a paid detective in every county, and prompt remuneration of constables for all services, would be a great improvement.

Treasurer.—Reasonably sufficient, but thinks there should be a new tariff for constables.

YORK.

County Attorney.—Impossible that constables can be efficient under present system. They are not paid for detecting crime. Suggests township treasurers furnishing them with money for expenses, to be recouped by counties, etc.

High Constable.—Reasonably sufficient, but allowances should be made for services in pursuing criminals without warrant and in detecting crime. One detective might be appointed for every six counties.

Treasurer.—Present fairly sufficient. Would recommend rural constables to attend courts in rotation. It would be advantageous if Government had detectives at various parts throughout the country, of which the counties could avail themselves, but constant services of one not required for York.

Chief Constables' Association.—A. D. Stewart, Honorary Secretary. Not sufficient; does not provide for obtaining evidence or searching out of concealed prisoners. Men have no training or discipline. Recommends adoption of principle of English and Scotch constabulary system.

SAULT STE. MARIE,
27th January, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your circular of the 14th instant I have to say that we have at this place one constable already, paid a salary by the Government, and appointed by them. I presume under Cap. 90, Sec. 46 R. S. O. As far as I can observe, I do not think any great benefit is derived therefrom to the district, generally, whatever effect it may have in this neighbourhood and vicinity, where he resides. I hear no complaints from other parts of the district as to the inefficiency of the constabulary, or of any serious offences that are not detected, and for these reasons I am of opinion that in this locality, I mean the district, the present system works well and needs no amendment.

Yours very truly,

WALTER McCRAE,
J. D. A.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, SAULT STE. MARIE,
29th January, 1882.

HONOURABLE SIR,—In reply to letter of 19th instant from your department, the following is submitted :—

Generally, the inhabitants of Algoma District are law-abiding, and many times the goal is without a prisoner. The only person now in goal is a workman from Algoma Mills, who by exposure to wet and cold contracted inflammatory rheumatism ; who lay for a long time with no prospect of recovery, with no home, and no one to care for him. The Magistrate at Algoma Mills committed him as a vagrant to goal, and he improves but slowly under medical treatment.

The ordinary constables in general, are, in my opinion, sufficient for the present in this district, but it must be expected, on construction of railroads in the district and building of bridges across the rapids or river to unite Canada and the United States, there will be gathering of a large number of workmen, among whom it may be expected there will be many rough, and perhaps dishonest characters ; and they have only to cross the river and are out of reach.

During the construction of canal there were such, and as no liquor could be obtained on American side, many of the lowest characters visited Canada side for whiskey, when drunkenness and fighting took place on our streets, and drunks lying on them, disgusting sights to men, but more to females.

The police constables took many to the gaol, were brought before magistrate who fined seventy, and if not paid instanter committed them to gaol until fine and costs were paid, when their comrade workmen made the money up ; the effect was to diminish the number of such visitors.

The above is mentioned to show the probable consequences of such public works unless an Act be passed to prevent selling spirituous liquors within a certain distance of public

works. The Dominion Act, if my memory is not wrong, not within two miles, which certainly should be enforced.

Lastly, an increase of police constables will be required during said works.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RICHARD CARNEY,
Sheriff A. D.

The Hon. Oliver Mowat, M.P.P.,
Attorney-General for Ontario.

Sault Ste. Marie,
January 29th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular I beg to state :—

1st. That very few criminals escape justice in this part of the district.

2nd. In this locality the constabulary force is sufficient for present demands. As soon as the railroad is commenced we will need more.

3rd. I think better men would be got into the force if those who have been constables a number of years had a voice in the appointment of others, as they are in a position to know who are most suitable.

I remain your humble servant,

JOHN DAVISON,
Police Constable,
Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma.

J. G. Scott,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

County Judge's Office,
Brantford, 26th January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular letter, of the 14th instant, I beg to state, for the information of the Honorable the Attorney-General, and in reply to your inquiries, as follows :

1. I am of opinion that the constabulary force of this county, as now constituted, is *quite insufficient* for the detection of crime and the bringing offenders to justice.

This is, I think, partly owing to there being so large a number of constables appointed that the criminal business falling to them is so divided up that there is not enough to pay any one fairly for acting as a constable, hence we cannot get the better class of men to accept the office.

If there were fewer constables, the fees would pay them better and a superior class of men could be got to act. As it is, we have the evil of many of our constables encouraging and promoting frivolous and vexatious prosecutions for the sake of making fees ; thus putting the county to expense and disturbing the quiet of neighbourhoods ; and in such proceedings the constables are, I fear, sometimes aided by the conduct of some of our magistrates in entertaining prosecutions of this character.

I am of opinion that the public interests would be greatly promoted by the appointment of a competent and experienced detective or chief constable, for the city and county, who could control and direct the force in the discharge of their duty, and report to the county judge or sessions any who were culpable or inefficient.

2. The administration of justice in this county, I believe, suffers, and criminals sometimes escape detection and conviction, by reason of the present inefficiency of our

constabulary force. This, I think, has been notably apparent in the abortive attempts that have been made to detect and prosecute the murderers of Sage.

Yours truly,

S. J. JONES,
County Judge.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office,
Brantford, 20th January 1882.

Sir,—Your circular, of the 14th instant.

I don't think the constabulary force to be sufficiently efficient for the detection and bringing to justice criminal offenders.

I favour the appointment by Government, to each county, a competent person of reasonably sound judgment and integrity, and paid by salary (*detective or constable*), as the head of county constables, to take the charge and direction in all cases of intricacy, with power to employ municipal constables or other persons at his discretion.

The persons appointed (by city or county), as a general rule, have not the quality of *good detectives*. Exceptions are few.

At present there is no public officer to promise pay to a constable when it may be necessary to spend considerable time in searching for a criminal or detecting the author of a crime. His is a fixed tariff, namely: 10 cts. a mile, and arrest $1.50, *if made*, if not made, he must *prove* to *satisfaction* of the *auditors* due *diligence* to entitle him to mileage, and in case of his spending days or weeks in efforts to detect the author of crime, there is no allowance, unless employed by the party aggrieved.

If I mistake not, magistrates are only authorized to issue warrants for arrest where there appears sufficient evidence to charge a particular person or persons with a crime. Hence, if a safe has been blown open or a murder committed, and no apparent clue to the perpetrator, there seems to be a want of a suitable detective or other officer with sufficient authority to employ and disburse any assistance deemed necessary in pursuing the investigation, to take the case in hand.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Brantford, January 23rd, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, of the 14th inst., in reference to the constabulary of our city. I beg leave to state that the city of Brantford is an exception to any other city in the Province. We have but one officer paid by salary, that is myself; then we have three constables paid by fees. I have no reason to believe the criminals do escape. They are summarily and speedily dealt with by our police magistrate, who is ever at his post to administer the law. I will venture to say, with the force we have in our city, there is not a more orderly or better regulated city in Ontario or in the Dominion.

I remain, yours,

HENRY GRIFFITHS,
Chief Constable.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

ROSEBANK, Feb. 2nd, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular, of the 14th ult., and in reply would state that—

1. I think the present constabulary force to be sufficient in this, the county of Brant, for the due administration of justice, except in a few instances.

2. There appears to be great difficulty in detecting and convicting the criminals in connection with the "Sage murder," and in convicting those in connection with the murder of an Indian woman. These are exceptional cases, but in my opinion more would have been done to bring the perpetrators to justice by efficient detectives.

I would favour the appointment of detectives or constables (in reasonable number) to supplement the present force.

My reasons are, 1st. In difficult cases search for criminals might not be hindered by the funds for constables' fees being exhausted, which, I believe, is sometimes the case. 2nd. Detectives or constables, paid by salary and always on duty, might be the means of decreasing crime through the fear of would-be criminals being more certainly and quickly arrested.

If we could hope that this would be one result, it would be worthy of a trial and a larger expenditure of funds, as crime is increasing to such an alarming extent throughout the Province.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CHARLTON,
Ex-Warden of the County of Brant.

J. G. SCOTT, Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

WALKERTON, 21st January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your circular of 14th January inst., allow me to say that I consider the constabulary force in the County of Bruce reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and I do not consider the force as now constituted requires in this county to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees.

Yours truly,

J. J. KINGSMILL,
Judge County Court, Bruce.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Attorney-General's Office.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
WALKERTON, January 20, 1882.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, and in reply thereto to say as follows :—

I consider the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice to be insufficient ; the constabulary force in general are not composed of men suitable as detectives.

Some cases have come under my attention in which criminals have, in my opinion, escaped punishment through the want of efficient means of detection and the procuring of necessary evidence for conviction. Such cases are, however, not numerous in this county.

In my opinion, the Crown Attorney of each county should be authorized to employ a detective or an efficient constable in cases deemed by him necessary in the interest of justice for the detection and conviction of criminals.

I would not recommend the payment of a detective by salary, as I think the expense would be much beyond the services he would be called upon to perform, and that the payment to a detective or constable in cases in which they would be employed by the Crown Attorney, of liberal fees on conviction, would serve a better purpose, and in cases of no conviction they should be paid only their expenses and a reasonable sum for their time and services.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SUTTON.

The Hon. the Attorney-General,
Toronto.

Walkerton, January 19th, 1882.

Sir,—1. In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I beg leave to state that in my opinion the constabulary force in the County of Bruce are insufficient for the due administration of justice.

2. I would not advise the employment of special detectives, as there is not work enough to keep one employed, at least in this county.

3. It would be quite sufficient if the County Attorney had the authority to employ a suitable person when and how he deemed it proper, and that he be allowed a reasonable remuneration for each service, with a bonus in each case of conviction, say $5 to $10. There are men equal to all ordinary cases in the county, but there is no authority for employing them to go to a different part of the county, and they won't go and can't be expected to leave their usual employment and go for the fees at present allowed. They should, if employed, be allowed a reasonable remuneration on the certificate of the County Attorney.

4. The last observation applies to inquests. When ordered, they are a mere farce, unless some efficient person is employed to work up the evidence. It is impossible for a County Attorney to look after a matter of that kind in a county like this; it is fifty miles to the south-west corner of Huron Township, and 112 miles to Tobermory.

5. We have had some cases in which the criminals escaped for the want of some person to work up the case, and there have been a good few cases where they have escaped detection, but these cases show rather what might take place than what takes place.

6. For the due administration of Criminal Justice, Act 35, of 43 Vic., Dom., should be amended so that the evidence of witnesses about to leave the country could be taken. I have had an important case wholly break down for this cause; it had not been properly wrought up before the prisoners were committed. Additional evidence was discovered. I directed the examination of the new witnesses in presence of the prisoners under the authority of the County Attorney's Act, and had the depositions in proper shape. The witnesses left before the trial, there was no authority to bind them over, and the power of the Justices had been exhausted under Cap. 30 of 32 and 33 Vic. I, however, produced the evidence and the Court ruled it out on the ground that depositions are only evidence when taken during the examination of the prisoner under said Cap. 30. If said Cap. 35 had extended to witnesses leaving the jurisdiction I could have preserved the evidence.

7. In order to carry this idea out properly the duties of the County Attorney ought to be distinctly defined. As it is, the public look upon him as a public prosecutor, and that it is his duty to see that complaints are laid in all cases where the criminal laws are broken, while on the other hand the criminals and their friends and sympathisers consider him meddling unless he keeps within the letter of the Act, and that he is making business for himself.

8. To close, I say that I am of opinion that the duties of County Attorneys ought to be fully defined, and that one of such duties should be that he should, whenever it come to his knowledge that a law against crime had been broken that he should have the power to call in proper constables, or one in the neighbourhood, and direct him to make enquiries;

and, if the report was well founded, to lay an information against the accused, and have all the evidence adduced on the examination of the prisoner. I would recommend the allowance of necessary expenses, and from $1.50 to $2 a day, and a fee of $5 in misdemeanors, and a fee of $10 in felonies *for conviction*, but this fee to be only allowed when the constable or detective was employed by the County Attorney on a special service as aforesaid.

9. I may add that there is a continual exodus of farmers and others from this county to the North-west and the United States of America, and for that reason witnesses are liable to leave on very short notice, and it is seldom that a witness of substance, though bound over to appear, is asked to give a surety.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DIXON,
County Attorney.

To the Hon. the Attorney-General,
Toronto.

Walkerton, February, 1882.

J. G. Scott.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th, in regard to the Government appointing detectives paid by salary instead of fees, I think you could not do a better thing, for the very simple reason that if any crime is committed up in this part of the province the constables are very careless about doing anything, because if they follow a criminal and do not catch him or her, as the case may be, they are not likely to get anything for it, and, even if they do succeed, the fees will not pay the expenses half the time.

Dear Sir, I can write feelingly on this subject, for I have had a few cases of the kind, and I know how they go. Why, just look at the case near Mildmay in last week's paper, for one instance. A father took his two children and confined them in the house, and then set it on fire and went away. By God's providence the fire went out, but before the neighbours went to them one of them was frozen up to the body. The man took the train, but I never heard of any attempt to follow him, and there are lots of other cases. My opinion would be for the Government to appoint, I would say, one good man in each of these northern counties at the least, and whose duty it would be to take any case of that kind that would happen. I have written already to Mr. Wells about it, and I would strongly recommend that the Government take steps at once to carry out a measure which would be of so much value to help to establish the good name our fair Province has always had till these last horrid murders have cast a blot upon it.

I remain, etc.,

Capt. MOFFAT,
Chief Police, Walkerton.

Treasurer's Office, County of Bruce,
Walkerton, 17th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your circular of 14th inst., as to the present system of detecting crime.

The constabulary force in this county is amply sufficient, numerically, and can, of course, be from time to time increased as occasion may require. I cannot, however, say that the system of appointment of county constables, and the mode of payment, secures the services of a suitable class of men. Many of them, no doubt, are fairly serviceable; a few are good men, but on the whole they might, under a different system, be improved.

Comparatively few of our county constables have had any training or experience as detectives, and I think that the fees allowed in cases where considerable trouble and difficulty have been experienced in detecting and apprehending offenders are not such as to

induce good men to enter the service. I am of opinion that in every county there should be selected one or more capable constables, who have shown some capacity as detectives, and who should be placed on a salary of a fixed minimum. In most counties, such as Bruce, one such would answer. Being paid a reasonable salary, his services could at all times be at the disposal of, say, the Crown Attorney, who could place him at the service of any magistrate, or use him in any case requiring more than ordinary skill as constable or detective. He should be a provincial constable—I mean having powers to follow any criminal throughout the Province without the necessity of delay caused by having his warrant endorsed when entering another county. I have known cases where such delay has been the escape of the accused. In such town also there should be such an officer: and the general constabulary of the county might in some way be placed under control of and directed by such officer. In cases of importance it is often absurd to have to trust to the clumsy efforts of an entirely inexperienced, though perhaps willing, constable, who knows little of mankind or the world.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

JAMES G. COOPER,
Treas. Co. Bruce.

J. G. Scott,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Kinloss, Jan. 30th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I received your circular of the 14th inst. some time ago, and I have given the matter contained therein due consideration, and have seen many of the magistrates, both commissioned and official, and have talked the matter over with them, and the conclusion I have come to is, that our present system of constabulary is quite sufficient for the county of Bruce.

The only case that has come within my knowledge of late is that of Roderick Finlayson, who stole a horse from James McGregor, of the township of Culross. The horse was found in Finlayson's possession; he admitted to having stolen him. The magistrates committed him to gaol without holding the preliminary investigation required by Statute. The courts interfered and set the thief at liberty, which shows there is a screw loose in the law somewhere, and which ought to be remedied.

The above shews that by the magistrates not following the requirements of the law the constable could not get his twenty dollars from the county, being the amount given to constables for catching horse-thieves, as it is only payable on conviction. Still the County Council, knowing that the fault lay with the magistrates, or courts, paid the constable his claim. I think that the Attorney-General can devise some means to keep such characters as Finlayson from being set at large by the courts for mistakes made by magistrates.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT PURVIS,
Warden, County Bruce.

J. G. Scott,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Judge's Chambers,
Ottawa, Feb. 9th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular under date 14th January last, asking for information as the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, and as to whether I consider the constabulary force in the county of Carlton reasonably sufficient for the purpose, or

whether, in the interests of the due administration of justice, this force, as now constituted, requires to be be supplemented by the appointment of detectives, or constables paid by salary instead of fees.

In answer to your inquiries I beg respectfully to say, that I am of opinion that the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice is, in the rural parts of the county, very unsatisfactory, and very far from efficient; and I have reason for believing that criminals now escape detection and conviction who, under a different arrangement, would very probably be brought to justice, and that the evil exists to a considerable extent in this locality. As examples of my reasons for my belief I may instance two cases of murder committed last fall—one at a *charivari* on a piece of land a few yards outside the limits of the city of Ottawa, the other on the line of the Canada Central Railway, about one and half miles outside the city. In the first case the persons indicted for the offence were acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to warrant a conviction. In the second case, the murder is assumed, with every appearance of probability, to have been committed by persons connected with a circus early on the night of the day on which they exhibited in Ottawa. A man charged with the crime was afterwards arrested near Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the able and active chief of police for this city, and is now, along with another man subsequently arrested, in gaol here waiting his trial, but, as I understand, the evidence against them, so far as yet discovered, is not such as is at all likely to justify the hope of a conviction. Pretty prompt measures were taken by the energetic and experienced chief of the Dominion constabulary for the discovery of the persons guilty of the murder at the *charivari*, but the publicity given to the investigations, by the publication from day to day in the newspapers of the evidence taken before the coroner's jury, tended in no small degree to defeat the ends of justice, by putting the guilty parties and their friends upon their guard. I am of opinion that had there been a competent officer, whose duty it was to take prompt, immediate proceedings for the detection and arrest of the guilty parties, and who would have been held responsible by the Government and community for the adoption of the proper measures, these crimes would in all probability have been brought home to the offenders and a conviction obtained. As the law now stands there is no such officer in rural parts, except where there is a paid county constable, which is not the case of the county of Carleton; and if a constable will take steps to pursue and arrest offenders he will, if successful, get little thanks, and if unsuccessful may find it hard to get even his disbursements, not to speak of his own services, paid. I think the County Attorney ought to be empowered and required, the moment he is informed that an offence has been committed in his county, instantly, and without any delay, to adopt the most energetic steps for the detection of the crime and the conviction and punishment of the criminal. Nothing can more effectually prevent and repress crime than the speedy conviction and punishment of offenders, and I feel convinced that the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees in the different counties would help greatly in diminishing crimes and lessening the expenses of the administration of criminal law.

All of which I respectfully submit.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. A. ROSS.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, January, 18th, 1882.

Sir,—Your circular, of the 14th, received and contents noted. I do not think that the constabulary force in this county, that is outside the city, is at all efficient, consequently I am strongly of opinion that the Government should move in the matter and appoint a paid constable or constables where they are needed, fix their salary or salaries, and make the county authorities pay them, and also that all the fees and costs should be paid into the County Treasurer, to go towards the payment of the salaries of these officers. I know

as a matter of fact, that criminals go unwhipt of justice in this locality, and but for the action of the Dominion and city forces in the Weatherall and Fletcher cases, no arrests would have been made at all. Two most glaring instances of this kind of thing were the cases of Heney, the Bearbrook murderer about 18 months ago, who shot his victim dead in cold blood and remained in the neighbourhood for some days before any effort was made to arrest him, and when the county authorities moved, at the end of about a week, he had disappeared and has never been heard of since. The other case is the murder of a man named Moore, in Tarbolton, a few years ago, by one Bracelyn. Virtually, no effort was made in this case to bring the murderer to justice, and he, after quietly arranging all his business matters, left for the other side. There was a case of rape also last autumn, near the city, for which no arrest was made. I should state also, in connection with this matter, the city authorities, very properly, I think, refuse to allow their men to do any duty in the county, as the county authorities will pay no expenses they are not forced to. If the Government decide on appointing rural policemen, they should be under the control of, and made to report to, some official in the county; who that official should be I am not prepared to say.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JNO. SWEETLAND,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

P.S.—The Bearbrook murder occurred in the county of Russell, Ont.,—was nearer this city a good deal than to L'Orignal.

Ottawa, 17th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to the enquiries of the Hon. the Attorney-General, contained in your circular of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform you that in my opinion the present constabulary of this county serve well enough the purposes of serving summonses and executing process issued by justices in the usual course of the administration of justice; but on account of their want of experience, and the difficulty of procuring pay for services out of the usual course, or disbursements made in such services, they are of little or no use as detectives.

In a county like this, embracing extensive suburbs of the city lying outside the city limits, I am of opinion it would be very desirable to have one or more constables paid by salary, whose services would be always available for the prevention and detection of crime. The want of such is constantly felt here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT LEES,
County Crown Attorney,
County of Carleton.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Ottawa, January 21st, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg to state that as to cities I think the present law is sufficient.

As to counties, I think there ought to be a police or constables' Board, as in cities, and composed say of the Warden, County Judge, and County Attorney, who would have the sole power to appoint constables and to settle upon their remuneration and direct

them in their duties. At present County Councils do little or nothing towards the prevention or detection of crime. This is particularly felt as a grievance in the suburbs of the cities, where considerable crime is committed. Being so near the cities the disgrace falls more upon the cities than on the counties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. O'GARA.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Office of Chief of Police,
Ottawa, 23rd January, 1882.

Sir,—I am decidedly of opinion that some radical change is necessary in the appointment and maintenance of county constabulary. Up to eighteen months ago there was one paid constable for this county, but a dispute arose among the municipal representatives as to the proportion each township should bear of the expense, those from the remote townships claiming that as they had a much smaller population and more law-abiding than those bordering on the city, they should not be called upon to contribute an equal share. The result is that the county is really without protection, for the constable, though he still holds office, refuses to work unless he is paid in advance by the party requiring his services. As a consequence, larcenies innumerable and other crimes have been committed during that time, and scarcely any one brought to justice. I think the proper remedy would be for the Government to take the appointing and apportioning of salary into their own hands, or else have it done through commissioners, as in cities.

Obediently yours,

A. P. SHERWOOD,
Chief Constable.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Orangeville, January 26th, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, 1882.

1. I consider the present constabulary force reasonably sufficient, except in rare cases, and would not consider it any improvement to supplant the present force by a paid detective in each county.

2. I have not known criminals to escape detection and conviction under the present arrangements, who would in my opinion be detected and convicted under a local detective system.

3. My experience as a county official is very limited, consequently I cannot speak as one having much experience.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

T. BOWLES,
Sheriff, County of Dufferin.

To the Hon. Attorney-General.

Sheriff's Office, County of Elgin,
St. Thomas, 26th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your circular dated the 14th instant, inviting the opinions of those throughout the Province who are best able to judge as to the efficiency

or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime, and bringing the offenders to justice, and beg to reply as follows :—

That I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purposes of the due administration of justice, and that the appointment of paid constables by a salary is not necessary, but I think that a detective in each county, paid by salary and subject to the county authorities, would, in many instances, lead to the arrest and conviction of persons who now escape, because constables do not like to undertake cases where they fear they will get no fees ; but I am of the opinion the evil does not exist to any great extent in this county.

Yours truly,

COLIN MUNRO,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

County Crown Attorney's Office,
St. Thomas, 9th February, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of 14th January, as to the detection of crime and bringing the offenders to justice, I beg to state that the appointment of a detective or constable, paid by salary, residing at the county town, in addition to the present constabulary force, would, in my opinion, be beneficial to the due administration of justice.

Criminals frequently escape being brought to justice, owing to the fact that the local constables are unwilling to lose their own time and money on the chance of being successful, or to act when payment is uncertain. The evil has not existed to any considerable extent in this county, owing, principally, to the fact that the Chief Constable of St. Thomas is an efficient officer, who is willing to, and does, devote his own time and means in following up criminals.

The appointment of a salaried detective at the county town, would afford the County Attorney the means of at once pursuing an investigation requiring the prompt action of an intelligent officer, a case of common occurrence,—but care should be taken that this officer should not have his time at the disposal of Magistrates in cases of an unimportant nature. Serious illness has caused this letter to be so long delayed.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. STANTON,
County Crown Attorney,
County of Elgin.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

St. Thomas, Ont., 4th February, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th ult., and only a severe attack of rheumatism has prevented an earlier reply.

I am of opinion that the administration of justice in the county of Elgin would be benefited by the appointment of a detective or detectives, and that at present one would be sufficient.

I have no doubt that some criminals escape detection and conviction who would not if efficient detectives were appointed, whose sole duty it would be to work up cases and

detection of persons charged with the committal of crime in the county ; but I do not think that the escape of criminals or non-detection of crime exists to any very great extent here.

The great difficulty in ferreting out crime committed outside the city of St. Thomas is in consequence of the inexperience and inefficiency generally of the county constabulary, and too frequently the indifference shown by them in cases where the most judgment and energy is required, and also from the idea that they will not be remunerated if unsuccessful in bringing the guilty parties to justice. The constables generally appointed in the county are farmers, or persons having other employment which pays them better to attend to than the fees paid as constables, where their services are required at any distance from their homes.

In cases of a trivial character, where not much time is required, and certainty of fees being paid, little difficulty is found in securing prompt action by the County constables.

If one or more detectives were appointed, I should favour their being paid a salary rather than fees, and that such officer should reside at or near the county town, and be, to a great extent, under and subject to the directions of the County Attorney, or some other officer of the court. My reason for this is, that if under the order of any county magistrate he might often be engaged in cases of a trivial character which the ordinary County constable could and should be required to attend to, and thus unable to attend to cases of greater importance.

The important cases of offences committed outside the city, where the perpetrators have been arrested, have been in a large majority of cases through the vigilance of the Chief of Police here, but he being a paid official of the city, the Police Commissioners are unwilling for him, and members of his force, to be absent from the city in quest of persons charged with offences outside, and therefore, the appointment of an efficient detective would enable to be done what is now done by the chief here.

Any further information or suggestions that you may require, and in my power to give, I shall be most happy to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITE,
Police Magistrate.

J. G. Scott, Toronto.

St. Thomas, 17th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th of January, asking my opinion as to the efficiency of the present system of detecting criminals and bringing offenders to justice.

In reply, I would state that I think the constabulary force in this county is at present quite sufficient for ordinary occasions. But occasionally it would be of importance had we the services of a professional detective, who, I have no doubt, in many cases would be able to obtain evidence that an ordinary constable would not be able to do.

I have no doubt that criminals escape who under such arrangement would be brought to justice.

I do not think the evil exists to any great extent in this locality.

My reasons for the opinions expressed are, that I know of some cases in this county I considered it important to have the services of a good detective, although it is not often that their services would be required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. McCAUSLAND,
County Treasurer.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of Attorney-General, Toronto.

PORT STANLEY, ONT., January 18th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your circular of the 14th I beg to say: In my opinion there is vast room for improvement on the present system of detecting crime, but to say just how that improvement is to be effected is something that I am not at present able to recommend, as I have not given the matter the thought and attention it should have in order to arrive at a proper conclusion.

The greatest difficulty I have met with is to get good men to act, and I have often thought if there were one or two good men appointed on a respectable salary, who would be responsible to the people for their actions, a long stride would have been made in the right direction.

Under the present system there are, no doubt, constables enough, if they would only act, but it is notorious that one-half or two-thirds of them are useless; and I have often thought if there was one good paid man to direct the others, if he could not go himself, a great many offenders would be brought to justice that now go unpunished.

I believe criminals are detected in this locality as frequently as they are in most rural localities, but still some, no doubt, go undetected that would be brought to justice if the constables did their duty in every case.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. PAYNE,
Warden of Elgin.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto, Ont.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF ESSEX,
SANDWICH, January 30th, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., and would say in reply that I consider the constabulary force in this county sufficient for the ordinary duties required of it—as good a force probably as in any county in the province. I think, however, if it were supplemented by the appointment of one or two detectives, paid by salary instead of fees, it would greatly assist in the administration of justice, as this county, from its proximity to the States, is frequently made the hiding-place of some of the worst criminals from the other side of the line. These detectives, devoting their whole time to the business, and becoming acquainted with American detectives, would be in a far better position to ferret out these criminals than our ordinary constables.

I think, also, that the appointment of a police magistrate, to reside in some central point in the county, would be very desirable. He could instruct the country magistrates, many of whom are not particularly well posted in the duties connected with their office, and having greater power than the ordinary magistrate, could save the county a great deal of expense and the courts much time that is spent in the trial of trivial cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
WINDSOR, ONT., 25th Jan., 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In the matter of a provincial police and the detection and punishment of crime, I have long been of the opinion that the more independent the peace officers of

the country are of the local municipalities and local municipal councils the better the duty would be performed, and were it possible to establish *a provincial police, something like what was contemplated* by the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, I feel satisfied that crime would be more effectually punished. At present, constables paid by fees simply execute the orders of magistrates, while very little attempt is made to ferret out the crime, and even salaried constables in towns, not managed by commissioners independent of municipal control, are not so efficient as those who are hired simply because of their fitness for office, and not on account of their influence in local politics. American cities in very many of the States are now managing their police systems by commissioners appointed by the Governor, instead of having them under municipal control, subject to the influence of local politicians. The very fact of our judiciary giving such satisfaction is because they are able to perform their duties without fear, favour or affection.

I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that some system of police should be established, and to a large extent have the present system of fee-paid constables superseded; crime would be more effectually punished, and criminal administration would be in the hands of more intelligent peace officers. I might go on and state a number of cases where the punishment of crime has gone by default, chiefly because it was apparently nobody's business, and the party injured not having the means to put the law in force.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. BARTLETT.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sandwich, 27th January, 1882.

Sir,—Your circular of the 14th instant received, with regard to constables in Essex.

I would beg to say that in townships the constables as at present appointed would be sufficient. There might be one constable in each municipality of superior grade, such as high or police constable, but the same pay. The payment of constables is not satisfactory. In many instances deductions are made for mileage, although the constable swears to his account. Also in conveying prisoners deductions are made (for mileage and conveyance) unless taken to gaol. A constable's oath should be taken as correct, and if found wrong he should be dismissed.

I have no reason to believe that criminals have escaped on account of neglect on the part of constables.

I would suggest that a detective constable be placed at Windsor and at the railway crossing at Amherstburg. I also think a small bonus paid to constables who detected and apprehended a criminal before information was laid, or a warrant issued, would be beneficial in causing more vigilance. This county gives $50 for the apprehension and conviction of horse-thieves, and it has a good effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
County Treasurer, Essex.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General,
Ontario, Toronto.

Judges' Chambers,
Kingston, January 18th, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, of the 14th inst., I beg to say—

I am of opinion that the constabulary of the county would be much more efficient by having at least one experienced man to act in important cases. It is hard to get an

ordinary constable that has had any valuable experience, or will make any great effort in the face of danger, or when a grievous felony has been committed. The official pay is hardly sufficient inducement in such cases.

I do not think that in this county, however, criminals have escaped detection or conviction for want of such experienced or paid county constable. The city police are also appointed county constables, and have been allowed to go into county on all important occasions.

I, at last sessions, recommended that the county pay say half of city detective's salary, and that he act as county as well as city detective, and that the city would then give him police assistance in county when required.

I think this the only way to furnish a cheap and practical efficient county force. A paid county constable would be employed so seldom, I fear he would soon become useless. A provincial force would be too scattered and unacquainted with the county. I see no way but to draw from active men employed in the adjoining cities and county towns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. V. PRICE.

J. G. Scott, Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 19th January, 1882.

Sir,—With reference to your circular, of the 14th inst., as to the efficiency or otherwise of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, I think the present system of county constables, so far, has answered the purpose very well, generally, but would, I believe, be materially assisted should the county authorities have power to call upon the city police in cases of emergency.

So far as my knowledge goes, we have had no escape of a criminal for want of sufficient local force to secure him, nor have we stood in need of detectives.

If the county would agree to pay a sum, to be agreed upon, to the city funds for the assistance of a policeman or men when required by the county authorities, it would answer all purposes, as they have power to go outside the city on such duty.

I never stood in need of any particular assistance outside the force of the county.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Kingston, January 20th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 17th inst., of your circular of the 14th inst., and regret that, owing to indisposition, I have been prevented from replying thereto at an earlier date.

I think that the constabulary force in this county is reasonably sufficient for the purpose.

I have no reason for believing that criminals now escape, who, under another arrangement, would probably be brought to justice.

There have been, to my knowledge, but very few escapes from this county.

It has been customary to use the city police as county constables in important cases.

If some arrangement could be come to by which the Government would pay part of the salary of the city detective, on the understanding that he was to do duty in the county when required, I think every end desired would be obtained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK.
County Attorney.

The Attorney-General, Toronto.

Chief's Office, Police Department,
Kingston, Ont., January 17th, 1882.

Sir,—In answer to your circular, of the 14th inst., I would state that I have every reason to believe that many of the criminals in the county escape from justice through the inefficient organization of the county constabulary. The duties of the police are confined to cities; and if induced to follow criminals into the county they have to pay their own expenses, the Government refusing to allow their fees.

I do not think the constabulary of the county sufficient for the suppression of crime, and I would suggest that one or more constables and one detective be appointed and paid a regular salary by the county, to act in conjunction with the city police for county purposes under the management of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city, the presence of the police magistrate and county judge on which would sufficiently represent county interests.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

EDWIN HORSEY,
Chief Constable,
Kingston, Ont.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office, County of Grey,
Owen Sound, 19th January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I would state that two or three competent detectives, or constables, would be more successful in detecting crime than the entire constabulary force in this county, for this reason, that the township constables are without experience and their remuneration not sufficiently large to command the services of an efficient officer, unless supplemented by a liberal reward.

As the means for prevention are as much to be considered as those for the detection of crime, I would suggest that, if practicable, every municipality should be required to advertise a standing offer of reward for the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of crime committed within its limits. This course, if adopted, would do much to deter persons from committing criminal offences; such notice of reward offered might be printed on each of the 200 copies of voters' lists annually distributed by each municipality.

I would recommend that licensed inspectors be appointed provincial constables, to act specially within the limits of their respective ridings, and that for their services as detectives, or constables, they be paid by fees on a liberal scale, and not by salary.

The inspectors, in addition to their present salary, could afford to depend on remuneration by fees, whereas other persons not so situated, would, if appointed, require to be paid by salary. The knowledge, on the part of the public, of such an officer being on the look-out for offenders, would exert a salutary and restraining influence on the community.

I believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction who, under such an arrangement as above suggested, would probably be brought to justice.

The evil exists to a greater extent than is generally supposed, but owing to the expense that would have to be incurred by an officer in obtaining evidence required to secure a conviction, and not provided for in any tariff of fees, the offender is allowed to go unpunished.

Yours, truly,

CHAS. H. MOORE,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Owen Sound, 24th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Your circular of the 14th instant came duly to hand; being busy in my court prevented me giving the matters treated of due attention until to-day.

The present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice is faulty in the extreme. County constables—men appointed through the favour of some magistrate or reeve—not on account of efficiency, but perhaps because the poor man wants an opportunity of making money by the office, either legitimately or illegitimately, are entrusted with most important duties—ignorant, conceited, not amenable to discipline, as is often the case with them; sometimes, as I have had too much reason to suppose, even in league with criminals; sometimes, through jealousy, one constable thwarting another constable's case, as I have often suspected, and as has often been alleged to me; it is not to be marvelled at that cases of grave crime fall through, which under a better system would be prosecuted through to conviction.

In this county (Grey) at any rate, I do not consider the constabulary force sufficient or fit for the purpose of detecting crime and punishing the criminals, far from it; but I cannot think that the appointment of salaried detectives or constables, instead of men paid under the present fee system, would be of much effect, unless a commissioner or a board of commissioners, or some such official or officials, were appointed to look after the detectives or constables; such a detective or constable, without constant supervision might, after a time, become conveniently blind and deaf, drawing his salary but allowing his office to become as much of a sinecure as possible.

No doubt criminals who now escape detection or conviction, would, under such an arrangement, be brought to justice, provided zealous, true men could be found for the position; but that is the trouble.

During the twenty-two years I have been a magistrate I have known many cases which ought to have been prosecuted and never were, and many cases in which convictions ought to have been had and never were. This last has sometimes happened through the packing of juries, by the right of challenge. I once heard a lawyer, who had defended a man tried for murder, boast that he had got all the petty jurors interviewed so that he knew whom to challenge and whom not. The defendant was acquitted, although he had gone home, got a rifle, returned and shot a man on the street, who was either shot dead or died of the wound, I forget which. Secret societies have something to do with this. I do not think there has ever been a conviction for murder in this county, although many murders have been committed. Our county of Grey is proverbial for that kind of thing.

Suggestions.

I think that if private rewards to zealous and efficient constables for extraordinary services were given, and if the constables' tariff were interpreted pretty liberally, it would encourage good constables. At present constables complain that if they spend time and money in purely detective business there is no remuneration to them for it.

I think that if the county attorney were, *ex-officio*, to prosecute *all* cases in the police court in which the defendent elects to be tried by the police magistrate under the Summary Trial Acts, it would have a good effect. In fact, I think that the county attorney, or some such officer, should be appointed public prosecutor to act for the Crown, and to have a general supervision over all criminal cases, from the beginning to the end.

I think that if the geographical jurisdiction of salaried police magistrates were extended so that it would be their duty to take cognizance of all cases in a certain extent of territory, say, four, five or six townships, as well as in their own city or town, it would be a deterrent, or at least the law would be more vigourously administered. At present country cases are dealt with by J. P.'s, who sometimes are swayed by private friendship or by private enmity—who sometimes try to evade trouble, particularly as in felonies there are no fees for them, and even in indictable misdemeanors the fees do not much more than pay for the stationery. Besides that, J. P.'s do not like to deal with such cases from want of experience. It is not the duty of police magistrates to take up any case arising outside of their city or town, consequently there is often a failure of justice. Police magistrates may take up such cases if they like, but they are not obliged to do so by Ontario Statutes, 43 Vic., 1880, chap. 24, sec. 9, sub-sec. 5, page 76.

I think the administration of justice should be entirely under the control of the Government, and that nothing at all connected with it should be controlled by the municipalities.

I think it would be better if the police magistrates were paid by the Government, and paid more liberally. As for myself, although the town for which I am police magistrate (Owen Sound) is but small, say, 4,500 or 4,600 inhabitants—yet in 1880 I tried nineteen cases, and in 1881 twenty-eight cases, under the Summary Trials Acts, all of which must have gone to the assizes, or sessions, or County Judges' Criminal Interim Court, had not my court been in existence. The Province has saved a great deal of money thereby, and yet my salary is only $400.

I think the Government might supplement the salaries of "poor" police magistrates—these who get such trifling salaries, and who yet have, in criminal matters as much jurisdiction as the County Judges, and who are supposed to have a thorough knowledge of the criminal law. There are, I believe, only two of us—Bowmanville and Owen Sound.

I hope that from the many replies you will get to your circulars, the Attorney-General will be able to shape out something to lessen the awful amount of crime. I see by yesterday's papers three more murders have been committed.

Perhaps I have dilated more than will be pleasing to you. I might have dilated much more if I had gone into more things that have become known to me during my career as a magistrate.

The subject, however, was an interesting one to me, both as a magistrate and as a citizen, and I therefore gave myself a little latitude.

Yours truly,

GEORGE SPENCER,
Police Magistrate,
Owen Sound.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Town of Owen Sound,
24th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular, dated 14th inst., I beg to state,

1st. That as Chief Constable of the Town of Owen Sound, and having occupied the position only about fourteen months past, I am unable to give an opinion as to the constabulary force of the county.

2nd. That the county constables residing in Owen Sound are sufficiently numerous,

but as their remuneration arises solely from fees. there is no joint action, and the interest of each conflicting with that of another, causing confusion and unpleasantness in the prevention and detection of crime.

3rd. I would suggest a moderate force of salaried constables, who should be under the control of some superior officer.

4th. I have reason to believe that criminals now escape who might otherwise be brought to justice, but not to any great extent.

5th. It would be advisable that the services of a detective could be made available (if required) on the application of a chief constable.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL EGERTON,
Chief Constable,
Town of Owen Sound.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

County of Grey, Treasurer's Office,
Owen Sound, 19th January, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, *re* the "Administration of Justice," and in reply would beg to state,

1st. I consider the constabulary force of this county quite sufficient for the purpose of the proper fulfilment of administration of justice, and more effective than a salaried few could possibly be. These remarks of course refer to township municipalities.

In towns, it is my belief that justice can be better served by one or more salaried constables or detectives. This impression I form from the efficient manner in which the affairs pertaining to the administration of justice have been carried out in this town under one salaried officer (Chief of Police), whose fees I am informed have exceeded his salary.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. J. PARKER.
Treasurer.

Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Cayuga, January 28th, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular requesting opinion as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, having given the question my consideration I would state,

That in my judgment a better system than now exists is generally necessary for the purpose mentioned, and that the present system is so deficient in means of detection that criminals do frequently escape, who would not, if a regular detective service were provided. That it would tend greatly, if not altogether, to defeat the object of such a service if the officers of it formed part of the ordinary constabulary of the county is sufficiently clear, and I think therefore that a detective force, to be appointed and paid by the Government, and stationed at Toronto, or at Toronto and some other chief towns of the Province, should be available in the counties when and wherever their services were actually needed. The present system being thus supplemented, I think that the ordinary constabulary paid as at present by fees is reasonably sufficient for the arrest of parties either as attempting crime or having in fact committed it. The important requisite to be supplied is an adequate force for detection, and which to be adequate I think should be appointed and situated as suggested.

I have reason to believe that criminals do escape from time to time in this county for want of proper means of detection, and who, if such means existed, would be brought

to justice, and though I cannot say that such cases have occurred to a great extent, I think they have to an extent sufficiently considerable to show that the proposed arrangement is most desirable.

Further, to render the prosecution of crime more certain and effective, I think it should be made the duty of the resident county Crown Attorney, in all cases in which a complainant applied for the purpose, to have information taken and duly laid before the magistrate having jurisdiction, to see that all available testimony was produced, and also in such cases, and in all cases where the justice requires it, attend upon the hearing, to assist in eliciting the facts and ascertaining how far the prisoner *is*, or is *not* reasonably accused as being guilty of them.

The present duties of the County Attorney being thus extended, and detective service supplied as stated, are, I think, modifications needed, otherwise, I am of opinion that the present system of constabulary (and due care being taken in making appointments) is sufficient for the duties required of it.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. STEVENSON,
Judge County Court,
Haldimand.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office, County of Haldimand,
Cayuga, January 21st, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to the circular of the 14th inst., relative to the state of the constabulary, etc., etc., in this county, I have the honour to say—that the present system for the detection of crime and bringing offenders to justice in the rural districts is not, in my opinion, either sufficient or satisfactory, nor do I think that the police force in this county is either organized or paid in such a way as to induce capable or efficient men to join or remain upon the constables' list. I am also of the belief that under existing arrangements crime is undetected and criminals escape, and my reason for such an opinion is expressed herewith.

Few, if any, of our justices ever think of taking action in criminal cases, except upon information laid: the parties injured or aggrieved are too often fearful of lodging an information. I've never, I think, heard of one of the constables initiating proceedings or making an arrest without magistrate's authority. County magistrates, as a general rule, are not very well up in the knowldge of their duties. Many of them are timid, and some refuse to act at all, hence there is too much time lost before the officers of justice are put upon the track of criminals, and their facilities for escape are far ahead of the measures taken for their arrest or detection.

Again, the constables who do act under authority are neither promptly nor properly paid for the services they do render, and in consequence they are indifferent or negligent, or else refuse to act at all Their accounts are often thrown out by the board of audit for want of a proper certificate from the justice, or for some informality required by the tariff, and I've known men myself who, under a magistrate's warrant, spent two whole days in attempting to make an arrest, yet were only allowed by the audit board pay for miles actually travelled, but not one cent compensation for their time or actual disbursements, because they failed to make the arrest, and because the tariff had no provision for such expenditure.

I would, then, respectfully suggest that a selection should be made by the Government, or by the county judge, of a certain number of magistrates in each township who would hold weekly courts of Petit Sessions in the township hall, and of whom one or more would be always available as the recognized party who would act upon all urgent occasions, and issue warrants and other necessary papers. I would also recommend a

yearly revision of the constables' list, reducing the number, but placing enough men in each township, permanent residents, with education sufficient to understand their papers, and of sufficient physique and intelligence to be mentally and bodily fit for the performance of their duties, their pay and emoluments to be as at present, but payable immediately *when verified by the magistrate* and presented to the county treasurer. They should also be paid for their time if due diligence has been observed, whether an arrest has been made or a warrant executed or not.

Supplement this scheme by the service of one or two experienced detectives, available on the requisition of tne County Judge, the County Attorney or the Sheriff, and I think all will be accomplished that can be done under the present system of rural police and an unpaid magistracy.

Personally, my own preference would be altogether in favour of a provincial police, organized on the basis of the Irish constabulary, a system under which you would have the service of the best men in the province, and whose expenses should be borne proportionately by the province and by the county. Half a dozen men from this organization, properly uniformed and equipped, located singly or in file here and there at the most populous towns or villages, and available for duty at the different Courts of Assize and General Sessions, would accomplish more for the prevention of crime and arrest of crime than the *one hundred and seventy-eight men* who were in the constables' list for this county in 1879.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. DAVIS, J.P.,
Sheriff.

To the Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General of Ontario.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Court House, Cayuga, Jan. 25, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your favour of the 14th inst., *re* constables, etc., I beg to state in answer to your first inquiry—that I think the force as now constituted wholly insufficient, and that it should be supplemented, as suggested, by payment of salaries instead of fees.

2nd. I think that now very many criminals escape justice, detection and conviction who, under the proposed arrangement, would be brought to justice.

3rd. I think the evil exists to a very great extent in this county, which may be partly attributed to the scarcity of efficient magistrates.

4th. There have been several escapes of late, and there are houses of the most open and infamous stamp of prostitution in some of the villages, wholly unrepressed, the constables frequently, when questioned as to not making arrests, state they *can get no magistrate* to issue a warrant on indictable cases. It is also a very hard matter to get constables to act in cases which would be likely to take up much time, as they contend the pay is not sufficient to remunerate them for their services, consequently the criminal often escapes while the prosecutor or magistrate is looking up a constable to make the arrest.

The constables also complain that where they expend their own funds in working up special cases they cannot recover either pay for their extra services or the money they have so expended, as the tariff makes no special provision for such cases.

Yours truly,

J. R. MARTIN,
County Crown Attorney,
Haldimand.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

County of Haldimand,
Treasurer's Office,
Cayuga, 21st January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, of 14th inst., I beg leave to say, that, considering the small amount of crime in our rural population, I think the present constabulary force is sufficiently efficient and decidedly economical. No doubt but that a paid and properly superintended constabulary would be more effective in cases of emergency.

Nothing would more surely stimulate the present constables than a liberal revisal of the present tariff of fees, combined with a more speedy mode of payment for services rendered, for many complain to me when I am paying them, that after their accounts are audited they hardly get enough to pay their expenses (and sometimes not even that), not even remuneration for their time and services.

I believe our constables are generally faithful in the performance of their duties, and would gladly see them more liberally and promptly paid for their services, which are often difficult, dangerous, and always disagreeable.

Yours truly,

AGNEW P. FARRELL,
County Treasurer.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Minden, January 20th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, of the 14th inst., in reference to the constabulary force in this county (of Haliburton), I beg leave to answer as follows, viz. :

1. I consider the present force quite sufficient.
2. I consider criminals are now brought to justice equally as well as though a detective were appointed here.
3. The county has but two villages in it, in each of which there are two constables, one who generally acts and the other an assistant, and there is very little for them to do.

The most of the county is thinly settled, and where one of the present county constables would not be available a detective or constable paid by salary would be equally inefficient.

JAMES WALKER,
High Constable.

The above are also my views on the subject.

J. L. WHITESIDE,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
Provisional Co. Haliburton.

J. G. Scott, Esq.

Sheriff's Office, Milton, Co. of Halton.
20th January, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, in answer to your to your circular of the 14th inst., with reference to the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice :

I think the constabulary force in this county quite efficient for the detection of crime and for bringing the offenders to justice, and therefore do not think it all necessary to appoint detectives or constables paid by salary, instead of fees. I know of no case where

criminals escaped in consequence of the inefficiency of the constabulary force. This is, however, a rural constituency and may be somewhat differently situated, in this respect, from other counties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

G. C. McKINDSEY,
Sheriff Co. H.

The Honorable the Attorney-General, Ontario.

Milton, 26th January, 1882,

Sir,—In reply to your circular letter of the 14th inst., I have to state that in my opinion the constabulary force in this county are not reasonably sufficient for the purpose of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice. It is difficult to get men who would efficiently discharge the duties to accept the office, especially in the rural sections. The fees would not compensate such men for the loss of time and trouble attendant upon the efficient discharge of their duties. There being no provision for the payment of constables for acting as detectives, few, if any of them, take much trouble in the matter. I am of the opinion that our constabulary force requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives, or constables who could act as detectives, paid by salary. One such officer resident here, I think, would suffice for this county. Failing the appointment of such an officer, I would suggest that a constable in each of the towns and villages in the county should be paid a small salary and be required to act as detectives. These constables might receive instructions from the government detective.

I believe that criminals now escape detection and conviction who would most probably be brought to justice were such an officer or officers appointed. I believe that the evil exists to a considerable extent in this county. During the past year a number of cases of larceny, several of them cases of entering dwelling houses during the absence of the inmates and stealing therefrom, have occurred. I do not think that any effort was made to detect the criminals. Should there be no other change made, some provisions ought to be made for paying constables, whilst acting as detectives, their outlay at least for telegrams, railroad fares, and cost of conveyance.

I enclose return as to appeals under the Masters' and Servants' Act during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879.

Yours truly,

JOHN DEWAR,
Clerk of the Peace,
Co. of Halton.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

City of Belleville, 24th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of circular dated 14th inst., requiring information respecting efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

For the information of the Attorney-General, I beg to state that in my opinion the High Constable and other constables of the County of Hastings are reasonably sufficient for the purpose aforementioned, but there should be some more definite way by which the High Constable or other constables would be supplied with sufficient means to pay disbursements made by them in endeavouring to detect and follow up criminals; this matter on one or two occasions has caused some difficulty in my county.

I have not found any difficulty in the way of escapes, and when required have always

applied to the Government for a detective. If a local detective was appointed he would soon be known and avoided. We are at the present time engaged under order of the last General Sessions of the Peace for this county, revising the list of constables.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

C. L. COLEMAN,
County Attorney,
County of Hastings.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario, Toronto.

Police Magistrate's Office,
Belleville, Ont., Jan. 26, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your circular respecting the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

As to the city, I think our police force reasonably sufficient, and I do not think this force requires to be supplemented by paid detectives.

I have no reason for believing that criminals now escape, who under the suggested arrangement would be punished. As to the county force, I may say county business is done in my court and I never have difficulty in procuring efficient county constables to act.

I have no reason for believing that any criminals now escape detection or conviction who under the arrangement suggested would probably be brought to justice. Although exceptional cases may arise when the prompt services of a detective would prove valuable, such cases, however, have been very rare in this section.

I find the principal obstacle in the way of bringing offenders to justice is the absence of any provision for payment of constables' expenses incurred in endeavouring to capture or discover criminals. Of course payment from such a fund should be carefully guarded.

Then there should be some provision for payment of witnesses (living at a distance) attending preliminary investigations or trials before a police magistrate. Those actions frequently break down because persons who can give evidence before magistrates, keep their information, not wishing to be obliged to attend at their own expense. Then again, if the attendance of a non-resident witness is compelled, as it may be, the constable's costs in bringing the witness exceed what the witness' fees would be.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. HOLDEN.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Chief's Office,
Belleville, January 27th, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of 14th instant, I will make a few remarks and suggestions as the question in point strikes me.

The principal obstacle in the way of detecting and bringing criminals to justice is the want of the necessary funds for the purpose. The brain and ability is at most times convenient, but the reward in the shape of money is not forthcoming. The County of Hastings is no exception to the rule. A crime is committed; possibly a warrant for the arrest of the guilty party is issued and placed in the hands of a constable, with instructions to execute at once. The constable (who is usually a poor man financially), without a dollar in his pocket for disbursements, can only take a look about the immediate neighbourhood, and if he fails to discover the culprit, then that ends the case, he has not the

means to pursue any further and the fees are totally inadequate to reimburse him for either his time or necessary expenses.

When the work is done, he has to wait from two to five months for his *miserable* fees *made more so* by the Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.

Take this case: a warrant is issued for the arrest of a person charged with housebreaking, and is supposed to be about a place fourteen miles away. The constable hires a horse and buggy and starts for his man. After a diligent search of that day, a good portion of the night and next day, he fails to discover him, and consequently returns home. Has spent two days and one night in the search, pays $4 for horse-hire, $2.75 hotel bill, total $6.75, and only can get under the tariff of fees, fourteen miles at ten cents per mile $1.40. Thus leaving him out of pocket $5.35, besides his time. This is no isolated case, but is the unfortunate experience of many an unfortunate county constable.

These are the principal reasons why so much crime is undetected, and so many criminals escape scott-free in rural districts. If it was made compulsory *for Councils to furnish a fund to be used for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice*, subject to the order of the County Crown Attorney, or Police Magistrate, the constabulary force in the County of Hastings, with an occasional engagement of a professional expert detective (when required), would be sufficient for all purposes.

The fees should also be so arranged that a constable will be amply remunerated for time and money disbursement. Police Commissioners in cities should also be empowered and have authority to provide a fund for disbursements in connection with the pursuit of criminals who escape from the city and require to be pursued in the interest of justice.

The Municipal Act, which gives the control in cities of police force to Police Commissioners, is a wise and good one, but it should go further: it should extend to all incorporated towns and villages. The police would then be more efficient, and do their work more independently than they now can do when under the beck and call of the village and town councillors. I have made the communication longer than I intended. I feel much interest in the subject, and trust the Government will arrive at some conclusion which will have the effect of doing more justice to criminals than under present circumstances.

I have the honour of remaining,
Most respectfully yours,

HUGH McKINNON,
Chief Constable, Belleville, and
High Constable, Co. of Hastings.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Deseronto, January 31st, 1882.

Dear Sir.—Your circular of the 14th instant, respecting constabulary force in the County of Hastings, came duly to hand, and in reply I beg to say:

1. I do not consider the constabulary force, as at present constituted, at all sufficient for the prevention of crime, because constables now only act when sent by a magistrate, and their pay guaranteed in such cases; they then do their duties very well.

2. I am of opinion that salaried constables, or detectives, should be appointed, because they would not only prevent crime but would ferret out guilty ones when crime has been committed.

I think some criminals now escape who, with such detectives, would be brought to justice, for during the past year my own house was burglarized and valuables stolen, and several others in this county, and no arrests have been made; but this state of things, I think, is not greater in this locality than elsewhere.

I think, with a few paid detectives in each county, less crime would be committed.

And to lessen expenses when criminals are detected, a police magistrate with a small salary or without salary, appointed in each incorporated village and town, not a county town, would complete the machinery for dealing with petty larcenies, etc., in a summary and cheap manner.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,
Ex-Warden Co. Hastings.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, January 26th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., with reference to the appointment of constables, and beg to reply—

That I consider the constabulary force in this county very efficient, but would be improved if supplemented by the appointment of one or more constables, to be paid by salary instead of fees.

I believe there are cases in which criminals escape detection who, under such an arrangement, might be brought to justice; but I do not think the evil exists to a great extent in this county.

In criminal cases in which the evidence is not easily obtained under the present system, constables cannot afford to lose both time and money attempting to trace them out, when, if they do not succeed, they will be allowed barely enough to cover their expenses.

If one or more efficient constables in each county were paid a salary sufficient to remunerate him or them for devoting his or their whole time to the service for which he or they were employed, including a general supervision over all the other constables in the county, I think it would have the effect of bringing criminals to justice who now escape. That if a few detectives with head-quarters, say, in Toronto, were employed to assist the chief and local constables, they would be a great assistance in tracing the perpetrators of crimes of a serious nature, but would not be so useful in cases of more common but less serious crimes, so that I would suggest the appointment of one or more local constables in each county.

I believe more criminals escape being brought to justice for want of magistrates willing to investigate all criminal charges laid before them than through inefficiency on the part of the constables.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff, Huron.

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto.

Clerk of Peace's Office,
Goderich, January 30th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular respecting county constables, and in reply thereto beg to state:—

The constabulary force in this county, as at present existing, is well adapted to this section of Ontario, provided the full intention of the law was carried out.

I am of opinion that if the Board of Audit was given power to pay any reasonable account for constables' services, it would be beneficial.

The tariff, as at present, is ample in small cases, but constables are often very loath to take important cases, as they generally are cash out of pocket, and numbers have resigned in consequence.

I have long been of the opinion that if the High Constable of each county was constituted a Provincial Detective, and given a salary, which, with his fees added, would enable him to devote his whole attention to the duties of his office, the ends of justice would be far better effected. The following, amongst others, being added to his duties and powers :—

That he should be the head of all constables and peace officers, and have controlling power over same, being himself under the supervision of the Crown Attorney.

That he should pay each municipality an official visit at least once every twelve months, and personally see that all constables were properly supplied with hand-cuffs, batons, etc., and able and willing to execute their respective duties. That he should be inspector of county lock-ups.

That for the above purposes he should, in conjunction with the Crown Attorney, have the power of suspending county constables until the next sittings of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

That the County Treasurer should, on the order of the Crown Attorney—approved of by the County Judge—advance to constables any sums required to be expended or disbursed in important cases.

The chief reason for the escape of criminals in this county is the inability of constables to find Justices of the Peace who will act and grant them warrants.

The high constables should, on the order of the Crown Attorney, depart to any part of the county desired and take charge of important cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

IRA LEWIS.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

High Constable's Office,
County of Huron,
Goderich, 20th January, 1882.

Sir,—In answer to the questions asked in your circular, dated 14th inst., I would say :—That we have in this county at present a very efficient lot of constables. Men who are willing to work and anxious for something to do, but in my opinion the ends of justice would be better served if an active detective or constable was appointed and paid a reasonable salary so that he could afford to give the whole of his time and attention to the business. It takes time and sometimes a little money to trace up matters that are now passed over because constables, as now paid, cannot afford to lose time, even if they were sure of succeeding in the end.

I am satisfied that criminals do escape conviction who would be brought to justice if there was in the county a constable who was paid a reasonable salary. I do not think the evil exists to a great extent.

What is very much needed in this county is a few fearless magistrates appointed in the different towns and villages throughout the county, especially where there are lawyers practising, as a great many come here to get advice before laying informations, and several constables have complained to me that they cannot get magistrates to act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. CURRIE,
High Constable.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

CHATHAM, January 25th, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I beg to say.

I do not think the present constabulary system a good one. The appointment of two or more competent detectives for each county, to be paid at least partly by salary would be desirable. In the town, where a regular police force exists, the evil is not glaring, but in the rural districts crime frequently goes undetected, and unpunished. There is no sufficient inducement to the rural constables to bestir themselves. Even when they succeed in ferreting out a crime, and bringing the perpetrators to justice, their fees are paid in the very lowest scale, and if they fail they, as a rule, get nothing.

The crimes of larceny, arson, injury to property, etc., frequently go undetected and unpunished under the present system. Under a good detective system the perpetrators would in many of these cases be brought to justice.

A good many thefts, etc., have been committed in this county, within recent years, and the perpetrators never discovered. It is much safer here to commit a crime outside of the county town than in it.

Rural constables are generally persons of no special aptitude for detective work. They can serve a summons, or execute a warrant, but are unable, even when willing, to ferret out crime.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BELL,
Judge, County of Kent.

To the Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF KENT,
CHATHAM, January 20th, 1882.

SIR.—In answer to the enquiries contained in your circular of the 14th instant, regarding the constabulary of this county, I beg respectfully to submit the following, as my views respecting the same.

1. There are very many serious offences committed, such as burglary, horse-stealing, larceny, malicious assaults, and injury to property, in which the guilty parties are never brought to punishment, owing to the fact that no constable, or at least no efficient constable, can be procured to thoroughly investigate the matter.

At present our constables are not, as a rule, the most competent officials, and there is not sufficient compensation allowed to remunerate an active man for leaving his ordinary employment, to meddle in the matter, which he can very properly say is no business of his. One of our county constables occasionally does undertake looking up some serious crime committed in the neighbourhood, and if he by dint of good management, and at considerable personal expense, succeeds in convicting the offender, he presents his account, a very meagre one at the best, to the County Board of Audit. After a delay of probably three months, the auditors, without any knowledge of, and as little regard for, the trouble, loss of time, and expense of claimant, deliberately strike off every conceivable item of his account, and should any items still remain the Government slaughters these. Now my opinion is that until a more liberal method of dealing with the accounts of constables is adopted, a great proportion of the crime committed must go unpunished.

2. I think that if two or three efficient men were appointed in each county, and paid partly by salary and partly in fees, to ensure their industry, it would serve materially to lessen crime, to afford each member of the community due protection, and assist in the security of property. I am not in favour of a sufficient salary being given them to keep them idle. Officers paid by salary soon begin to think that their whole duty is to pocket their allowance, and that it is no person's business how it is earned; I would think it advisable to give them a small allowance, pay all the necessary expenses incurred in their lawful duty, and the balance in fees earned by them in each case.

3. I would further respectfully state that in my opinion the present system of indiscriminate appointments of both the rural magistracy and constabulary, places a certain amount of power in the hands of a great number of men, ignorant alike of letters and law, which is in many instances used for the furtherance of their own desires and designs, instead of the legal benefit of the residents in their neighbourhood, and would therefore suggest that such constables should act under the direction and advice of the County Attorney.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN MERCER,
Sheriff.

The Honourable the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Police Dept., Chief's Office,
Chatham, Ont., January 21st, 1882.

Sir,—Thomas McCrae, Police Magistrate of Chatham, desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., and wishes me to say that owing to ill-health he is unable to give the matter that consideration which the importance of the subject demands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B. BAXTER, C. C.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Police Department, Chief's Office,
Chatham, Ont., January 19, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., respecting the present system of detecting crime in this province, and in reply beg to state for the information of the Attorney-General, that I do not consider the constabulary force as now constituted either efficient or sufficient for the purpose of the proper administration of justice in this county. In the first place, the appointments of constables are usually made without any regard to qualification, and the consequence is that a large percentage of those holding the position are quite unfit to discharge the duties of the office.

I have frequently been applied to by residents of different parts of the county for assistance in cases of *burglary*, *house-breaking* and *robbery*, and when asked why they did not call upon their own local authorities, the answer invariably would be, *we can get no one to act*, and the result is that the criminal is allowed to escape. From my experience and intimate knowledge of this county I am justified in saying that not only are municipal by-laws violated with impunity, but Acts of Parliament also, and the violaters of law and order allowed to go unpunished, simply because there is no one whose *special* duty it is to investigate the case and prosecute the offender. I am of the opinion, therefore, that a chief constable and a sufficient number of detectives and constables *(under Government supervision)* should be appointed in each county, and that the constables should be *uniformed*, equipped and well *mounted*, so that their services might be available at any point in the county with as little delay as possible. Of course, if some such system as suggested were adopted it would, no doubt, in order to make it *efficient*, necessitate the appointment of competent *stipendiary magistrates in each county*, as under the present law, police magistrates are not compelled to adjudicate upon outside cases. It is frequently the case that justices of the peace, to whom complaints are made, decline to act, and refer the

complainants to police magistrates, and if they refuse to entertain the complaint, then the matter drops, or the aggrieved party takes the law into his own hands (as, for example, the Biddulph tragedy), and it is not, I think, unreasonable to predict that similar crimes may be committed in other parts of the province for want of the due enforcement of the law, which is impossible under the present system.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B. BAXTER, C.C.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto, Ont.

Sarnia, 17th January, 1882.

Sir,—I do not think that the condition of this county calls for the appointment of a detective permanently. At the same time I think that if a few able detectives were appointed by the Government, whose services might at any time be used when required, that it might in some instances produce beneficial results.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ROBINSON,
Judge C.C.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Sarnia, 20th January, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th January instant, relating to the detection of crime; also a copy for the high constable of the county, which I have caused to be forwarded to him.

I think an active county detective would be of service in a frontier county such as Lambton, where we are liable at all times to visits from the criminal classes of the United States; and also, owing to the facility of escape into the neighbouring foreign country, to organized bands of cattle, horse and sheep thieves—who have only to get once across the lines to be safe. We broke up such a gang last week, who had homes and bases of operations in the different townships; and last week Fawcett's Bank safe at Wyoming was blown open by burglars, who came from the States, and returned there; another safe was blown up at Mooretown last night, it is supposed by American burglars. A trained detective would be of great service in such cases, and of greater service, perhaps, in alarming the criminals and keeping them from attempting such offences. A good man who would attend important criminal examinations in the county would be of service in preserving evidence against offenders, such as an immediate search of the persons and premises of arrested persons would disclose, which is now occasionally omitted; and also, in making the necessary enquiries in the neigbourhood, and seeing that the proper witnesses are brought to the trial.

I consider such a man is required in Lambton as much as in any county of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JULIUS P. BUCKE.
County Attorney.

To the Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE,
SARNIA, 18th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular dated 14th January, 1882, I beg leave to state with regard to the County of Lambton: 1st. That we are not provided with sufficient police protection. We have in numbers quite sufficient constables, but I cannot say that they are efficient.

2nd. There are, as a general rule, organized gangs of criminals, and in order to break them up and bring them to justice I would suggest paid detectives. I think it would be in the interests of the proper administration of justice.

3rd. Of the constables that we have through the county, no doubt there are some good officers; but no provision is made, except statutory fees, for paying them for services performed. Unless an arrest is made on the spot, they do not like to put their hands into their pockets and risk their own funds for an uncertainty, and with no expectation of it being refunded to them. Hence the escape of many criminals who might, if properly looked after by paid men, be brought to justice.

4th. The evil exists to a great extent in this place, it being a frontier town, but smaller places than this on this frontier are generally selected by criminals for crossing into the States. I might say that previous to coming here I served eight years on the Windsor, Ontario, police force, and from experience am, and always have been, of the opinion that all our frontier towns should be supplied with paid detectives who would be quite independent of the control of the municipality in which they may happen to be.

5th. The Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways all converge at this point and neighbourhood, and criminals from the interior of Canada and the United States are constantly crossing and making some town or village the base of their operations on one side or the other of the frontier. To stop this sort of depredation, the present system of county constables is entirely inadequate. Horse thieves, burglars, and bad characters of all descriptions, hover along our frontiers ready to commit crimes of all kinds, knowing that their chances of escape to the other side of the river are very much in their favour. Horse thieves alone, had quite a run last year. I send a list appended hereto, to give you an idea of the number of horses stolen. There is no doubt in my mind that a very great percentage of them were taken to the United States by the route through our county across the St. Clair river. Such a state of affairs has existed for a number of years, and I would again impress the fact upon you, that a few paid detectives are necessary and would find plenty to do at this point, not only in this but in the repression of all other species of crime.

I am,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN WINDRED,
Chief Constable.

CORRECT LIST of Telegrams received by me since May last.

Date of Receipt.	Name of Place sent from.	Number of Horses stolen.	Date of Receipt.	Name of Place sent from.	Number of Horses stolen.
1881.					
June 7....	London.....	1	Sept. 7....	Stouffville.....	2
" 8....	Rondeau	1	" 7....	Lucknow.....	2 steers.
" 9....	Delaware.....	1	" 12....	Essex, Centre.....	1 horse.
" 10....	Hawtry	1	" 15....	Strathroy	1
" 29....	Colchester	1	" 17....	Windsor.....	1
July 4....	Ingersol	1	" 19....	Woodstock	1
" 5....	Eylmer.....	1	" 20....	Caledonia.....	2
" 7....	Clinton.....	1	" 22....	Springfield.....	1
" 7....	Chatham	1	" 30....	Detroit	2
" 13....	Blythe	1	Oct. 1....	Dresden	1
" 23....	Ilderton	1	" 3....	Ridgetown.....	1
Aug. 8....	Ancaster.....	1	" 8....	Granton.....	1
" 11....	Ailsa Craig.....	2	" 10....	Durham	2
" 19....	Park Hill.....	1	" 17....	Listowel	2
" 22....	Hawtry.....	1	" 25....	Muirkirk	1
" 25....	Rothsey	1	" 26....	St. Mary's	1
Sept. 1....	Strathroy.....	1	Nov. 12....	Dresden.....	1
" 1....	London.....	1	" 14....	Delaware.....	1
" 6....	Garrie.....	1	Dec. 20....	Listowel.....	1
" 7....	Blythe	2	" 22....	Port Lambton.....	2

I might say that my reason for giving you the account from May only, is, that I only came here from Windsor at that time.

JOHN WINDRED,
Chief Constable.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SARNIA, 24th January, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I have to express my regret that I am unable to give any opinion on the subject therein referred to (constables), as I have never given any particular attention to it, and no facts have come under my notice to lead me to form any opinion as to the efficiency or inefficiency of the present system.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

A. VIDAL,
Treasurer of Lambton.

To The Honourable
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

PERTH, 28th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I must apologize for not having answered, ere this, the circular respecting the detection of crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

I do not think the constabulary force in this county is reasonably sufficient for those purposes, as I am aware of many crimes committed in this county in the past few years, the perpetrators of which are still unwhipt of justice.

There have been a number of cases of arson; three houses belonging to one man were fired, but no arrest was made. I look upon ordinary local constables as comparatively useless as detectives, and think the best remedy is to appoint a body of men with some experience as detectives. Pay them a fair salary for their whole time, assign them to dwell in certain localities, say, in the county town, and keep them only a short time in each locality, moving them from time to time, with the view of counteracting local influences, and by holding out the hopes of promotion to more favoured locality, encouraging their efficiency. The amount of crime in this county has not been very great for the last few years, and the detected crime has been much less. I look for an increase in the future. Two railroads are about being built through the county, which will bring the county more on than through lines, and doubtless, there will, during the building be a large addition of the criminal class in our midst. I think the class of men who accept the office of constable, to be paid by fees, will never succeed as detectives.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. SENKLER,
Judge, C.C.

Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PERTH, 20th January, 1882.

SIR,—Your circular of the 14th inst., requiring my opinion, for the information of the Attorney-General, as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime, etc. in this county, has been duly received.

1st. I think that it would be in the interest of the due administration of justice if the detective system were adopted in this county, as several horse thieves in late years have escaped justice, through the laxity of our constabulary, or rather unwillingness to run the risk of their expenses being reimbursed to them. I think that criminals would be less likely to escape under the system suggested. We have not been heretofore afflicted with crime as compared with other counties, and have had but few escapes of justice except those named above, yet the future promises to be more fruitful of crime than in the past. Two railways, between Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, are to pass through this county by Perth, and a large number of men will be employed in their construction next summer, and the completion of these railways will open up through this county communication between the centres of population east and west, and a much larger percentage of crime than ever before will naturally be the result. Under these circumstances it would be absolutely necessary in the interest of the due administration of justice that constabulary force as now constituted be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. THOMPSON,
Sheriff, Co. Lanark.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

PERTH, January 28th, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular, asking for opinions as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, I beg to say:

1. In the town of Perth, a chief constable is employed with a small fixed salary, but he is not required to give all his time to the duties of the office. In most of the other towns and large villages in the county a chief constable is appointed, but none are paid by salary except the one in Perth.

In the rural districts the ordinary constables have been appointed by the county judge and sessions, wherever it was represented that the necessity existed.

2. As a general rule, this county has heretofore been comparatively free from crime, partly owing to the law-abiding nature of the inhabitants, and partly to our distance from the frontier.

3. There have, however, been exceptions at times to this rule, when crime appeared to be very much on the increa e, particularly in the town of Perth and some of the larger villages.

Three or four years ago rowdyism seemed for a time to have full swing in Perth, when several buildings were burned down and other acts of violence to persons and property were committed by what appeared to be an organized band of lawless persons in the town. The perpetrators of these crimes escaped detection, owing to a great extent to the inefficient system of detecting crime. I believe an active force of detectives or constables, desirous of bringing the offenders to justice, could have succeeded in doing so. The same may be said of other places in the county where special circumstances existed requiring increased vigilance and efficiency in prosecuting the detection of crime.

It may reasonably be expected that the Toronto and Ottawa and the Ontario and Quebec railways will greatly increase the amount of crime in the county, both during their construction (which has actually commenced) and afterwards. Indeed, the change has been already felt—a very aggravated case of house-breaking and robbery, accompanied by violence to the person, lately occurred in an adjoining township, where the perpetrators have escaped detection owing to the want of efficient detectives or constables.

Magistrates throughout the townships complain of the difficulty they have in getting constables to accept the office; and when appointed, to perform duties even in trifling cases.

I think the constabulary force in this county is not reasonably sufficient for the detection of crime and bringing the offenders to justice, and I think the appointment of detectives, or constables paid by salary or fees, would be a change in the interest of the due administration of justice.

One of the causes of the inefficiency of the present system is the selection of men in the immediate locality where they act, and the appointment of chief constables being made by the municipal council. Men wholly unfitted for the office are often appointed, either because they happen to have a majority of friends in the council or because they are popular with a certain class of the voters in the municipality. If appointments for particular localities are to be made they should be by some authority, independent of the people and salaries paid should be reasonably adequate to the work to be done.

I think a reasonable number of constabulary sent to and stationed for a limited time in the county town, and afterwards to be changed to some other place, would be much more efficient than men selected out of the locality.

These men could act in different parts of the county as necessity demanded; and if special circumstances required it, they could be kept for a time in any other part of the county where their services would be likely to be needed.

During the time of the construction of the two railways, say for the next two years, an increased force of detectives or constables will certainly be needed in this county.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. G. MALLOCH,
County Attorney, Co. of Lanark.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

SMITH'S FALLS, 20th January, 1882.

I think that the constabulary force, as at present constituted, and paid by fees, is sufficient to detect crime and bring offenders to justice in this county. I have no reason to believe that criminals escape detection or conviction under present arrangements.

Our county is tolerably free from crime. County constables paid by salary would not be able to earn it in county of Lanark. There is no complaint of present arrangements.

FRANCIS T. FROST,
Warden, Co. Lanark.

BROCKVILLE, 27th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Scott's circular of date 14th January, 1882, as to the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

I think the constabulary force in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and do not think that in the interest of the due administration of justice this force, as now constituted, requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees. I cannot say that I have any reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction who, under such an arrangement, would probably be brought to justice.

I am of the impression that in case a crime is committed of such magnitude as to require for its detection and the bringing of the perpetrator to justice, the services of an officer of greater skill or experience than is possessed by any member of the local constabulary force, the purpose would be better subserved by sending to the particular locality a detective of experience in his business and yet a complete stranger to that neighbourhood. Such a person being unknown as an officer would, I think, possibly be better able to work up the case.

I would respectfully suggest that in all incorporated towns the same provisions as to the appointment and control of the police force as are in force in cities should be made compulsory and not permissive. It is almost too much to expect that officers who are dependent upon the votes of municipal councillors for their position in the police force will excite the animosity of the strong supporters of those councillors, who may be guilty of infractions of provincial municipal law (say keeping taverns open during prohibited hours, or the like), by informing upon them.

I would also respectfully suggest that there be greater simplicity and less of form in regard to the making out, presentation, and payment of the accounts of constables for services performed by them as such. Let it be provided that the fact of the account passing the county board of government auditors shall be conclusive evidence that all the work charged for was done, and that the only question to be enquired of by the Provincial Treasurer shall be—is the Province liable for a share, and if so, how much of the amount.

I would further suggest that it be provided that in cases in which a constable has exercised due diligence in seeking to execute a warrant of arrest, and has not failed through any fault of his own, he be allowed the mileage and his necessary disbursements, if the auditors (county government auditors) so find.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

HERBERT S. McDONALD,
Judge of the County Court of the
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

The Honourable
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

BROCKVILLE, 3rd February, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to yours of 14th January, I have the honour to state that though the constabulary force in Leeds and Grenville is in some respects not what it ought to be,

I do not think it could be much improved on unless by raising the fees of constables. In Brockville there is a regular police force, paid by salary, and, of course, they give their time to nothing but police duties. In the townships and villages I do not think it would improve matters to have a constabulary paid by salary; their services are not often required, and if they were paid a small salary the result would be they would after a while look at it as a perquisite, and soon very little work would be done. A force supported by the county and paid salaries would be open to the same objection unless paid enough to maintain them without doing other work, and then, unless they were concentrated in some particular place, there would be no discipline; and if concentrated in any place, great delay and loss might be caused through their inability to attend quickly to matters a distance from headquarters. In fact the expense would be greatly increased and the efficiency diminished. I would respectfully suggest that the best way of increasing the efficiency of constabulary in municipalities, would be to materially increase their pay for services and have them, as at present, paid by fees, except in towns where the regular constabulary can be maintained. The result would be to get a better class of men in the ranks of the county constabulary; otherwise, I see no better way than leaving it as it is. I consider that even with a much higher tariff than the present, they would not be over-paid, and the expense would be less than in case of supporting a force paid by salary. As the fees are now, a man of the kind that is required for good constables can make more by his regular work, or quite as much, and can hardly be got to undertake constable's work. As regards detectives, I do not think a county force would work well. There would not be enough work to employ them, and they would be too well known to be of any use. If it were so that in special cases detectives who would not be generally known could be got from some central force for the Province, it would work better. At present, however, there is no doubt that occasionally criminals escape detection and conviction for want of the cases being properly worked up beforehand. A detective would sometimes be useful here if employed in detecting cases of tampering with witnesses, which is done (especially in liquor cases) to an alarming extent. Owing to the nearness of the border line, I would respectfully suggest a change in the law respecting constables in incorporated towns, to the effect that when they are once appointed they cannot be removed except for cause and by a board, of which the county judge and police magistrate should be members. I am thoroughly satisfied that great damage is done by the present system, as each constable feels it necessary to keep in favour with the members of the council and their near relatives and supporters, and a great deal of wire-pulling, and interfering is done against constables who do their duty fearlessly. Cases constantly arise where minor offences are overlooked by constables who would be dismissed if they did their duty; and I do not see how, in a place of this size, a constabulary can be had who will do their duty faithfully and fearlessly, unless the matter of dismissal of the police is placed altogether out of the power of the members of the council or wire-pullers.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. RICHARDS,
County Attorney.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Brockville, 26th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular bearing date the 14th January, 1882, I beg leave to state—

1. That I consider the constabulary force reasonably sufficient, ordinarily, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, for detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice. This consideration is based upon the fact that usually the members of this force receive an amount of voluntary and unremunerated assistance, without which, in many instances, I think crime would go unpunished.

2. The appointment of detectives by the Government would be a *mistake*. Detectives so appointed and receiving a salary would turn out *sad failures*. They would be expected to bring all offenders to justice; they would receive little or no assistance of a voluntary nature, and becoming known in the community as *detectives*, they would be hated by bad men, and (unreasonable as it may appear) receive little or no sympathy in their work from ordinary good men, and if a criminal could dodge the detective, in many cases, he would be allowed to do so, just as it is now with the license inspector. The liquor sellers, in most cases, when they violate the liquor laws, find it is all right if they can dodge the license inspector, and as our system of government is by party, the Government of the day would find it very difficult, without, in many cases, giving offence to their friends, to prevent the appointments having a strong party tinge. I am afraid that detectives appointed by the Government would not give satisfaction, as these detectives would, whether justly or unjustly, be accused of not suing when they ought or might sue, etc.

I am satisfied that the constabulary force in some towns is not as efficient or effective as it might or ought to be, owing to the mode of appointment, payment and power of dismissal by the Town Council. These councillors are elected annually, and the constable who offends a council man or any of his friends, that constable is apt to disturb the tenure of his office. Liquor men and hotel-keepers, tavern-keepers, and saloon men and their customers, wield a great influence at municipal elections, and manage to have friends in the council, and thus directly and indirectly, become a power behind the appointing, paying and dismissing power. Constables of the county are not sufficiently paid for the duties they discharge, and I am not surprised that they do not, in many cases, give much pursuit to criminals, for no matter how praiseworthy their efforts have been to catch the criminal, they are not entitled (legally) to anything unless they make an arrest, and then that arrest must be on a warrant. Constables, generally, are men of a very limited education, and yet the very form of their accounts is often criticised and rejected by the auditors, so that the constable finds he loses the substance in the defective form of his account.

I think some mode of treating the accounts of constables could readily be devised whereby justice would be given them, and the public interests at the same time protected. When a constable has a petty account to submit, it seems unfair that he must employ a lawyer or skilled person to prepare his account and affidavit, and that in duplicate and certificate of a magistrate, and if he does not, he runs a good chance of having his little account thrown out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. DEACON,
Police Magistrate.

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto.

Napanee, 30th January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., desiring my opinion as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

I consider our present system utterly useless. I have given the subject my earnest consideration for some years past, and have repeatedly brought it under the notice of grand juries.

When a crime has been committed there is no one to undertake the task of discovering the offender, or to make such enquiries, and collect such circumstances, as experience teaches us to be so necessary in detecting criminals and leading to their conviction.

The constables appointed under the present system are not, as a rule, competent to conduct such enquiries. The pecuniary inducements to act as a constable are so insignificant that it is impossible to procure the services of an efficient man for the position.

What, in my judgment, we require outside the cities and large towns is the appoint-

ment of one or two good detectives or constables, paid by salary, who would at all times be in readiness to work up the evidence as each crime arises.

It is unreasonable to expect officers, who are paid by fees only, to undertake a work of that character, demanding the bestowal of much time and labour, knowing as they do that their remuneration depends largely upon the success of their efforts in securing the offender; and even in that event they are merely paid for the arrest and actual travel occasioned in effecting it, no allowance being made for the lost time and labour incurred in making necessary enquiries, without which nothing could have been accomplished.

I am well aware that criminals now escape detection and conviction, who, if we had properly-paid constables, would be brought to justice.

The evil exists in this county to an alarming extent. As an example of the condition of matters here I may state that within one week there were no less than three incendiary fires, all of which occurred at distances of four or five miles from the Town of Napanee, in three of the oldest and best settled townships of this county, and in not one instance was the pepetrator arrested or brought to justice. Each case required to be worked up with care and skill, but there was not a constable in the county competent to perform such a task, and even those that we have were quite unwilling to undertake it. The injured individuals felt that they had sustained sufficient loss, without going to further expense in procuring detectives to work up a case against the suspected parties. In each of the above instances the property destroyed were barns containing the owner's crops. Since the occurrences above referred to there has been another incendiary fire, in which a farmer's barns, with his crops in them, were burnt, entailing a loss upon the owner of about $7,000. Other offences, such as larcenies, are of daily occurrence, and it is but rarely an offender is captured. I think I am safe in saying that in every twenty crimes committed, not more than one of the criminals is brought to justice. In my opinion all this arises owing to the defects in our present system, and might to a very marked extent be remedied by the appointment of efficient officers, paid by salary.

The success of a paid constabulary depends entirely upon the competency of the men selected, consequently the appointment should, in my judgment, rest with those who would not be subjected to local influences in making seletions, but should be in the hands of those who would be actuated solely by a desire to secure efficiency in the persons appointed. I think this would *not* be attained by vesting it in *the municipalities.*

Yours truly,

WM. H. WILKINSON,
Judge C.C.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General,
Toronto.

Sheriff's Office,
Napanee, Ont., 6th February, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular received last week, respecting the appointment of detectives, I think the present force wholly inefficient for the purpose required, and would recommend the appointment of a detective by the Government, to be paid by salary. I do not think (under the present system) one-half of the crimes committed in this county are brought to justice, which I do not think would be the case if we had a skilled detective. During last year there were four incendiary fires in this county within a radius of ten miles, when the amount of property destroyed amounted to over $20,000, and not one of the perpetrators have been brought to justice as yet.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. T. PRUYN,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY,
COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,
NAPANEE, January 23rd, 1882.

SIR,—In response to your circular bearing date on the 14th inst., I beg leave to submit the following observations :—

I consider the constabulary force in this county decidedly insufficient for the purpose, and I think that in the interests of the due administration of justice this force, as now constituted, requires to be supplemented by the appointment of a county detective, or constable paid by salary, and also by fees in certain cases. I have strong reasons for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction who, under such an arrangement, would probably be brought to justice. This evil, in my opinion, exists to a very considerable extent in this locality.

The following are some of the reasons for my opinions above expressed :

The manner in which constables are treated is not such as to induce efficient men to accept the office, nor is it such as to induce those who hold the office to put forth their best efforts. I will give an instance of this—when a constable goes to arrest a person charged with an indictable offence, he is allowed mileage at 10 cts. per mile going to make the arrest, which allowance for mileage *covers hire of conveyance* ; let us suppose the distance to be twenty miles (by no means an uncommon one) : the constable is occupied a whole day, and very likely part of the night, in making the arrest, and travelling, with the following pecuniary result :

Fees allowed for arrest		$1 50
Mileage for twenty miles @ 10 cts		2 00
		$3 50
Paid hire for conveyance	$3 00	
Paid feed for horse on road	25	$3 25
Balance to pay for time and trouble		$0 25

Let us suppose that the constable, after hours of watching and enquiry, finds that the offender has escaped and cannot be arrested. In that case the Government will pay him nothing, but he is entitled to be paid by the county. The account will then stand thus :

Paid hire for conveyance	$3 00
Paid feed for horse on road	25
	$3 25
Mileage allowed for twenty miles @ 10 cts	2 00
Constable out of pocket	$1 25

I believe this has been the cause of the escape of a good many guilty persons.

The pecuniary question has its effect also upon the mind of the prosecutor. He sees at once that the effort to trace the offender and have him arrested will be attended with expense to himself, without any corresponding benefit. Telegrams must be sent, travelling expenses paid, hire of conveyances, and fees to officers, disbursed with very little if any prospect of reimbursement, the consequence is he gives up the pursuit and the matter drops. He is no more interested, probably, in bringing the guilty party to justice than any other member of the community ; and why should he, in addition to the injury he sustains by the crime committed against him, be expected to incur expense in bringing the criminal to punishment for the public good. In very many cases of larceny the sole effort of the person whose property is stolen is to recover it or its value, and if this can be done he will do all he can to aid the offender's escape from justice, instead of bringing him to punishment.

The crime thus *encouraged* has assumed alarming proportions. Many persons against whom crimes are committed are poor and unable to stir in the matter of detecting and

pursuing the criminals. Others again are deterred from putting the law in motion by fear of vengeance. The delay which often occurs between the commission of a crime and the issue of a warrant gives the guilty party ample opportunity to escape. This frequently happens in parts of the county remote from the county town, from ignorance of the proper way to proceed, or of what evidence would be sufficient to warrant the laying of an information, and from the want of opportunity to consult the county attorney.

In cases of speedy trial in the County Judges' Criminal Court, the county attorney often encounters difficulty from want of proper assistance in working up the evidence. The magistrate who commits the prisoner for trial simply takes the evidence offered by the prosecutor, and it not unfrequently happens that facts disclosed in the middle of a trial for the first time apprise the county attorney of the necessity for further evidence which is not forthcoming.

These evils would in my opinion be to a very great extent removed by the appointment of a county officer to reside at the county town, whose duty it should be to devote his time to tracing out and bringing to punishment persons guilty of crimes in any part of the county, and to lay informations himself against them. He should render all needful assistance to the county attorney in procuring evidence, and should in general act under the instructions of that officer. He should receive a salary so that he might be sure of a livelihood, and at the same time might be entitled to fees in certain cases to supplement this. I am inclined to think he might render valuable assistance to the license inspector in detecting and punishing infractions of the laws relating to the sale of liquor.

In addition to this, I consider it absolutely necessary that the county judge should have power to order payment out of the county funds of incidental expenses incurred under the directions of the County Attorney in special cases, in efforts to secure the apprehension of criminals and not covered by any existing tariff, the judge being satisfied that such expenses were reasonably incurred in the interests of justice. I may refer to the report of the grand jury at the last sitting of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for this county, a copy of which was, by the order of the court, transmitted to the Department of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, in which will be found a recommendation that such an officer as I have above mentioned should be appointed.

I may also refer for a fuller expression of my views on the subject to a communication addressed by me to your department in September, 1880.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. REEVE,
County Attorney,
Co. of Lennox and Addington.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Police Magistrate's Court,
St. Catharines, January 25th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th, asking an opinion in reference to the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, I beg to say that, judging by the past, I think that the constabulary force in this county have done all that could be reasonably expected, and that it has been efficient in detecting crime and arresting criminals. I do not know of any case, so far, that I think would have been better managed in the interest of justice by any additional officers than the present constabulary force supply. I know of no criminals who have escaped detection or conviction, where the escape was, or could be, attributed to inadequacy of the present provisions of detecting crime and arresting criminals. I cannot say that in this county criminals escape detection or conviction for want of regular paid detectives. I believe some inconvenience has been met with occasionally by constables in the performance of such duties, by not having funds at *their immediate command*, but the County Council of this county

has always been *both prompt and liberal* in meeting any demands made on them for expenses incurred by constables in the pursuit, detection and arrest of criminals. If the police commissioners could have control of moneys for detective purposes it would, in some cases, enable constables to act more promptly and no doubt with more satisfactory results. As I have been Police Magistrate for only a short time, comparatively, it is not to be expected that I would be as able to judge of these matters as others, but so far as I am able to judge, the above is my present opinion in reference to subjects to which our attention is called in the circular for an opinion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

JOHN H. COMFORT,
Police Magistrate.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Chief Constable's Office,
St. Catharines, Ont., 26th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th of January, I beg to say for the information of the Honourable Attorney-General :

I consider the constabulary of the County of Lincoln not sufficient for the purpose.

In the interests of the due administration of criminal justice the present system should be discontinued, and constables appointed, paid by salaries instead of fees. Criminals now escape detection and conviction who, under such an arrangement, would be brought to justice. The evil exists to a large extent in this county.

I have carefully noted the working of the present system for fourteen years, and have known county constables to conceal criminals to help to baffle justice and to commit crimes themselves.

In regard to this county I would respectfully suggest, that one constable, paid by salary, be stationed at Port Dalhousie, one at Niagara, two at Merritton, one at Smithville, one at Grimsby, and two in this city. These eight men might be connected with the city force, which now numbers seven men, all told. In cases of necessity all could act together. This would give the county fifteen trained men, who could be depended on at all times. Besides doing police work they could carry out the liquor law, attend the courts, take prisoners to the Penitentiary, Central Prison, and many other things. A large amount would be forthcoming from fines and fees.

The Government should pay a portion of the expense of such a force, the county a portion, and the city a portion. Indeed, the Government should pay a portion of the cost of all police forces.

The Government should appoint an Inspector of Constabulary, whose duty would be to inspect the police forces throughout the Province, at least once a year, and report thereon to the Government as to members and efficiency. This is the English and Scotch system, and it works well. The English Government pays the half of the cost of all police forces throughout England and Scotland. As I have had large experience in police matters in England and Scotland, I would feel much pleased to have an opportunity of further explaining my views in regard to police matters to the Honourable Attorney-General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,

JOHN CUMMING,
County Constable.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario, Toronto.

St. Catharines, February 10th, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult., respecting the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

In reply, I beg to say that I laid your letter before the County Council for their consideration of the subject, thinking that they, representing all parts of the county, their opinion on the matter would be valuable, and they seemed to think that the constabulary force was sufficient for ordinary purposes; and as the county is at present comparatively free from serious crime, it probably may be, so long as no serious crimes are committed; but my impression is, that in case any serious crimes should be committed, or a gang of desperate criminals or sneak thieves should infest the county, the ordinary constabulary force would not be sufficient to ferret them out and bring them to justice, and that should a few salaried constables be stationed at different points in the county, it would add very much to the safety of person and property, and also add to the certainty of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice. The ordinary constables of the county have not enough work as such to make them very efficient in their duties, not nearly so much so as a few well-trained, intelligent, and reliable constables on salary, who make it their profession and the business of their lives.

Yours truly,

GEORGE P. M. BALL,
Treasurer, Co. Lincoln.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General.

London, January 25th, 1882.

Response to the circular from the Attorney-General's Department, dated 14th January, 1882.

I do not consider the constabulary force of the County of Middlesex to be reasonably sufficient to detect crime and bring the offenders to justice.

This does not arise from the insufficiency of numbers, but from the faults of the prevailing system. I might show this to be the case by several illustrations, but I will confine myself to one: Not long since two brothers, named Needham, who lived as bachelors together, leading a secluded sort of life on a farm in the township of London, had their house broken into in the night and some $400 or $500, which they had realized from the sale of farm produce. was forcibly taken from them. These men were subjected to great violence, and several persons were concerned in the crime. Suspicions were directed against individuals, but no active and immediate exertions were taken for the discovery of the criminals. Why? Because there were no county detectives in regular pay; and no constable would spend the time necessary to trace out the facts without payment, for which he would have no claim. When the constable receives a warrant or other process, his services will be paid for; but for preliminary exertions to trace crime, he is not entitled to claim payment. Thus, in the case of the Needhams, the perpetrators escaped, when there is good reason to believe that prompt investigation would have led to discovery and conviction. Were it necessary, I think I could mention other instances to illustrate the same point.

I thereforce conclude that the present system, by which the detection of criminals in this county is left to the county constabulary, is inefficient. One reason being that there are no county detectives under salary, and no payment allowed for detective services by constables. If the question be asked, Would it suffice if the preliminary services of the constables were paid, I should answer in the negative. County constables, at best, earn a small and precarious remuneration, which alone is insufficient for their support. It is almost impossible to get men of sober, steady, and industrious habits, and of high integrity, to undertake the duties of this office; and I do not think that the duties devolving upon a competent aud trustworthy detective could in many cases be suitably entrusted to the members of the county constabulary.

I therefore further conclude that the present system would not be sufficiently improved by payment to the constables of fees or for services preliminary to the issue of process. As to the suggestion of a remedy, it appears to me that the simplest way is to supply proper detectives with fixed salaries and no fees, except for mileage. This suggestion opens at least three questions: 1st. By whom should these detectives be appointed? 2nd. By whom should they be paid? 3rd. How should their number be fixed?

These are questions, perhaps, upon which it is not intended that any expression of opinion should be given, as the answers depend rather upon future than upon past experience; but I will venture to suggest, that as to the first question, they might properly be appointed by the County Council, acting through their Warden and another of their body annually chosen by them for that purpose, and by the County Judge; thus constituting a body resembling the Police Commissioners in cities.

As to question two, it seems to me that in order to secure to the Government a control over this force of detectives, which would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the counties, some portion of the salaries (say one-third), should be paid by the Government. These salaries should be fixed by the Government, distinguishing a chief detective in each county. The remainder of the salaries should be paid by the county, together with mileage, telegraph, postage, and other incidental charges. As to question three, some test would have to be observed; as to the number in each county, I should think the last census would furnish a convenient test. For instance, in this county, assuming the population, exclusive of the city to be 80,000, I should say that one to 10,000, that is eight, would suffice.

A Government inspector should be placed over the whole force, whose duty it would be to see that proper vigilance was used for the repression of crime, with the alternative of the disallowance of the Government payment. The placing of the detectives in the county to be with the chief detective of the county, subject to the order of the general inspector, by whom any number, not exceeding one-half the whole, could be ordered to do duty during an emergency in any other county.

The question arises, how would the charges thus proposed affect the existing system, by which the county constables are paid by fees: I answer that it would almost entirely extinguish that system. The detectives would be county constables, and the work heretofore done by county constables would be done by them almost entirely. Thus a considerable saving in fees would be effected and the work satisfactorily done.

In cities and towns, where crime is more prevalent, the proportion of detectives to the population would have to be greater, say one to 6,000. In other respects, that is to say beyond this detective force, the constabulary arrangements in these places might remain as they are.

I am aware that this subject suggests the consideration of another question of great importance, and that is, the desirability of extending the system of a stipendiary magistracy. I think that the further extension of that system to the rural parts, where population is becoming dense, must surely come to pass, and that it would lead to the correction of many of the evils which are now complained of; but confining myself to the question propounded, I abstain from pursuing this subject.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
County Judge, Middlesex.

London, January 28th, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, which only came to hand the other day, I beg to say that I am of opinion that the constabulary force of this county requires to be supplemented by the appointment of paid detectives. I have no doubt that criminals in the county frequently escape detection for want of the assistance of expert detective officers. In cases of emergency the city detectives are invariably called upon, and the city authorities justly complain that their detectives are required at all times in the city,

and can never be spared for county purposes. I think the whole system with respect to both magistrates and constables, should be recast. The present system answered very well for a new county, but for a wealthy and thickly-settled county, like Middlesex, we require something different. In many instances both magistrates and constables, I am afraid, think more of their own interests in the way of collecting fees than they do of the public interests. I am clearly of opinion that two or more stipendiary magistrates should be appointed for the county. They should be men of intelligence, discretion and nerve, and should be well paid, so that the best men could be got at all times for the position. The ordinary constabulary would answer very well, acting under the directions of such magistrates, but there should be regular detectives also, to work up all cases of difficulty, and who should be under the control of the magistrates. An occasional removal from one county to another might also be a feature of the system. If the Dominion Act, 31 Vic., cap. 73 (providing for the appointment of police commissioners and constables), was properly worked it might in a measure supply the want that is so frequently felt in many localities. Some think that the Irish police system would answer well here, but the idea I have suggested appears to my mind better adapted at the present time to the position of the country than any more expensive or elaborate system.

Yours very truly,

F. DAVIS,
Junior Judge, Middlesex.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Toronto.

London, Ont., January, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 14th instant, in which I am desired to reply to certain questions as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

The first question, relating to the efficiency of the constabulary force in my county, cannot, I regret to say, be answered favourably to the character of the force. Constables are now usually appointed in our county by the judge of the county court, on the recommendation of a magistrate or magistrates desiring their appointment. Latterly our judge has adopted the rule of requiring each application to be approved by the reeve of the township. Such appointments have to be confirmed at the next Court of General Sessions, and the confirmation, I need hardly say, follows almost as a matter of course. Appointments are also made in the first instance at said courts on similar recommendations. There is a nominal chief constable who receives a small salary from the county council, and is supposed to have authority over the county constables, but who in fact never exercises such authority. *The force has virtually no head*, and the constables act independently. Those that are acting find work to do, but the majority do very little. So also with the magistrates, *a few endeavour to make a living, or at all events to supplement their incomes by the fees of their office.* These have a few active constables in their service, *who work up cases for the mutual* benefit of themselves and their employers. I am sorry to say that there is reason to fear that in many cases litigation is promoted unnecessarily, and people put to trouble and expense by constables who have adopted this detective business as their means of living. I regret still more to say, that while a large proportion of the magistracy are men of honour and good repute, there are undoubtedly some who are not as particular as they should be in the discharge of their important duties. I think the best remedy would be the appointment of a competent high constable in each county with a sufficient staff of skilled detectives under his command, and that all these officers should be paid by salary instead of fees.

As to whether criminals now escape detection or conviction, who under other arrangements might probably be brought to justice, I am not sure there is much to complain of in this respect in this locality, at all events not within a near distance of the city, as there are a number of intelligent and active constables in and about the city, who have

taken up the detective business and attend to it closely and successfully; nevertheless, I am of opinion that the detection and punishment of crime would be more frequently accomplished were the services of competent detectives freely available on every occasion. Private detectives, such as the constables I have referred to, will only act promptly and energetically when they know that they will receive payment from the parties requiring their services, and can hardly be expected to act as detectives for the fees they are entitled to as constables. Poor persons, therefore, and indeed many others, are thus deterred from instituting criminal proceedings on account of the expense they must necessarily be put to; and many prosecutions are not undertaken which in the public interest ought to be undertaken, and many criminals thus escape conviction.

But there is a far greater evil than the one particularly referred to in your circular, which arises from the present system and demands correction. It is, as I have already suggested, that it is to the interest of magistrates and constables to make fees, honestly if they can, but fees anyhow. I mean the constables and the latter unquestionably are not generally of the class of men able to resist the temptation of illegal gains when these can be got without much risk of detection.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
County Crown Attorney.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

London, 6th February, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Your circular dated 14th January last was duly received.

I think the constabulary force, particularly in rural parts of the county, is frequently insufficient for securing the detection and punishment of criminals in the interest of the due administration of justice, and that if they were supplemented by the appointment of salaried detectives and other officers under proper organization, those who under the present system sometimes escape detection would probably be brought to justice.

I am not enabled to say from my own observation whether the evil exists to any considerable extent or not. Nor do I feel adequate to offer any suggestions that would be of service to the Department on the subject.

Yours truly,

L. LAURAION,
P. M.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Strathroy, 23rd January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of date 14th instant, I beg to say:

The number of county constables in the West Riding of Middlesex appears reasonably sufficient, but I am sorry to say many of them are not the proper men for the purpose of detecting crime. They are well enough to serve papers or execute a warrant, but in order to work up a case we have none outside the city of London.

I have found it difficult in criminal procedure, at times, to get them to take hold, and have been met with the question, "who will pay me?" to which I replied "the county;" "but we cannot get the money for six months or more; I can do better at something else," was the answer in many cases.

I have reason in believing that criminals have escaped detection and conviction, although not to any considerable extent.

I am of opinion that a paid detective or constable, in part giving him the fees, or a salary sufficient without, might further the ends of justice.

I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES NOBLE,
Police Magistrate.

To the Hon. the Attorney-General of Ontario.

Police Office,
London, January 23rd, 1882.

In *re* Circular, January 14th, 1882.—County Constabulary.

Sir,—I do not think the constabulary forces, as at present constituted, sufficient; and think that in the interest of the administration of criminal justice a paid force that could be assisted, provided it was required, by constables paid by fee, should be substituted therefor.

These constables should be paid by salary and disbursements, and not by fee, and be under some responsible head.

I have reason to believe and feel satisfied criminals now escape, who under a proper paid force would be brought to justice. In the first place, a constable paid by fee cannot move to make inquiry respecting a crime unless he first has a warrant to guarantee his expenses, or the person aggrieved is prepared to pay for the work done. This the parties are often too poor, or are unwilling to do, fearing to add additional loss to that already sustained, and consequently the criminal escapes. All cases that require real detective work, and perhaps a good deal of investigating, which is necessary in most serious offences, before any measures are taken to make arrest, the constable who is paid by fee *only* cannot touch because it would not pay, and all must be ripe for action and a warrant issued before he moves. With regard to the search for evidence, it is also neglected; he cannot move until he gets a subpœna, for the same reason.

My experience of twenty years of the constable paid by fee, both in England and Canada, is that he simply executes the process of the court after the real detective work has been done, or attempted to be done, by the complainant or some other interested person.

I think from the causes above mentioned, and others that refer perhaps more to the individuals than the system, that the evil exists to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood.

I would respectfully suggest that the constabulary forces of this province be assimilated as near as practicable to the English and Scotch constabulary systems (not Irish constabulary). That instead of paying fees, the Government should pay a portion of the costs of the force to the municipality that kept an efficient force, and where crime was prevented and detected. All should be inspected at will by a Government inspector, the same as jails, hospitals, etc. And on his report the grant should be paid or withheld, as the Government saw fit.

This would induce the county or city to take an interest in preventing and detecting crime and in keeping good officers. The municipality should pay all actual disbursements incurred in its detection, which should be charged to the cost of the force. They would then see that the costs were as light as possible. Still, in order to get the Government grant, they would also see their force was sufficient to prevent and detect crime.

I submit by this means a great saving would be effected, not only to the Government, but to the counties as well, and that hundreds of offenders who now go unpunished would be brought to justice, while each county or group of counties (called a division) would have a force, however small, that could be relied upon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. T. P. WILLIAMS,
C. C.

The Department of Attorney-General.

LONDON, January, 30th, 1882.

SIR,—I should say, from my experience as High Constable of this county for about thirty years, that the constabulary, as at present, is not sufficient ; and that it is necessary, in the interest of the administiation of justice, that a proper paid force should be appointed in each county or district. These could be assisted if required by the present constabulary. At present the constabulary are subject to no official control, and as they are not paid for services except by fee, they cannot attend when required to investigate offences committed in the county until some process is issued by a court or magistrate in order to secure their pay, and then it is often too late. I consequently think and know criminals escape that would be brought to justice if a proper paid force were organized. For the reason above, and others, I think the evil does exist to a considerable extent in this county. Offences, and serious ones, are often reported that cannot be investigated because there are none paid to attend to it, and the thieves are allowed to escape. If I took upon myself to send a constable to investigate a case, and no process issued, I should have to pay him out of my own pocket, and consequently I cannot do so. On the reasons above given I form my opinion, and cannot offer any suggestions except those contained in the above answer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY GROVES,
High Constable, Middlesex.

The Deputy ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

LONDON, January 21st, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your circular of the 14th inst. I beg to state that I consider the constabulary force in this county is reasonably efficient in detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice. Some of them are good detectives, and there are also a few in the city of London whose services are always available when required in serious cases.

I am, however, of opinion that if two or three *really good* detectives were appointed on salary in each county it would have a good effect, not only in facilitating the detection of crime but also in some cases preventing it. I think also some better mode of appointment might be devised, as many are now appointed who are comparatively worthless, thus taking away the work profit from those who are efficient. I do not blame the county judges, as they are not generally acquainted with the applicants, and act on the recommendation of magistrates, who often get inefficient men appointed.

I have the honour to be, yours truly,

J. ARMSTRONG,
Warden of Middlesex.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General.

SIMCOE, January 25th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst. I beg to state :

1. That I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for its purpose, and that it is not necessary to supplement it by the appointment of detectives or constables to be paid by salary.

2. That I have no reason to suppose that criminals have escaped detection or conviction in this county under the present system, who would have been brought to justice by salaried officers.

3. That in my opinion the employment by the Government of a small force of skilful detectives upon whom the counties might call for assistance, in case the services of such an officer should be required, would be quite sufficient at present.

Faithfully yours,

J. H. ANSERY,
Co. Attorney, Norfolk.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Simcoe, 23rd January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to some inquiries made by the Attorney-General, respecting what is the best method to bring criminals to justice, is, in my opinion, to pay the constable force for what they do, and when they show themselves to be very energetic in their duty and use great exertions in ferreting out crime and taking great pains to find the culprit and arrest him, and have justice done in the matter, that he should have his pay for what he has done; and if he has exerted himself to do this he should have extra pay, and that would encourage him and others to do all they could to ferret out crime and arrest such at any expense and trouble, but our country auditors are not what they ought to be—they will cut off all that they can from the Constable Account, and very often not allow what the Act says that they shall have for certain work. It has been done so much that constables have not much energy to try and do their duty as they had ought to do. I have been on the staff of constables for thirty-five years steady, and have been High Constable for fifteen years, and have arrested in my time over 2,000 prisoners for different crimes and never lost but two. I am a teetotaller—never drink any spirituous liquor of any kind, but was always ready and willing to do my duty, but I have been shamefully used by the county auditors. I wish that you would let me know how I am to help myself. If there is no way I think there had ought to be an Act passed that if auditors did strike off what the constable was entitled to that they should be held liable to said constable for it, and then I am sure that the most of them would do their duty. I don't think it would do to pay constables by salary, for there are too many that would not care whether they did their duty or not, so that they got their pay. All that should be done, in my opinion, is pay them well for what they do, and if they put forth extra efforts, then that they should have extra pay, I believe would be all that is wanted. As for appointing detectives for this county, I don't think it would add to the efficiency of bringing criminals to justice. I can say, of late years, that the county of Norfolk is as clear of bad crime as any county in this Province. The most of them is petty larceny or getting goods under false pretences. There never was a wilful murder committed here by a sane person; there have been two murders committed, one by a crazy person and the other by a silly mute; but there have been several manslaughters committed, but none lately. With these few remarks,

I remain yours truly,

NATHAN PEGG,
High Constable.

J. G. Scott, Esq.

Simcoe, 23rd January, 1882.

Sir,—Absence from home prevented my earlier answering your circular of 14th inst.

In reply, I would say that in my opinion the present system (when a little more care is taken in selecting the constables by the justices) will answer all the requirements of the county for carrying out the administration of justice. I am not aware of any cases of the escape of criminals through a defective constabulary.

I do not think it at all desirable that a salaried constabulary should be established.

I will hand your circular to my successor who will be elected to-morrow, as I have withdrawn from municipal councils.

I am your obedient servant,

T. W. WALSH,
Warden, Co. of Norfolk.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Cobourg, 23rd January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular respecting the present system of detecting crime, and bringing the offenders to justice, I have to observe that the subject, although it has engaged my attention many years, is one respecting which I find great difficulty in offering any suggestion. There is no doubt that an efficient mode of detection would, more than anything else that can be devised, have the effect of lessening crime. A criminal in the act of committing his offence, in almost every instance, believes that he will escape detection. This fact should be adopted as an axiom in any plan devised with a view to lessen criminal offences. Looking at the system resorted to in older communities, I suppose no better mode can be suggested than the enrolment and well-training of an efficient and sufficiently large police force; a force having for its head an intelligent, energetic, and honest officer, appointed by the Government and paid well. He would require a numerous force under him, and to him would be left the mode and task of instructing them in their duties. All the ingenuity and skill in detecting crime that can be devised, should be taught to every member of the force. Our constables, as a rule, are at present utterly wanting in this knowledge. It cannot be expected that men engaged most of their time in other avocations, can be properly skilled in the detective art. In a large percentage of crimes, especially burglaries and incendiarisms, the criminals are undetected. Of incendiaries, at least three-fourths are undiscovered.

The men employed should undoubtedly be paid by salary and required to devote all their time to the service. I look upon the question as one almost wholly financial. If there were a numerous, well paid body of men, carefully selected, and taught their duties, crimes of the nature referred to might be altogether, or very nearly, prevented.

The numbers should bear a certain proportion to the population. In towns of four or five thousand inhabitants there should be, at the very least, one to each thousand, as their services would be required night and day.

The arrangements of all the details should, in my view, be wholly under the charge of one of the Ministerial Departments of the Government.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

G. M. BOSWELL,
Judge, Northumberland and Durham.

J. G. Scott, Esq.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 19th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular letter, which is hereto attached, I beg to state as follows:—

1. I do not consider the constabulary force in these united counties sufficient or capable, and would recommend the appointments to be made by the Government, and the men to be paid by salary.

2. I do. It often happens that constables are acquainted with the party or parties, and fail in doing their duty.

3. The evil has existed in this locality for the past few years. Several cases of house and store-breaking have taken place, and in no case have the constables been able to find the party or parties who committed the crime.

4. The reasons for the above opinions are given in the above answers to the questions asked.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. N. WADDELL,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Cobourg, 28th January, 1882

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th, relative to the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime, etc., I beg to state:—

1. I consider the constabulary force in our counties *insufficient*; and a staff of detectives, paid by salary, from which to draw when necessary, is very desirable.

2. I have reason to believe that criminals now escape detection, and I believe, if we could command the services of an efficient detective occasionally, offenders would more frequently be brought to justice.

3. I believe the evil exists to the same extent in our locality as any other rural district.

In addition to a detective force at headquarters, I consider the appointment of the local police force by the municipalities a most questionable practice; appointments are made totally irrespective of fitness. I consider it was a mistake to allow municipalities to annul the Police Commissioners, who alone should have the appointment of police and the responsibility of maintaining order in their respective localities. Many houses have been entered and robbed in Cobourg during the past five years, and the criminals have in all cases escaped with their booty.

Yours truly,

J. H. DUMBLE,
Police Magistrate.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Police Office, Town of Bowmanville,
January 19, 1881.

Dear Sir,—In reply to the circular from the Honourable Attorney-General's department, for opinion as to efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, and whether the constabulary force in operation in the county is sufficient.

In answering, would say that in the county of Durham (one of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham) I think for most ordinary purposes the constabulary force is sufficient, but sometimes there are cases of crime being perpetrated in the more rural parts, where the local, or ordinary constable, is a poor substitute for a good detective or trained constable; and there is no doubt that some of the worst criminals now escape detection or conviction, where, if a thorough detective or constable was engaged, they would probably be brought to justice.

I don't think, however, the evil exists to any considerable extent, but there are cases brought to my notice from time to time.

In cities and towns where there is a well organized police force, I don't know there is much improvement needed, but in the township municipalities there is need, on many

occasions, for a more efficient class of constables, and for that want we may expect that many criminals will go unpunished.

Application by parties from the townships for the services of our chief constable of Bowmanville are often made, and in most cases we have to refuse, he being a salaried officer of the town, and is expected to give his whole time to his duties at home.

I have the honour to be,
Your humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE HAINES, P.M.,
Bowmanville

To J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

My Dear Sir,—In rural municipalities it is quite impossible to have an efficient force—to have an efficient constabulary. The system adopted in Ireland would be the best. I think that all matters of this kind should be in the hands of the Government. There would then be an independent force, to be paid by the Government; and, if necessary afterwards, assessed upon the municipalities.

Have you any reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction, who under such an arrangement would probably be brought to justice? Yes, frequently; the constables being acquainted have a sympathy with the family, and do not act independently. Also, in important cases the constables have not sufficient intelligence to follow up any clue, and criminals escape.

If so, do you think that the evil exists to any considerable extent in your locality? Yes, we have, in the town especially, shop and house-breaking frequently, and the parties have up to the present escaped detection. I am quite satisfied that it is done by persons in the locality, but the constables don't seem to be able to ferret it out.

E. A. MACNACHTON, J.P.,
County Treasurer,
Northumberland and Durham.

Pembroke, 31st January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., respecting the appointment of detectives or constables in counties, in addition to the force now employed, to be paid by salary instead of fees, and in reply beg leave to state, in reference to the District of Nipissing, that although I find some difficulty occasionally in securing the services of proper parties to discharge the duties of constables, I have no reason to believe that criminals escape detection or conviction who would otherwise be prosecuted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

JOHN DORAN,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
District of Nipissing

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto.

Whitby, 20th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of 14th January, I have to say that the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice is quite sufficient in my opinion.

The constabulary force in this county is apparently sufficient for the due administration of justice.

I have no reason to believe that criminals now escape detection who, under any other arrangement, would be brought to justice.

I could not suggest any other method that would, in my opinion, further the interests of the administration of justice, and my reason for the opinions expressed are, that the County of Ontario was never more free from crime than it has been for the past year, which is, to a certain extent, to be attributed to the efficiency of the constabulary force.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. PAXTON,
Sheriff of Ontario.

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto, Ont.

Whitby, 19th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of 14th January, 1882, I have to say that I think the due administration of justice would be greatly aided by having within the county at least one officer, who, in addition to possessing the qualifications necessary for a detective, should have had experience as such or have served in some well-organized police force.

It is only just to the county constables of this county to say that they discharge their duties as well as can be expected from men without special training, and in view of the inadequate and uncertain remuneration which they receive, I think such additional officer should be paid by salary.

I think such an officer in each county would prevent many criminals from escaping from arrest, and would secure detection and conviction of a very considerable number of persons committing serious offences.

I do not think that any considerable number of such persons escape in this county, which is due to the fact that the county auditors deal more liberally with constables than I understand is the practice in many other counties.

I trust I may be pardoned for saying that I have given the matter of the prosecution and detection of criminals in this county special attention.

I am frequently consulted personally by the constables, and often by letter, as to enquiries which should be made and the course to be pursued in endeavouring to detect the persons who have committed crimes, and very frequently, upon my recommedation, the assistance of Government detectives has been obtained.

I think it would be well if each county were required to pay at least one-half of the salary of a competent person to act as High Constable; at present our county pays nothing, and the person filling that office is wanting in many of the qualifications and of that experience which such an officer should possess, although he is probably as competent as most of the persons filling that position in the Province.

I think the minimum salary should be fixed by statute or by the Government.

The pursuit of criminals who escape from the county after the commission of crime ought, in most instances, to be entrusted to him. He should be charged with the working up of important criminal cases in his county.

He should be liable to assist High Constables of other counties in special or dangerous cases, when required, when not engaged upon important matters in his own county; in this way a Provincial Police might be formed.

Cases often occur where, from fear or by arrangement made by the person injured with the party who committed the offence, no prosecution takes place; such an officer should be charged with the duty of laying an information and having the offender arrested.

For example, I have been in correspondence with Justices and a constable in one of the northern townships with a view to having an information laid against two persons who wantonly fired their loaded guns at a person passing near them, doing him serious injury. I understand the person injured gave evidence two years ago upon the prosecution of one of the persons firing the shots, on the charge of having girdled and destroyed apple trees to the value of $300 or $400; through fear or by reason of a pecuniary consideration the injured man does not wish to prosecute, and for local reasons there is a strong disinclination on the part of Justices and others to prosecute. I think such an officer would be of great service in each county in instructing the county constables in their duty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. FAREWELL,
County Crown Attorney,
County of Ontario.

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto.

Whitby, January 24th, 1882.

Sir,—In answer to yours of 14th inst. I beg to say that I consider the constabulary force, as at present constituted, amply sufficient for all present needs, as very little, if any, crime goes unpunished; and local constables are better acquainted with their own parts of the county and the residents than a stranger could possibly be.

I remain yours, etc.,

MAJOR HARPER,
Police Magistrate.

To the Hon. the Attorney-General
of the Province of Ontario.

Oshawa, 19th January, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of 14th January, 1882, asking my opining as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime, etc., of the constabulary force, etc., and the necessity, if any, of supplementing it by detectives or constables paid by salary, etc., I have to say, first, that in rural localities and small towns, such as the section of country in which I reside, the present constabulary system seems to act fairly well; and I am of opinion that a paid detective or constable would not be required. I have no reason to believe that criminals now escape detection through the want of such an officer in this county.

As an auditor of criminal justice accounts for the County of Ontario, the work of the constables of the whole county comes under my supervision quarterly, and as a rule I find them energetic and active. Sometimes bills are presented for the pursuit of criminals which has terminated unsuccessfully, but not often. A failure of justice is not uncommon or always to be prevented.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. H. GRIERSON,
Police Magistrate, Oshawa.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

PORT PERRY, January 18th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg to say that I have carefully read its contents and now hasten to reply :

First. Having attended most of the sessions of the peace for the last eight years in our county, I have taken a deep interest in the appointing of good men to the office of constable, and I believe the County of Ontario is supplied with as good and efficient officers as constables as any other county in the Province ; but while this is so I think that, in the interests of justice, the constabulary force should be supplemented by the appointment of detectives in order that criminals and violators of the law might be more speedily brought to justice.

Second. That these detectives should be paid by salary instead of fees, and that they should be compelled to do their duty at the risk of their dismissal from office.

Third. My opinion is that a large number of criminals escape detection under the present systen of paying the constables : first, a number of bills have been presented to the board of audit for payment, and many of those bills have been totally disallowed or a large amount struck out, thereby discouraging the constables in doing their duty, while they acted in good faith in the discharge of their respective duties.

I hold the office of constable should be considered of vast importance, not only by himself but by the community at large ; their services are often required, and at times they are in great danger whilst in the discharge of their duties, therefore they should be w ell paid and protected. This evil has and does now exist in my county and locality, a nd I would suggest that the law be so amended as to meet the requirements above refe rred to ; believing, as I do, it has been a long-felt want in order that the law might be b etter observed.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN NOTT,
Police Magistrate.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

WHITBY, January 24th, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg to state that I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

The only difficulty is as to remuneration. At present no provision is made in the tariff for payment of constables pursuing a prisoner ; as in the case of a burglary, or other felony requiring prompt action, and the following up of a fleeing criminal without a warrant, just when immediate action and the best efforts of the constable should be put forth. The tariff should also be amended as to the mileage allowed.

At present, for instance, a constable going to Toronto to arrest a person already apprehended there, no mileage is allowed for the return journey ; the constable simply gets mileage one way, and is only allowed for conveying the prisoner to jail after being brought before the local magistrate.

The tariff should also be amended in cases of serving summonses ten or fifteen miles back in the country. At present the constable is only allowed mileage one way, and 25 cts. for the service ; if he has to hire a livery he is actually out of pocket.

As to the appointment of local detectives, an experience of ten years as Chief Constable of the town of Whitby, and High Constable of the county of Ontario, enables me to say that it would scarcely add to the efficiency of the force. In every case, within my knowledge, during that period the perpetrators of crime have been brought to justice.

High and Chief Constables are now paid by fees and salary both, and there is no occasion that I can see to disturb that arrangement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JACOB BRYAN,
Chief of Town of Whitby,
and High Constable, County of Ontario.

To J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of Attorney-General, Toronto.

Woodstock, Ontario, 26th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your circular of the 14th instant, asking for opinions in regard to the constabulary force, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Honourable the Attorney-General, that, in my opinion, the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice is amply sufficient; that the constabulary force, so far as this county is concerned, is not only respectable, but is reasonably sufficient for that purpose, and that the due administration of justice does not, in this direction, require that this force, as now constituted, should be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees. I have come to this conclusion, as I have no reason for believing, and am not aware, that any criminal within the last thirty-six years has escaped detection or conviction through the inefficiency of this force, or who would, under the suggested arrangement, be more likely to be brought to justice.

Yours, very truly,

D. S. MacQUEEN,
Judge, County of Oxford.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Sheriff's Office,
Woodstock, January 19th, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to the Hon. Attorney-General's Circular of the 14th January, instant, respecting detecting crime, etc., in our county, I beg to say that I believe the constabulary force quite sufficient for the purpose; that we had a detective employed, and by the County Council, but I never heard of his being of especial service in that capacity.

I do not know, nor do I think, that for want of further detective force any criminals escape justice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PERRY,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Woodstock, Ontario, January 18th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have your circular of the 14th instant, respecting present system of detecting crime, and bringing the offenders to justice, also a copy of the same directed to

the High Constable of the County. There is no such officer in this county. I do consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the detection of crime, and to bring offenders to justice, and I do not think, except on very special occasions, that a detective would be of much value. For some time the county had a paid detective, but finding the expense very great, and with very little benefit, the County Council discontinued the practice, and dismissed the officer, who was an old policeman and efficient, but the amount of crime in the county is very small, and the offences of such a nature as to be almost invariably detected by the constables of the county, or by the parties immediately interested in the punishment of each particular offender ; and in the County of Oxford I am quite convinced that the expense of a detective paid by salary would simply be a waste of money. I am of opinion that very few criminals now escape, who under the proposed arrangement would be brought to justice. I have invariably advised constables to use every means to arrest offenders, and any expenses, such as the use of the telegraph, or in any other proper way, are invariably paid by the county. The amount of crime is very small, and not of a serious character, and, as a rule, is committed by parties in the neighbourhood ; our distance from the frontier prevents parties from a distance coming here owing to the greater difficulty of escape.

Yours truly,

F. R. BALL,
County Crown Attorney.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Police Office,
Tilsonburg, January 21st, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to yours of the 14th I would say, I think that the constabulary force as constituted in this county is very inefficient, and believe that supplementing by a few paid constables or detectives would be a great improvement, which is much wanted.

I know that criminals now escape, who under such an arrangement would be convicted. I do think the evil exists to a considerable extent in this county. There have been several cases of burglary in this town, and others in different parts of the county, that should have been prosecuted, as the criminals could have been arrested, but the constables will not lose their time, and run the risk of expenses unless some guarantee is given them against such loss. At the same time I think the better way is to give a small salary and fees, and if they are efficient, the fees would make them a fair compensation for their labour.

I am, yours respectfully,

L. McLEAN,
Police Magistrate.

To the Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General, etc., Toronto.

Brampton, January 19th, 1882.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of circular of 14th inst., from your department. I think the constabulary force in this county is reasonable, even amply sufficient for all save detective purposes. In that respect there may be a deficiency. The constables now do a good deal in that way, for which they do not get paid, and it would not be surprising if some were left undone. The appointment of a salaried detective or constable might effect an improvement, but would not do all that could be done. He

would of course reside in some locality, probably the county town, and would not be so well versed in people and affairs in other parts of the county as the local constable.

I think for small counties the best as well as the simplest and probably least expensive way would be to give say the County Attorney control of a fund out of which to pay county constables, or outside detectives if necessary, for services directed by him, towards detection or punishment of crime, and not covered by the ordinary fees. In large counties one or more salaried constables might be employed as well, but I think there should be somewhere authority to detail any constable on special service, and to see that he is paid for it. If this were the case the certainty of punishment of crime would be greater, and the commission of crime thereby diminished.

I am, yours truly,

A. F. SCOTT,
Judge C. C. Peel.

Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General.

Brampton, January 18th, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, *re* detection of crime, I may say :—1st. I think the constabulary force in our county, in the person of the present chief constable and his assistants, is sufficient; but I do not think the chief's stipend is enough. 2nd. I have no reason to think that criminals now escape detection, who would be brought to justice under a new arrangement. I have no suggestion to make, excepting that the present chief constable's salary should be increased to an amount sufficient to make him independent of other means of making a living, so that he could give more time to such duties.

Yours truly,

R. BRODDY,
Sheriff, County Peel.

Brampton, January 26th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your circular, I would say that I think that the constables of the county are not paid enough fees to secure first-class men, and a great many that are appointed are of a very inferior class. Constables should be paid so as to enable them to do their work well. There should be some way of constables being provided with money to follow criminals, as a great many can't afford to pay out of their own money ; and another thing, they only get ten cents a mile for following them, and there are a great many expenses in cities and towns that they can't recover back in their bills to the Government and county. There ought to be a police magistrate in every county town and one paid officer at least.

As regards the County of Peel, we have been very lucky in getting most of our criminals ; still I think that the county could be better worked.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. HURST,
Chief Constable

Parry Sound, January 20th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday received your circular dated January 14th, asking for an opinion as to the efficiency, etc., of the present system of detecting crime and bringing

offenders to justice. In replying thereto I will confine myself to the Parry Sound District, as our situation is to a great extent of an exceptional character, and our requirements and experience of a similar nature.

In the District there is no police force. In the organized townships the Council appoint a constable, and in the unorganized, *some resident magistrate* with whom I am in communication appoints one, and this is generally found sufficient for all purposes in the back townships.

In Parry Sound I have appointed several constables, and nearly always with unsatisfactory results, as the fees are not sufficient to secure the services of a good man, and other employment is necessary for him; he is necessarily thrown amongst the people amongst whom breaches of the law occur, and it is difficult to get the constable to discharge his duty—in fact I have been obliged to dismiss several; but about it they did not care, as the fees do not make it much of a consideration.

I do not think the appointment of a detective would be necessary; but in my opinion, a good, steady, reliable man, paid by salary, would be of the greatest benefit to the community; and if I might add, that one entirely unconnected with any secret associations could be obtained it would, in my opinion, be a great desideratum, for I have observed in my practice and during ten years' residence here, that members of societies, non-sectarian as well as others, are very apt to be somewhat influenced in the discharge of police duty.

I cannot say that criminals of a very bad class have escaped under our present arrangement, but abuses do exist which could be thoroughly eradicated. Blaspheming in the streets, occasional drunkenness, and noisy disturbances on the streets, go in many cases unchecked, unless they happen to come under the observation of myself or some other magistrate. Also, selling liquor after hours during which taverns are permitted by law to keep their bars open, and the illicit sale of liquor, are offences which occur, and which I think would not if any officer was appointed whose salary and continuance in office would depend on his prompt and efficient discharge of his duties. Although, so far, much has not been required, still I feel that we should be prepared for any reasonable emergency.

In one case of a capital felony, in which two parties were arrested, and one suffered the extreme penalty of the law, it was with great difficulty I could get a constable to act; and in another case of shooting with intent, it was necessary to offer a reward to obtain the arrest of the criminal, and neither of these difficulties would have occurred if a duly paid official had been available.

Parry Sound, being a port at which a very large amount of shipping is done, and as a lumbering centre having large numbers of shanty men and river drivers continuously coming in and going out, has, so far, been wonderfully free from the commission of many serious offences; but it would be almost too much to expect that this immunity from crime will alway continue, and my experience has been that prompt and decisive action, taken immediately after the commission of an offence, has always the most salutary effect on the community, and is a greater prevention against the commission of crime than even severity of punishment.

I have, sir, endeavoured to answer fully the requirements of your circular; if anything omitted, or any other information required which you think I can furnish, I will be happy to furnish it to you on request.

I have the honour to be,
Yours obediently,

P. McCURRY,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Parry Sound.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

P. S.—I should have said, in reference to the appointment of constables, that, on the recommendation of magistrates, I have appointed constables, as at Maganitawan, Commanda, and Beggoboro, and McKellar, and Rosseau, being well settled sections.

That in some places magistrates, I am informed, appoint constables to serve summonses etc., but I am not aware of any authority for so doing.

STRATFORD, 18th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of 14th instant, have to state that I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and that the appointment of detectives or constables, paid by salary, instead of fees, would not be advisable.

I believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction owing to the fact that constables are not paid for their services unless the supposed criminals are arrested, and that the constables will not in many cases lose time, or incur expense, for fear of their accounts being rejected ; but I have no reason to believe that such evil exists to any very great extent in this locality.

I believe that if the Government had detectives under its control who could be sent, on the requisition of the County Attorney, to the locality required, that criminals would often be detected who would otherwise escape.

I would further suggest that the tariff be amended, so that constables might be paid for services honestly rendered, though the parties charged or suspected be not arrested.

Yours truly,

D. H. LIZARS,
Judge C.C. Perth.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy of Attorney-General.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF PERTH,
STRATFORD, 18th January, 1882,

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of circular of 14th instant, and in reply thereto would say :

That I consider the constabulary forces in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and do not think that the appointment of salaried detectives or constables is necessary.

I do not believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction who would probably be brought to justice were the force as now constituted supplemented by the appointment of salaried detectives or constables ; but I would suggest that some provision be made whereby constables could be authorized to make preliminary enquiries in certain cases, prior and preparatory to judicial proceedings being taken therein, and for payment to them for such preliminary services.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOSSIE,
Sheriff.

Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General, Ontario, Toronto.

STRATFORD, 17th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to circular of 14th inst., I beg to say that I consider the constabulary force in my county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and that I do not think this force requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary instead of fees. I may add that our high constable is paid a small salary, I think two hundred dollars a year, and then is induced to give his attention almost entirely to his business, and getting more work than others renders him more efficient.

So-called detectives are not a desirable class of men to foster by any salary. The detective faculty is a gift so rare that the man possessing it cannot be hired at the price

Government would give, and the mockmen who would get it, as others have got it, time out of mind, would be pretenders not one whit more efficient than ordinary men. I cannot express this too strongly. I have seen such men already following this business, and sometimes public officers of unfounded reputations. The Government could well afford to pay one or two men of the right stamp, possessing the instinctive faculty I speak of, to be employed from time to time on special occasions throughout the Province, but beyond this such a service would be worse than useless.

I will say that the most failures of justice in this county have been those where the best detective service the country had was brought to bear in the attempted discovery. I must say there are cause and effect, but such a series of coincidences as could be got together of this kind would rather startle one. I think, as already suggested to the Attorney-General, in discussing another matter lately, that if the County Attorney had power to send a constable on an errand to detect crime, where and when suspected, that the system would be much improved. At present the constable can get nothing unless it results in or rather is preceded by a warrant. I have often found this tend to defeat justice, and at the same time powerless, unless the constable would go on "spec," certainly undesirable. Let County Attorney have power to order him, and order county to pay him.

I think a matter of very much greater moment than a salaried force of this kind would be to cancel all appointments of coroners who are not possessed of the legal training so very much needed to render a coroner's inquest something better than the grave farce it now is.

I am repeating here what cannot be repeated too often or enforced too strongly.

I am sure that many a murderer thanks, or ought to thank, the coroner's inquest for saving him from his fate.

Now that Police Magistrates exist in most, or many, counties, I see no difficulty in dealing with the question. If the Attorney-General cannot be as radical as I suggest, surely he could at least appoint each Police Magistrate to the office of coroner, and issue commission to him for adjoining counties, where there are no Police Courts.

In addition to this reform, I think there is much need of a public officer, possessed of the highest skill as a physician and chemist, to make all *post mortem* examinations.

It may be very fine practice for a country physician to have the cutting up of a man, but for all the purposes of justice he knows little or nothing, and can tell less.

Such officers exist in Prussia and other countries, and if we are not above copying, enquiry should be made as to their machinery.

This man, if not too much of a specialist, would in time become your best detective in giving the cue to that chain of evidence that always exists, and only needs clear sight to find, in cases of murder.

I have spent ten long months in repeating in another form what I suggested years ago as the result of my experience in conducting criminal business. Perhaps I am too far in advance yet, but spare us the infliction of the present coroner.

I most distinctly wish to say that I am not, in speaking thus, in the slightest degree to be supposed as making our own coroners here worse than others, for I assuredly do not think so, and have nothing to say against them except what applies to all wanting the legal training needed.

Yours truly,

JOHN IDINGTON.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Stratford, 18th January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—Since writing yesterday, my chief of police, who has circular from you also, has called on me to point out what he has before pointed out, namely: That the appointing power now being vested in the Town Council tends to render the officers subservient to the wishes of councillors and their friends.

In the course of some years of faithful discharge of his duties a constable rouses many against him. The duty, for example, of enforcing the liquor laws brings him into contact with a very large body of men who feel hostile to these laws, and the strict enforcing of them is prevented by the fear of results in influencing Councillors to dismiss an efficient constable.

It often happens also that prosecutions might disgrace a relative or friend of particular Councillors, and pressing such prosecutions often renders constables obnoxious to such people, who avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity of having their revenge.

I feel that in this there is a great deal of force, and that a remedy for it may be well worth considering, but not in the direction suggested by circular.

Briefly, a Board of Police Commissioners, for the whole county, similar to these now existing in cities, would be found the best method. A Board, consisting of the County Judge, Sheriff and County Attorney, and in counties where Police Magistrates, also the Police Magistrates, would most likely be most efficient. I have no doubt these officers learn a great deal more of the men and their way of discharging their duties than any Council are likely to learn and are not as likely to be moved by improper influences of the kind suggested above; and at the same time would probably be as responsive to public opinion as desirable in such matters.

It would remove, at all events, a possible evil. It might be found that Inspectors of Licenses and Mayors of towns, where the town had no Police Magistrate, might be added to the Board with advantage. I can't say that I have considered the matter in all its bearings, but I most certainly think the suggestions well worth considering.

Yours truly,

JOHN IDINGTON,
County Attorney.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Stratford, January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your circular I would say: 1st. The present system could be improved by appointing one constable in each town, and paying them. You could then fix their duties; as it is now, the Council appoint them, and the Government ask them to perform certain duties as well (especially the Liquor Act). Now, this could be better put in force if it was a Government appointment, and better by police or constables than by inspectors. One inspector cannot be in all parts of the Riding at the same time, and as soon as the Inspector leaves Listowel, in this district, the licensed dealers here get word.

I have assisted him and got up the evidence in a good many cases, consequently my services are not required here any longer; at least they have not appointed me for this year. Further, it should be in the power of some one, and the County Attorney or County Treasurer, to supply funds to follow criminals up; as it is now, unless a constable has funds of his own to follow them up, the criminals can go free; and I do believe that criminals do escape for want of funds to follow them up. I often pay fifty to eighty dollars in searching them up, and remain out of pocket for three months. Everyone cannot do that, hence my reason for saying they do escape.

I say an efficient man—the Sheriff, or the County Attorney, can say in their respective towns who are efficient—and, as I have said, the men appointed could act independently, and, while they behaved themselves could not be interfered with by the Councils every year, as they are now.

I remain your humble servant,

W. B. HILLSON,
Chief of Police.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

PETERBOROUGH, 23rd February, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I beg to say that in my opinion there is no proper system at present in this county for detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice. We have two town constables here, neither very efficient, who do not act in the county, and the county constables are of little use. I believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction in consequence, and I think the administration of justice requires to be supplemented in some way. I would advise that a Provincial Police be established, and that one should be appointed to reside here as a detective and constable (to be paid by salary) and after remaining for a limited time, should be replaced by a successor from another locality, and so on from time to time. Thus at stated intervals there would be a change—avoiding the danger of the individual becoming too intimate with the people.

Yours, faithfully,

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,
Judge C.C. Peterborough.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

PETERBOROUGH, January 18th, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., and in reply thereto beg to submit the following opinion:

1. I think the constabulary force of the County of Peterborough is insufficient, and would suggest the employment of one good man for each county, who would be appointed by the Government and paid a salary, and who would have the general supervision of the other constables throughout the county. Such an officer could be under the control and direction of the county judge and the police magistrate of the county town. He would be liable to be moved from one section of the Province to another at the instance of the law officers of the Crown, by which, in my opinion, he would be kept in a better state of efficiency and be enabled to get a more extended knowledge of the criminal population of the Province.

2. I know that criminals escape detection, and are sometimes after arrest, and even after the hearing while being conveyed to the gaol to await trial, allowed to escape. This occurs in the rural parts, and is due to incompetent constables.

3. There is very little crime in the County of Peterborough, so far as it is brought to light. I think more would be discovered if a more efficient system for detection and punishment was provided.

4. My reasons for expressing the foregoing opinions are, that the constables as now appointed are not suitable men, and are without any supervision or responsibility. Some are appointed by the Board of General Sessions, and most of these so appointed are men of advanced years, who have ceased to be fit for manual labour or any active duty, and are not possessed of the intelligence required—in fact they are usually appointed as an act of charity because they are unfit to earn a living in any other way. Some are appointed by the municipal bodies, and those are generally chosen for other reasons than that they are possessed of the requisite shrewdness and fitness for the service. A great source of difficulty is the action of the County Council towards the Town Council, and *vice versa*. Each appears to be trying to throw the duty of protecting the public peace on the other, and each trying to evade the payment of the constables. The Town Council will not permit the constables of the town to go across the boundary line to make an arrest or serve a summons, unless the offence is committed in the town. The County Council will not provide any officer to do the duty and pay him, consequently offences in the townships in most cases go unpunished. Then in this town there are only two constables, one of whom is called the chief constable. He has to perform the duty of inspector of streets and bridges, superintending the making of streets and laying down sidewalks, sometimes over

a mile from the business part of the town. The other constable has to perform the duty of health inspector and building inspector. These duties take him often long distances from the business portion of the town, so that on many occasions there will be several hours that no officer can be found to do any duty, so that there is in fact no officer who is responsible for keeping the public peace, unless, of course, one of those I have mentioned happens accidentally to be near the scene of the breach.

This past autumn the streets of the town were the scenes of breaches of the peace. Robbery and murder was committed, unlicensed groggeries were allowed to exist in the main street, and the licensed liquor sellers were not compelled to observe the law. The constables were notified, but said that they were unable to do the duty required of them all day and perform police service at night, ultimately one assistant was employed at night for a short time and some good has resulted ; but there is still a crying necessity for some more thorough action. As long as the matter is solely left in the hands of municipal councils the evil will continue. They are governed first, in the appointment to office, by favouritism, and afterwards by a niggerly economy that disgust a good man and quietly turn him into an indifferent one.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. E. HATTON,
Police Magistrate, Peterborough.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Treasurer's Office,
Peterborough, Ont., 13th February, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, relating to the matter of the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice :

I do not think the appointment of detectives or constables, paid by salary, necessary for this section of the Province, but think a little more latitude should be allowed the Board of Audit in the matter of passing accounts (when not exactly in form required), if the Board is satisfied that the services charged for were performed. In cases of emergency, I think it would be of great advantage if the magistrate had power to appoint a constable, and a constable had power to appoint an assistant (whether a constable or not) to assist him in making arrests, etc. I am of opinion that it would be better if assistant constables were not obliged to forward their own accounts, but their charges included in the accounts of the constable that employed them. The certificate of a magistrate, as to the correctness of the charges and that assistance was necessary, to be deemed sufficient, if the account is duly sworn to, to pass the same. I have no reason to believe that the evil of criminals escaping exists to any great extent, if any.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

EDG. PEARSE,
Co. Clerk and Treasurer.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

L'Orignal, January 22, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, inst., asking my opinion as to the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, and whether I consider the constabulary force in my counties reasonably sufficient for that purpose :

PETERBOROUGH, 23rd February, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I beg to say that in my opinion there is no proper system at present in this county for detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice. We have two town constables here, neither very efficient, who do not act in the county, and the county constables are of little use. I believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction in consequence, and I think the administration of justice requires to be supplemented in some way. I would advise that a Provincial Police be established, and that one should be appointed to reside here as a detective and constable (to be paid by salary) and after remaining for a limited time, should be replaced by a successor from another locality, and so on from time to time. Thus at stated intervals there would be a change—avoiding the danger of the individual becoming too intimate with the people.

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SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., and in reply thereto beg to submit the following opinion:

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2. I know that criminals escape detection, and are sometimes after arrest, and even after the hearing while being conveyed to the gaol to await trial, allowed to escape. This occurs in the rural parts, and is due to incompetent constables.

3. There is very little crime in the County of Peterborough, so far as it is brought to light. I think more would be discovered if a more efficient system for detection and punishment was provided.

4. My reasons for expressing the foregoing opinions are, that the constables as now appointed are not suitable men, and are without any supervision or responsibility. Some are appointed by the Board of General Sessions, and most of these so appointed are men of advanced years, who have ceased to be fit for manual labour or any active duty, and are not possessed of the intelligence required—in fact they are usually appointed as an act of charity because they are unfit to earn a living in any other way. Some are appointed by the municipal bodies, and those are generally chosen for other reasons than that they are possessed of the requisite shrewdness and fitness for the service. A great source of difficulty is the action of the County Council towards the Town Council, and *vice versa*. Each appears to be trying to throw the duty of protecting the public peace on the other, and each trying to evade the payment of the constables. The Town Council will not permit the constables of the town to go across the boundary line to make an arrest or serve a summons, unless the offence is committed in the town. The County Council will not provide any officer to do the duty and pay him, consequently offences in the townships in most cases go unpunished. Then in this town there are only two constables, one of whom is called the chief constable. He has to perform the duty of inspector of streets and bridges, superintending the making of streets and laying down sidewalks, sometimes over

a mile from the business part of the town. The other constable has to perform the duty of health inspector and building inspector. These duties take him often long distances from the business portion of the town, so that on many occasions there will be several hours that no officer can be found to do any duty, so that there is in fact no officer who is responsible for keeping the public peace, unless, of course, one of those I have mentioned happens accidentally to be near the scene of the breach.

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Your obedient servant,

D. E. HATTON,
Police Magistrate, Peterborough.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Treasurer's Office,
Peterborough, Ont., 13th February, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular, relating to the matter of the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice :

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I am, Sir, yours truly,

EDG. PEARSE,
Co. Clerk and Treasurer.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

L'Orignal, January 22, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, inst., asking my opinion as to the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, and whether I consider the constabulary force in my counties reasonably sufficient for that purpose :

totally disregarded, and the very opposite course taken, and all traces of evidence lost for the time, and the Assizes being in progress. I could not leave. When excitement calmed down, I sent constable Costello into the Province of Quebec, to trace the movements of suspected parties there on the day of the murder, and shortly after the trail was struck, and link by link was obtained by him, and led to the conviction of Brunet and Prevost. Even at the critical moment of Brunet's arrest, the local authorities made constable Costello disobey my instructions, and had he not allowed his prisoner to dress himself fully before he searched his person, the knife of the murdered man would not have been found on him to give the connecting link.

The conviction was secured, but the county are, I believe, still at issue with the Government as to paying portion of the expense incurred in securing it, and the constable is threatened with future stoppages thereon.

During the past year two cases have occurred in this county, in which magistrates have shewn sympathy with prisoners, and liberated them from the custody of the constables. In one case the party was charged with firing three shots from a revolver at a man. He had shot another man in the arm a couple of years ago, and was left unpunished. He has now fled to the States.

I might state other cases of sympathy of the same kind. Within the last week, within the precincts of the Court House, a party, armed with a revolver, was about to draw it on another, when persons who knew he carried it seized his arms and held him. This occurred in the presence of a county Justice. I told the parties to lodge information at once, but after leaving my office the matter was hushed up.

From these facts you will be able to judge if my views are sustained on the subject of your enquiry.

I remain yours very truly,

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL,
County Attorney,
Prescott and Russell.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy to the Attorney-General, Toronto.

L'Orignal, Feb. 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, as to the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, my opinions are as follows:—I do not consider the action of the constabulary here sufficient, they would require the aid of an intelligent detective, resident in the county town, under the advice and direction, when necessary, of the County Attorney. I do not think that in these counties payment by salary would work well. Fair remuneration for work done and due provision for reasonable and legitimate expenses when called on to act, would, I think, be the better way.

I am certain that criminals have escaped detection and conviction from the fact of parties where crime is committed failing to advise in time the nearest justices or constables to notify the County Attorney or seek his aid.

I would instance the Bearbrook murder in July, 1880, in which some days passed before the County Attorney could obtain any information either from coroner or justices, or that any action was taken to arrest the murderer, who fled the country. In the township of Clarence a case of child-murder was discovered in the early part of April, of same year, and an inquest was held, and although a verdict of wilful murder was returned, no intimation was made to the authorities of the county, and the fact of the murder was not known to them until the coroner sent in the papers relating to the inquest, with his amount of fees, three months after.

No trace of the murderer has since been discovered.

In the recent Plantagenet murder from the same neglects the murderers nearly escaped.

I think a duly recognized detective acting in concert with the County Attorney, and paid as I have said, would do in these counties, and as I have acted here as constable for near thirty years, and many years as Deputy Sheriff, I have had good opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN COSTELLO,
Constable.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
L'ORIGNAL, January 28th, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I have to say that in my opinion:—1st. The constabulary force in point of numbers in these counties is sufficient for the purpose, but I think that in the interest of the due administration of justice, a detective or Chief Constable should be appointed, to be paid by salary, and under whose instructions each and every constable should be placed. This detective or chief-constable should have authority, when occasion demanded, to communicate with every constable in the counties, and the constables should be obliged to follow his directions implicitly. 2nd. I have reason to believe, and do believe, that criminals now escape *arrest*, whose arrest would be secured by these means. I do not think that as a rule they escape detection, but I find that many of the constables are slow in making arrests, as, for instance, Heney, the murderer of Constable Morrison, at Bearbrook, in June, 1880, was not arrested. The murder was a most atrocious one, committed in broad day-light, in a thickly settled portion of the county, and in presence of a number of able-bodied men.

No steps were taken to secure his arrest for the space of four or five days after the deed was committed, although there were several justices of the peace and constables residing in the immediate vicinity; in fact it would appear that they were afraid of him, and became anxious for his arrest only after he had had sufficient time to escape.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FRASER,
Treasurer U. C. P. and R.

The Hon. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

PLANTAGENET, January 18th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your circular of the 14th instant, I beg to state that in my opinion the present system of detecting crime, and bringing offenders to justice in rural districts is next to having no system at all. In the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, within two years, there have been two murders committed, the "Morrison Murder," in the County of Russell, and the "Brunet Murder," in the County of Prescott. In the first case the murderer got clean off, and up to the present has not been discovered; in the latter case, two parties were arrested, tried and condemned, merely upon the suspicion of private parties. They were arrested, and upon the confession of one of themselves, tried and condemned, and in the opinion of a vast number of the public, neither of these men are guilty, as the party who confessed had been a lunatic for a number of weeks before his arrest. About one year ago, the residence of the Roman Catholic priest here was broken into in *broad daylight*, and several hundred dollars stolen, besides other property; the criminal is yet undetected. A few weeks past, in our county town, L'Orignal, two men entered the residence of the Roman Catholic priest at night; a small dog raised the alarm, when the priest went downstairs to see what caused his dog to bark, and upon opening the door was struck down with a bludgeon by one of the burglars; no arrests were

made, at least the guilty parties were not detected. Other cases of less importance have occurred and the offenders have gone free.

Therefore, in my opinion, I believe the appointment of detectives is required to supplement our county constabulary. I think such a force, appointed by the Government, would be superior to the employment of paid constables, as it would require a less number, and they need not be located in one place, but could, as emergency might require, be moved from place to place.

I am of the opinion that, had we, at the time the offences before referred to were committed, a good smart detective at our service, the offenders, in each case, would have been detected.

The appointment of one or two detectives in each county would be (unless population large) ample, and not so expensive as a paid constabulary.

I am yours truly,

JAMES VANBRIDGES,
Warden, United Counties
of Prescott and Russell.

To J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Picton, 18th January, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—Your circular of the 14th is at hand.

I think the constabulary force in my county ample and further assistance unnecessary.

This county, from its isolation, is comparatively free from crime.

Yours truly,

ROBERT P. JELLETT.

Sheriff's Office, County of Prince Edward,
Picton, January 19th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Your circular of the 14th instant to hand, and in reply beg leave to say:—

1. That the system of appointing police magistrates in counties, who have no stated salary, but have to depend on their fees and costs collected out of the party brought before them, is very unfair, both to the magistrate and to the party brought before him, for the following reasons, viz: the magistrate ought to be in a position, while sitting in judgment on his fellow-man, to do justice in the cause, without being subject to the accusation of having inflicted a fine in order to secure his own costs, or being told, or having it generally believed the case would never have been brought if he had not acted as detective as well as police magistrate, for the purpose of making his own fees. I think, if it is necessary to have a Police Magistrate in counties, it would be wise to appoint a good and efficient man, and give him a salary, and fund all the fines and fees to pay said salary, and the county or Government make up the deficiency, if any.

2. I think the constabulary quite sufficient if they have a proper head to direct them.

3. I think criminals escape justice, but not from any defect in the constabulary.

4. The people of our county are generally law-abiding.

The above are the only suggestions I have to make.

Yours truly,

JAMES GILLESPIE,
Sheriff, Co. P.E.

The Honourable
The Attorney-General, Toronto, Ont.

POLICE OFFICE, PICTON,
Ontario, 20th January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 14th instant, relative to the suppression of crime.

From my knowledge of the records of the Courts of Assize and Sessions, I think the present constabulary force for the County of Prince Edward is sufficient for bringing criminals to justice, and my reason for expressing this opinion is because this is more free from crime now, and for many previous years, than any other county in this Province.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. N. BABBITT,
C. C.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS,
PEMBROKE, 21st January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your circular of 14th instant, respecting the criminal detective system. In reply to which I beg to say that the County Crown Attorney, Mr. Loucks—having mentioned his receipt of a similar circular, and as he has had an experience in this county not far from as long as my own, and was brought more frequently and directly in contact with the magistrates and constables, in connection with preliminary enquiries and efforts to capture and bring offenders to justice—kindly prepared an extended reply, adapted to the condition and circumstances of this county, and which he has transmitted to you under date of the 18th instant. I fully concur in the views he has therein expressed, and it does not occur to me that I can usefully add anything to what he has said.

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN DEACON,
Co. Judge, County of Renfrew, Ont.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy of Attorney-General, Toronto.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pembroke, Co. Renfrew, 19th Jan., 1882.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of circular of the 14th of January instant, as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice. The constabulary force in the County of Renfrew has been reasonably sufficient for the purpose heretofore, but might be supplemented as follows:

Let one efficient constable be appointed in each municipality and a small salary paid him by his township council over and above the present fees, and his name and residence so advertised that all magistrates would know at once where to send warrants, time being generally the essence of successful arrest of criminals; and as serious crimes occur in townships generally distant from the county town, their apprehension depends on the immediate action of the local officials.

Constables often complain of the trouble in getting their fees, and also they are not allowed mileage in taking a prisoner to a magistrate even if they have travelled fifty miles; and, taking into consideration that by leaving their usual occupation to act as constable when called upon, they often incur loss, I think that if they have been diligent or successful, the fees should be promptly paid.

It is only in the back or wooded parts of a county where there are no roads, and prisoners have to be taken through the woods or by water in a canoe, that there is much danger of prisoners escaping. The constables in this county have been fairly successful, but detection and conviction depend principally on the promptness and energy of the magistracy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MORRIS,
Sheriff.

To the Honourable Attorney-General,
Ontario.

Pembroke, January 18, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., in reference to the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, I have the honour to state as follows:

1. My experience as C. C. Attorney for nearly twelve years enables me to say that the constabulary force in this County of Renfrew has been reasonably sufficient for the services required of them, except on two or three occasions, when the aid of an experienced detective was needed. When a Justice of the Peace in any part of the county has asked for and recommended the appointment of a constable in his locality, it has been the practice for the General Sessions to make it. This, of course, could only be done twice a year; but now that the County Judge has power to make appointments, to be afterwards confirmed, I have found the latter a vast improvement on the first method, and much more convenient, avoiding the delay which was sometimes dangerous. Still, I do not think there are a sufficient number of constables distributed over this large county, the reason being that they are not asked for by the Justices or Reeves in the various municipalities. I would not recommend the appointment of detectives or constables, paid by salary, as in my opinion suitable men can be had in almost any section, willing to do the duty for the fees; except that all existing constables bitterly complain of not being allowed mileage in bringing a prisoner before the Justice after arrest, no matter what the distance may be, which in this county is often a long one.

2. I have frequently had reason to believe, and do now believe, that criminals not only escape detection and conviction, but that criminals whose offences are known are allowed to go scot free, not because constables are inefficient or unwilling to act, for very seldom indeed have they been complained of on any ground, but because the Justices of the Peace throughout the county will not act.

3. Many of the Justices appointed for this county have not qualified, and will not do so. Others have qualified merely to get the statutes, but will not act; while in nearly all of the rural municipalities the appointed Justices and Reeves know so little of the duties of the office,—I might say they absolutely know nothing, that they are afraid to act, or do not like to adjudicate between neighbours, and it is almost impossible to get them to do so, and as this is an immense county (the largest, I believe, in Ontario) many a criminal goes unwhipt of justice, because the complainant would have such a distance to travel, lose so much time, and incur so much expense before he could find a Justice who would enquire into the case. I have known persons to travel twenty-five miles, and greater distances, before getting the aid of a Justice.

4. The only point, I think, in this county, or in the adjacent District of Nipissing, where the services of a detective would be of much value, would be along the line of the C. P. Railway during its construction, where, I have been frequently informed, there are many offences committed that are not enquired into at all, and a Reeve in the upper part of the county, near the line of railway, who occasionally acts as a J.P., and who is the only person in that section who does so act, has informed me that he does not understand

why he should give his time, in even the most serious indictable offences, without being paid for it. I may also add that I occasionally hear of indictable offences being committed in the back part of the county, from forty to seventy-five miles from here, that are never legally examined.

5. My experience has been that no very serious offences are committed at or near the county town, the proximity of officials and of the county jail apparently having a deterrent influence upon the more vicious part of the population. These offences, though not frequent, generally take place at a considerable distance from the county town, and in the back portions of the county.

6. In this comparatively new country the position of a Justice of the Peace is not regarded in the same way as in Britain, and as, in my opinion, it is almost impossible to get farmers or others in most of the outlying townships to perform the duties of a J.P., except in very rare cases, I would venture to suggest that, at different centres throughout the county, qualified persons should be placed and paid by salary, who would carry out the law, which is now, to say the least, very inefficiently administered in so far as the existing J.Ps. are concerned. And as Magistrates may be subjected to a good deal of annoyance, vindictiveness, and even expense in the discharge of their duties, I would further suggest that any persons so appointed should not only have the necessary ability, but should also possess the necessary quality of courage, which I consider of almost paramount importance. For the small number that would be required, I fancy suitable local men might be obtained, who, having other occupations, would be satisfied with a small salary. Ready money is a great object to men living in country places. For local men one hundred dollars per annum, I think, would suffice, unless other duties, involving great loss of time, should be superadded. I might also suggest that other duties might be added to such salaried J.Ps., such as taking care that fires are not set out at improper seasons within their jurisdiction, for the law at present seems insufficient to prevent rash persons from doing a great damage. This county suffered very seriously from fire last summer—much of it caused by wilful carelessness and imprudence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. H. LOUCKS,
C. C. Attorney,
Co. Renfrew.

The Hon. Attorney-General,
Toronto.

Barrie, January 25th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of date January 14th inst. Absence from home on official duty has prevented me from replying ere this.

In my opinion the constabulary force in our county is reasonably sufficient for the purpose of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

We have among us many men who are quite *able* to perform the duties they have undertaken to perform, as peace officers, but I cannot say they are always *willing* to do so.

The reason for this is the very great uncertainty that has all along existed as to their being paid for their work, and the length of time that very often elapses between the presentation of their accounts and the payment of them.

Such officers, too, in this county have found by experience that unless they succeed in making an arrest, no matter how honest and praiseworthy their efforts to do so have been, nor how much time, trouble and expense they have lost and been put to, their pay is, at least, very doubtful, and very often never comes at all.

The tariff, as laid down by the head auditor in Toronto, is very strict in itself, and the Board of Audit here find that, unless every account presented complies fully with the requirements of this tariff, it is refused payment at headquarters. The board have frequently passed accounts which they knew to be correct, but which, on being sent down

for payment by the Government, have been rejected for some cause or other, and thus a delay of at least three months takes place before the officer rendering it receives payment.

At first the county used to take upon itself the payment of these accounts, with the expectation of being recouped subsequently by the Government; but finding that great difficulty existed in having these accounts afterwards corrected, so as to comply strictly with the requirements of the head auditor, and finding also by experience that once an account was rejected by him, the chances of any reimbursement subsequently were very slight, they refused to pay any account that was not in such a shape as to warrant the certainty of its not being rejected when sent to headquarters.

Constables then, in some instances, especially in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, finding difficulties thrown in the way of their obtaining payment for their services, abandoned their whole claim rather than take any more trouble and incur any more expense in the matter. And as a constable has always to advance the necessary disbursements for taking his prisoner before the magistrate, and then, in case of commitment, bringing him to the County Gaol, it will be obvious that great hardship and injustice is sometimes done. Reflections upon and complaints against the Board of Audit are frequently made. But they have found that if an account properly payable by the Government, and paid in the first instance by the county, is not afterwards made good by the former, blame is attached to them for acting against the interests of the county.

Constables sometimes, it happens, finding it difficult to get paid for past services, refuse to undertake any further duty; and the same thing has occurred when they have been unable to advance the necessary disbursements in the first instance. It may be said that they ought to be dismissed and others appointed in their stead, but it is not always possible to get others willing to accept the appointment.

I am convinced that if a little more liberality and promptness were shown in the payment of such accounts, officers would respond to this, and meet any call upon them with alacrity. But when they find that some slight deviation from the set form (too often made by the justice certifying) is the only reason for delay in payment, they become disheartened and dissatisfied.

When the County Judge is chairman of the Board of Audit it must follow that he is in a position to know whether such and such an account is for services in connection with the administration of criminal justice, and as such rightly payable; and it might reasonably be supposed that he would not be a party to the recommendation of any such account for payment by the Government, unless it was strictly for such services, and proper to be paid.

Acting upon your invitation I would make the following suggestion: Where services, in connection with the administration of criminal justice, but for which no provision is made in the tariff, are performed by a constable at the request of the County Attorney, and with the approbation of the County Judge, it would seem reasonable that such services should be paid for by Government. And in this connection I would say that in the case of Ney, now awaiting his trial for murder here, the employment by the County Attorney of an intelligent constable, to assist, by his local knowledge (both as to persons and places) and co-operate with Mr. Murray, the Government detective, was, I believe, a most useful step towards ferreting out all the circumstances connected with this crime. The account for these services was, on the recommendation of the County Attorney, laid before the Board of Audit, and having been approved of will be transmitted to Toronto in the hope that it will be paid.

I cannot, at this moment, recall any cases in which justice has been defeated by the refusal of peace officers to act, except, indeed, the notable case of the murderer Whitney, some years ago, who escaped arrest solely from the belief, on the part of the local constables, that no fees would be allowed them unless an arrest followed, no matter how diligent the search for the criminal might be.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN ARDAGH,
Jr. J., Co. Simcoe.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C., Toronto.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
BARRIE, January 20th, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, and would say in reply that I think the constabulary force of this county reasonably good.

That the appointment of a county detective, paid by salary, would tend to the detection and conviction of criminals who now escape.

I do not think the evil exists to a very great extent.

My reasons for saying that the appointment of a county detective would be attended with good results, is because the constabulary are not sufficiently remunerated for their services and cannot be expected to perform a frequently hazardous duty for which they receive no pay, after making every effort to make arrests.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. D. McCONKEY,
Sheriff of Simcoe.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE,
BARRIE, January 19th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge circular from Department relative to the constabulary force of this county.

As you are no doubt aware this county is the largest in Ontario, the criminal jurisdiction extending to Parry Sound and Muskoka District, "*a very large area.*" I have occupied the position of High Constable for the last twenty years, and have long since come to the conclusion that the present system of constabulary is not only a perfect farce, but totally inadequate in the interest of the administration of justice.

My reasons are as follows: Constables in the towns, villages, and townships, all chosen by the magistrates at Quarter Sessions; as a rule the material to select from is none of the best, and in a majority of appointments the men so appointed have no natural talent for the position. They are in a manner forced into it, and they will not take any pains in trying to learn their duties; hence when process is issued they will not take any interest, and crime to a large extent in consequence goes unpunished. My greatest difficulty is to get men to serve at all; and when any important matter occurs in any part of this county, I have invariably to go myself, lose a lot of time, and be out of pocket in every case. For sixteen years, although I was the county chief, I never received one cent of salary either from county or County Town of Barrie. The only difference made between me and an ordinary constable was, I received $2 per day attending Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and had to keep one horse ready for any emergency. Four years ago I applied to the County Council for a salary, as I could go on no longer, and they granted me the sum of $250 per year, hardly sufficient to keep my horse. As constables at that time were receiving $1.50 per day attending Courts, I was allowed $3 per day. The Judges' Criminal Courts were then organized, which materially reduced the Quarter Sessions and other Courts to a mere nothing. I was debarred from attending said Criminal Courts, as also debarred under new act from assisting the ballot for jurors; so that now I am in really a worse position than I was before when I received no salary from the county.

To shew the necessity of an immediate change, I might state that this last summer and fall a gang of horse thieves infested this county, particularly the northern portion of it, to an alarming extent. Horses were nightly stolen in different parts, and the farming community were totally paralyzed and had to sit up and watch their stables for nights. The township constables were afraid to stir in the matter, and in many instances horses

were taken close to their residences with impunity. Men were seen by some of said constables with horses in possession and allowed to get away—said constables being actually afraid to touch or prevent them.

I spent some three weeks, off and on, along with my son, took our own horses, paid our own expenses, got constables to act with the farmers' organized bodies of men, scoured the infested district, got rid of the nuisance, and never was reimbursed one cent for either trouble or expenses.

Then again, in many cases where an arrest, say for horse stealing, has been made, for instance in Toronto, officer leaves here with warrant, tracks prisoner to Toronto, spends a couple of days hunting round for his man, has the assistance of Toronto police, one of which makes the arrest, for which he is paid the fee of $1.50; constable returns to Barrie with prisoner, puts in his account as follows:

Sixty-three miles travel to Toronto, to arrest, etc., @ 10c.		$6 30
Arrest made by one of Toronto police		1 50
Attendance at Magistrate's Court		1 00
		$8 80
Constable's fare to Toronto to look for prisoner	$2 00	
Return fare	2 00	
Two days spent in Toronto searching for prisoner @ $1.50 for board	3 00	
Paid constable for arrest, or assisting to	1 50	$8 50
		$0 30

So, after paying disbursements, the constable, after being away two days from home and business, has thirty cents for his trouble, and has to wait for amount of disbursements till next quarterly audit. The above has occurred in this county often; and I think I could not show a more efficient reason for immediate steps being taken of having experienced practical officers appointed in every county, with a fair and reasonable salary, taking into consideration the extent of country they have to travel over and the many dangers they have to contend with in the proper discharge of their often dangerous duties. If this course were tried, I am quite certain it would give general satisfaction both to the public and the Government. Crime, I feel satisfied, would be on the decrease instead of increase; the general public would be protected as they ought and should be; and instead of numerous thieves and vagabonds escaping their deserts continually, from the fact of not being followed up by constables knowing their duty, as at present, their chances of escape would be considerably lessened. There is no wonder that crime in many rural districts is getting rampant. No constable can afford to spend days in ferreting out crime for nothing.

Then another change which has taken place lately in audit has caused good men to either get out of the position of constable or become lax in their duties, and men totally unfit, either physically or otherwise, have to be appointed from the fact of no better offering.

A constable on view sees a fight or assault by a man crazy drunk, and therefore dangerous. At a risk of personal danger to himself he at once arrests the man and conveys him to jail—brings him before the J. P. Next day he is committed for default, and the board of audit only allows the constable one dollar for the whole of above service, because said constable had no warrant when arrest was made.

The tariff of constables' fees reads as follows:

Arrest of each individual upon a warrant	$1 50
Attending on examination	1 00
	$2 50

But, because the words "upon a warrant" is put in, a constable has either to let the fight go on until he runs to the nearest magistrate, lays an information, and gets a warrant, so that he may secure his lawful fee for said arrest. I cannot see why this should be. Surely constables, after running the risk, and it is proved in the case that an arrest was proper and correct in the premises, said constable should be paid. What can the difference be. A constable, say, is called in case of murder; supposed murderer is at once arrested; the constable, in order to get his fee for said arrest, rushes off to the nearest magistrate, perhaps gone: he must do one mile away, to lay information and get warrant, comes back and finds the prisoner this or lose his fee of $1.50. This is another good reason, I judge, for a change.

Again, as regards the Liquor Act, it is a very grave question if the present Act is productive of good results. I think not, from the fact that, although the Act is good in itself, I fear, from practical experience, it is fast becoming a nonentity. Reasonable compensation is not paid to constables who have to assist the Inspectors in carrying out the law. I quote a case in point. Some three years ago one McMaster, of Mono, defied the law, sold liquor without license, and being a powerful bully in the bargain, no constable in the township could arrest or do anything with him. The Inspector tried every course to bring this man to justice, without avail. Magistrates in the section were actually afraid to issue a process.

The Inspector then applied to Barrie, and as Chief of the County, I took matter in hand, providing said Inspector would guarantee all my expenses, which he promised to do. I spent some two weeks in the matter, brought the man to justice, fined him, along with some others in Mono, who had also defied the law; got the nuisance abated, and then, after Inspector giving me liberty to deduct expenses of horse hire, time, etc., from out of fines collected, I was threatened by Mr. Totten, Government Auditor, with criminal action unless I returned the full amount of fines, etc. I did so, sent my account to Commissioners, got what fees they chose to allow, and was in consequence out of pocket thirty dollars actual expenses, incurred in carrying out the law, independent of loss of time. This, I judge, is another strong incentive to have the officers who do their duty placed in a proper footing, so that no personal loss occur.

I might give you many other cases similar, and you may justly see that something should be done to obviate the present state of things. It may be said to constables, if not satisfied why not resign the position? True; but, like every other business, we have lived in hopes that something would occur to place us, as constables, in a fair and proper position. As regards myself, having been so many years employed, I have lived in hopes that Chiefs of Counties would be some day recognized as times improved, and counties filled up with population, and able to pay for putting down crime. I have, therefore, a very tangible reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction, who, under arrangements of appointing proper officers in each county by salary instead of fees, would be brought to justice, and the public more properly and beneficially protected. I do think the evil exists to a great extent in this county, from the fact it is a large county, area of great extent, and utterly impossible to be brought under a proper state of criminal jurisprudence as matters are at present.

I cannot suggest anything better than that the Government should take this matter into grave consideration, and make changes consistent with the carrying out of our laws; taking into consideration the fact that constables are worthy of their hire, providing they do their duty; and believing that the appointment of proper, efficient and practical officers at a stated salary will be productive of having the criminal laws properly carried out, and believing as an old officer that such will be the case as soon as the Government truly estimates and knows the worth of good men, even in rural districts, who can be found willing and able to work for a fair compensation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ROGERS,
Chief, Co Simcoe.

BARRIE, 18th January, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your circular of 14th January: having the supervision of the criminal justice expenditure of the county, I am pretty well acquainted with its working.

I consider that the administration of criminal justice is at a very low ebb, and at the same time that sufficient money is spent, if properly applied, to pay for more efficient service.

We have too many magistrates and constables, and too many trumpery cases are taken on hand; but when it comes to a serious case, such as murder, and where there is danger, no constable will undertake the job, and very reasonably so, for unless he succeeds in capturing his man he receives no pay. I am aware that the law provides payment where reasonable exertions have been made; but Mr. Totten requires so much proof that I can positively state that there is no pay for such cases. I know of a case at Waubaushene of murder committed before a number of persons, and the constables refused to act as the murderer was a desperate character, and no one would guarantee any pay if they failed to catch the man. No move whatever was made in this case. The murder was deliberate. An inquest was held as there is pay for that, and the murdered man was buried, and that was the end of it. The constables are ready enough to act in cases of drunk and disorderly, and in any trivial cases, and are fairly paid for it; but in cases of danger, and where they are not certain of any pay, they will not act. They tell me this themselves. They say, "we do well enough in small cases, but what's the use of following any man that attempts to escape; we may have to pay a bill of five or ten dollars travelling expenses, and run some risk, and not get a cent for time or outlay," and they positively refuse to act. You may say, why not discharge such men? What do they care for that; it is a favour for them to act at all, and where are you to get others? Only the poorest and most worthless men will act as constables at all, as the pay is not a sufficient inducement for any industrious or respectable man to accept the office, and there is so much trouble in getting the accounts passed after they have earned the money.

I should say that it would be a great improvement to have a paid constable or detective in each of the towns of this county, namely: Barrie, Collingwood, and Orillia, and make it their duty to attend to all heavy cases, giving each one a certain district, and put a stop to so many trumpery cases.

The great trouble would be to hire or get efficient men. I consider that if such a system were adopted that some superior officer should overlook a certain number of counties, and that the supervision should not be in the hands of local parties.

At all events, some more efficient method than the present should be adopted or the Crown should give up the idea that they are administering criminal justice, and compel the counties to attend to it themselves. If they were to make the counties attend to and pay for the services, I cannot say that it would be the best method, but it would be vastly ahead of the present state of things.

I have the honour to be,
Yours truly,

H. R. A. BOYS,
Treasurer Co. Simcoe.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

CORNWALL, 18th January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst. In reply, I have to state that there is very little crime of an aggravated nature in my counties, and that the constabulary force is reasonably sufficient.

I do not think that it requires to be supplemented at present by the appointment of detectives or constables paid by salary.

I have no reason to believe that more criminals escape detection and conviction under the present system than would escape if the present constabulary were replaced by salaried detectives or police.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. F. PRINGLE, J.C.C.

The Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

Sheriff's Office,
Cornwall, January 21, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, of date 14th inst., with reference to the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

In reply, I consider the constabulary force in my counties, as now constituted, reasonably sufficient for the purpose. I have no reason to believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction under the present arrangement.

Crime has been very light generally in my counties, and I may here state that for some weeks past there has been no prisoner of any class in the gaol of the counties.

Yours truly,

D. G. McINTYRE,
Sheriff.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Cornwall, January 23rd, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg to state that there is very little crime in these counties, and that we find our constables reasonably sufficient for all ordinary purposes. At the same time there have been in these counties, since my holding my present office (February, 1873), four or five occasions when a skilled detective would have been of great service,—occasions on which I have reason to believe serious crime was committed, and the criminals were never detected. I have indicated the extent to which the evil referred to existed within a given time. I therefore recommend that there be salaried detectives for the Province who could be sent wherever needed upon a requisition from the Crown Attorney in the locality of the crime.

I cannot too strongly express my opinion that there should be no appointment of detectives or detective constables (such as are indicated) in counties, by counties, or at the expense of counties. There has been no work for a permanent detective in these counties, and it would be unjust to the counties to put them to the expense of a useless official.

Present officials performing faithful and efficient work should be better paid than they are before any new offices were created.

Your obedient servant,

J. DINGWALL.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

AULTSVILLE, January 19, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular, under date 14th inst., in *re* constabulary force, I beg to say in these united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry we have never experienced any trouble in detecting crime and bringing culprits to justice. The ordinary constabulary force in my opinion is quite sufficient.

If any crime of magnitude should occur, a detective from some city or town could be secured and employed at much less expense than to have regular detectives or constables paid by salary.

Our Counties' Council meets on the 24th inst. I will bring your circular prominently before the Council, and send you a report of the result.

Yours truly,

ISAIAH R. AULT,
Warden.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

LINDSAY, 18th January, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your circular of 14th inst. reached me yesterday.

I think that just now in this county the work of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice is fairly well done.

Some years ago the local force here was quite unequal to this work, and several ruffians set the law at defiance, and committed outrages with impunity. Happily, one of them was shot dead in a neighbouring town by a man in self-defence, and soon after another, a brother of the dead man, was guilty of a very grave crime, and, broken in spirit by the declining fortunes of his house, he ran away, and it is to be hoped he may never return from his self-imposed exile.

A third, after setting at defiance any number of warrants for years, fell inadvertently into the hands of a Lindsay policeman, and ended his career with a dozen lashes in the gaol here and eighteen months in the Central Prison.

Our present quiet is the result of the happy concurrence of circumstances above referred to. Our system is quite unequal to the controlling of a few bold blackguards, or running a desperate criminal to earth. Even the local Magistracy are very slow to do their duty in such cases. E. G., the notorious ruffian mentioned above as having left the country, kicked his wife in the village in which they lived so brutally that she lay for weeks at the point of death, and a neighbouring J. P., on been asked why he had not been arrested, said, "If the wife dies he will be arrested, and will never be at large again to do any more harm, but that he (the J.P.) would not move in the matter unless she died, as he didn't wish his house burned over his head, or perhaps a worse thing to happen him."

I know that in a single township of the County of Hastings, where I used to live, there are several murderers at large, all of whom could be arrested by a good officer, whose sole duty it would be to look after such things.

I believe that one good man would be enough to look after several counties, his duty being to help the local force in difficult and important cases, and that such an officer would be of great service in the detection and punishment of crime.

Yours truly,

W. W. DEAN.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

LINDSAY, 10th February, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to apologize for the delay in replying to your circular of the 14th January ult.

I have no hesitation in saying that the addition of one or more skilled detectives to the ordinary constabulary force of the county would be of the greatest service in the detection of crime and punishment of offenders.

The ordinary constables or police are deficient, as a rule, in the training, skill, and natural aptitude and talent required to make a good detective officer, and in consequence many criminals escape justice, and much stolen property is lost which might be recovered were the services of such an officer available.

In numbers of cases of petty thefts and larcenies from stores and dwellings in this town, the constables have been unsuccessful in tracing the culprits or recovering the property. I apprehend the chief objection to the appointments contemplated would be the increased outlay or expense ; but if it could be shown, as I think it can, that the expenses attending the administration of justice would be in the end greatly diminished, this objection would be removed. I think a detective officer should be stationed in each County Town. That he should be paid by a salary, but be allowed fees also as a stimulus to exertion.

Yours very truly,

J. W. DUNSFORD,
P.M., Lindsay.

The Honourable ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

LINDSAY, February 23rd, 1882.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of receiving your circular in regard to the appointment of a body of provincial police, etc., and beg to say that in my opinion the appointment of a few good, expert detectives, stationed in the various cities throughout the Province, paid partly by a salary and partly by fees, would be a most desirable addition to the present constabulary force, and of great assistance in cases of urgent necessity.

In this county, I am happy to be able to state, that peace and general good order have prevailed under the present system and force, and, with a very few exceptional cases during the past five years that I have held the position of chief officer of both the Town of Lindsay and the County of Victoria, there has been no necessity for a special detective to render any assistance to the constabulary : but of course we cannot tell how long this state of things may continue.

There are one or two matters in connection with the tariff of constables' fees to which I beg to call your attention and consideration, and that is, that the amounts allowed by the present tariff do not remunerate them for work they have to perform in many cases. For instance, a summons is placed in a constable's hands for service ; the party on whom it has to be served lives say five miles from the magistrate's or constable's residence, the constable has to take a conveyance at a cost of say $1.50 to do the work and only receives fees for serving summons 25 cts. ; mileage, say five miles, at 10 cts. per mile, 50 cts.—75 cts. ; which leaves him actually out of pocket 75 cts. and nothing for his time or labour. Even were he allowed mileage both going and coming, at 10 cts. per mile, he would still have nothing for his time or trouble. He, in my opinion, should be allowed, besides his mileage his day's pay, half a day's pay, or pay according to the time necessary in the discretion of the magistrate to do the work.

Again, providing a warrant is placed in the constable's hands for the arrest of a person who lives say 10, 15, or 20 miles from the magistrate who issues the warrant, the fees allowed to him for doing the work of bringing the prisoner before the magistrate for trial is, by the present tariff, at 10 cts. per mile, going to execute the warrant or serve warrant it is on the schedule and there is nothing allowed for conveying the prisoner *to the magis-*

trate for trial, or for the constable's time or trouble, risk of life or limb in bringing the prisoner from where he was arrested to the magistrate for trial; all he receives is: for arresting him or her, $1.50; mileage, say ten miles, at 10 cts. per mile, $1—total $2.50.

But in order to do his work he has to go with a conveyance, which costs him for ten miles and back $2.50, and probably expenses of his own in travelling, as he cannot always put his hand on his man at once; so that you will perceive he actually gets nothing for his labour, time or other expense of his own in the discharge of his duty; and if he does not get his man after making due and diligent search, he has hard work to get paid even the expense he has to incur, from the auditors, which is a very poor encouragement to a man who has done his best, and after all to be out of pocket. This, in my opinion, is the reason so few good men can be got to act, or willing to act, on the constabulary force in counties, as according to the present tariff of fees it does not pay them, and it takes their attention from other business in which they are making a living for themselves and families.

In bringing a prisoner to gaol under a warrant after trial before a magistrate, a constable is allowed by the tariff ten cents per mile for conveying prisoner, and expenses of conveying the prisoner, etc., and if so in one case why not in the other? the work is the same in both cases.

There is another matter to which I would beg to draw your attention, that is, that there is a difficulty at times in getting constables, or even detectives, to hunt or follow criminals, not only into other counties, but even in their own county, for days at a time, without being supplied with money to pay their expenses, as they do not care to do it at their own expense, and risk of not getting anything but their mileage out of it, providing they don't get their man; and, as there is no fund for the local authorities to draw upon for expenses, incidental to cases of this nature, the consequence is in some cases, no doubt, the criminal has a better chance to escape altogether. In many instances I have had to furnish the money myself to other constables, and have had to wait two or three months, or to the next audit, for my money, although I had not made a cent of fees out of the case myself.

I think also that the County Councils should have the power vested in them to pay the High Constable a salary in addition to his ordinary fees, as he has a good deal of work to perform for which he receives no remuneration whatever, such as answering communications by letter or telegraph in regard not only to business in his own county but also in regard to criminal business from other counties throughout the Province and Dominion. His expenses also are greater than those of the common constables as he has to keep up a different style, or appearance, in accordance with his position, and he is allowed nothing more than they to do it with; in fact, he ought to be classed in the same position as a provincial detective, in regard to salary, etc., if you think of appointing such, as he is looked upon as the detective officer of his own county, who has to give instructions to his officers, and in many cases to be responsible for their actions.

There is also something in regard to witness fees which I would beg to bring to your notice, and which is the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction to those who are summoned as witnesses to give evidence before a magistrate on trials under the Summary Convictions' Act, and orders by Justices; such witnesses being only allowed fifty cents per day and five cents per mile for all miles travelled above ten, going and returning. This small tariff, in my opinion, causes people to avoid, if possible, witnessing disturbances and other like punishable offences, so that it is difficult often to get parties who are in a position to give the necessary evidence, to acknowledge it, in case they should be called upon to spend their time in attending court in regard to matters which do not personally concern them, and receive so small a remuneration as is allowed. I am of opinion were the same tariff as is allowed witnesses in the Division Court allowed in the Magistrate's Courts, it would be much easier to bring offenders to justice, and, in consequence, the morals of the general public would, no doubt, be improved. While in this connection I would also suggest that, in my opinion, a good many cases of personal grievances, which are also of a public and demoralizing nature, go unpunished in consequence of the directly aggrieved parties' inability to pay a deposit, or pay the costs of prosecution, and the public get the impression that there is no summary remedy. Should not the municipality in which cases of this kind occur, pay the expenses if the presiding

Magistrate is satisfied of the inability of the plaintiff to prosecute, and that public good, order and morals would be benefited thereby, the penalties and costs arising out of such actions to go to the local municipality, making the advance to create a fund which might be termed "the indigent prosecutors' fund." I believe the poor ought to be put in a position to have their wrongs redressed as well as the rich.

Hoping that my views on these few points and suggestions in reference to the constabulary, etc., may meet with your approbation.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. SMART,
High Constable, Victoria,
and Chief Constable of Lindsay, Ontario.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF VICTORIA,
LINDSAY, 20th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

I have resided in the County of Victoria for over thirty years, and have had some experience as a Justice of the Peace, and would, therefore, venture to express the opinion that whilst a few persons charged with the commission of serious crimes may have escaped the punishment they deserve, the ends of justice, as a rule, have been served, and the law administered very fairly through the agency of county constables.

I however favour the employment by Government of a few special detectives, one of whom can be sent at any time into a district where a flagrant crime, difficult of detection, has been committed. Their greater knowledge of the ways of criminals is helpful, and the presence of such an officer temporarily has a stimulating effect upon the local officers of the peace.

As far as this county is concerned I do not think it would be any advantage to have a permanent detective officer appointed; on the contrary, I fear it would have the effect of causing indifference on the part of the ordinary constables, whose services would still have to be retained.

Yours truly,

T. MATCHETT.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

GALT, 23rd January, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your circular, of the 14th inst., I beg to say that the constabulary force is reasonably sufficient for the purpose, without any change or addition.

I have no reason to believe that criminals escape detection or conviction under the present arrangement.

W. MILLER,
Judge, Co. Waterloo.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

BERLIN, January 19th, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg leave to state that the constabulary force in this county is quite sufficient. There is in each of the towns of Galt, Berlin, and Waterloo, most watchful and efficient chief constables, besides active constables in the different villages and municipalities throughout this county. The force as now constituted does not require to be supplemented.

A. LACOURSE,
Jr. Judge Co. Waterloo.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

BERLIN, 17th January, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your circular I beg leave to state as follows:

1. Our forces are sufficient as now constituted.
2. None escape detection or conviction for want of constables.
3. It does not.

Yours,

M. SPRINGER,
Sheriff.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

BERLIN, January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 14th inst., and in reply would state that our forces are sufficient, as now constituted.

None escape detection or conviction for want of constables.

I might state that the evil does not exist to any extent in this locality.

J. KLIPPERT,
Chief Constable Town of Berlin.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Co. WATERLOO, January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, I beg to state that our forces are sufficient, as now constituted.

None escape detection or conviction for want of constables, nor does the evil exist to any considerable extent in this locality.

J. KLIPPERT,
Chief Constable, Co. Waterloo.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

WATERLOO, February 6th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to questions asked in a circular I received in reference to constabulary force, I believe it to be sufficiently strong enough for any ordinary purposes.

I think it would not be a good change to pay them by salary instead of fees. Believe they are *less apt to let criminals escape* when they get fees than otherwise.

Yours very truly,

WM. SNIDER,
Ex-Warden.

WELLAND, January 23rd, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your circular of 14th January, 1882, *re* efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

I am of the opinion that the constabulary force in this county is sufficient for the purpose, and see no reason that paid detectives should be appointed, other than some of those now employed on the frontier.

Have no reason to believe that criminals escape from justice through any fault of our county constables.

In regard to appointment of county constables, some different plan should be had, as in appointements in sessions and out men are often put on that should not be, both in point of character and physical unfitness.

There should be a certain standard for a county constable, and then to allow him such fees as will enable him to devote his time and attention to ferret out crime.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. J. DUNCAN,
Sheriff.

To the Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
WELLAND, 27th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I have not until now had time to consider and reply to your circular of the 14th inst. with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice.

With regard to this county, the police force at Niagara Falls, in my opinion, supersedes the necessity for the appointment of any other detectives or constables therein under salary.

This force, stationed on the frontier from whence criminals frequently attempt to escape to the United States, have been very efficient in making arrests and bringing offenders to justice, and I have no reason for believing that criminals escape detection or conviction who would probably be brought to justice by the further appointment of paid officers.

Our county constables are reasonably sufficient for their ordinary duties as officers of justice.

I think, however, that too many constables are appointed, *about 130 for this county.*

If only a few, say two or three, efficient persons were appointed for each municipality and their fees increased, it would, in my judgment, be a great improvement in the present practice at the sessions of appointing a large number of persons, who in many cases are

unfit for the position. If only a few were appointed the remuneration would be better, and it would be an inducement for a more effective class of men to take the office and qualify themselves for it.

I am, yours truly,

L. L. RAYMOND,
County Attorney.

J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

Niagara Falls,
Ontario, 25th January, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January instant, respecting the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of detecting crime, etc., I beg to say:

1. This county (Welland) is exceptionally situated in regard to a constabulary force, being already supplied with a paid establishment in the Ontario Police Force at this point. In this county the thing suggested is practically carried out. Although the police here are supposed to do duty only at this point, as a matter of fact, when trouble occurs in any part of the county, recourse is had in almost every case to this establishment. If this establishment was designed especially for county purposes, so to speak, and it was known throughout the county that they were the proper parties to apply to when the necessity for police assistance arose, the force would be of still greater service to the county throughout than it is at present.

2. The ordinary system of a local constabulary, without salary, unsupported by a recognized head, I have come to conclude, is practically useless to a very large extent, and that the system of fees has a damaging and demoralizing influence upon the men who, for the time being, happen to act in the capacity of constables, and is not at all satisfactory to magistrates and others who are connected with the administration of justice in such a way as to be obliged to consider the question of imposing and collecting, and paying over fees. The disinterested philanthropy of people does not usually go the length of prompting them to serve the public, bear their own expenses during the time of their service, and then pay the costs attendant upon their rash undertaking. If a county constable detects a person committing a minor offence and arrests him in the act, takes him before a magistrate, lays an information and has the case adjudicated upon, and for some reason the magistrate discharges the party, the question of the constable's fees rests altogether in the discretion of the auditors of criminal justice accounts for the county. In this county I know many cases where the fees have been disallowed. The present constabulary system throughout the county, for this reason alone—for the inadequacy and uncertainty of the constables' remuneration, is a failure.

3. I believe criminals do escape and are escaping detection in the country for the want of an efficient police system for the whole Province. The police organizations of the different cities throughout the Province are completely independent of one another, and frequently a rivalry and jealousy exists between them to such an extent as to materially interfere with their efficiency in the sense of a provincial protection. Besides, their duties pertain particularly to the locality for which they are assigned. There is at the present time an organized gang of burglars working in the western part of this Province who, with a properly organized provincial force, could either be captured or frightened to cease their depredations. Thousands of dollars have been stolen within the past few months and thousands more blown to destruction by the desperadoes. The gang is well known to the police force here, but they have no authority to go into the western counties, neither is there an organized force for the Province extending into that locality, with whom the men here could correspond with a view of following these parties up.

4. I don't think, for the reasons I have already suggested, that criminals escape detection to any considerable extent in this locality.

5. The suggestion that I would make, as to improving the ordinary constabulary force of the Province, is indicated by what I have already said.

I would suggest that at certain points, as indicated by the necessities of each case, a paid police officer be appointed and located; that he be instructed to call to his assistance, as far as possible, the local constabulary; that these officers throughout the Province, or throughout the divisions thereof into which it might be divided, constitute one organization, and that they be placed under one executive head, forming one complete police force for the Province or division. It is impossible to prevent crime in all cases, even in cases where much preparation is necessary by the perpetrators beforehand, but by means of a force such as I have suggested, *much* might be done in that direction, and the difficulty of criminals escaping greatly increased.

I have honour to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. HILL,
Acting Police Magistrate,
Niagara Falls.

J. G. Scott, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst. I beg to say:

1st. The County of Welland is somewhat exceptional as compared with most other counties in Ontario.

The close proximity to Buffalo and other American cities, together with the Welland Canal, which runs through it, make it a convenient field for the operations of criminals. The facilities with which they can cross the river into New York State, or step upon a vessel passing out upon the lake, encourage and embolden them.

Experience, I think, has confirmed the impression that every discerning man must have had, viz., that a police force at Niagara Falls would be of great service.

Men, whose sole duty is to detect criminals and prevent crime, acquire a degree of minuteness of observation and astuteness in detecting suspicious actions or suspicious characters that qualify them for more efficient service than any ordinary constable could attain. Moreover, constables in country places and villages are employed at their daily labour, and have had no opportunity to fix their eye upon a suspicious character that may be watching his opportunity for criminal indulgence. A paid or salaried policeman would have marked the idler or suspicious stranger, and on the report of housebreaking or larceny would have some well grounded suspicions.

The common constable would not have the slightest idea who had committed the offence, and therefore the criminal would escape, as has frequently been the case here.

I therefore consider it would be a decided improvement to have, say one salaried policeman in each centre of population in this county, and particularly at Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Port Colborne. The requirements in the summer season are greater at Port Colborne and Niagara Falls than at Fort Erie.

2. I have reason to believe that criminals frequently escape now who would have been detected by an efficient policeman.

3. The evil exists to a large extent, considering the size of this place.

I will instance a few cases: Mr. Cleveland was knocked down and robbed on his way home one night. Two suspicious characters had been observed watching on the sidewalk near his residence on two or three previous nights to the one on which the contractor was robbed. Had there been an efficient policeman or detective he would have been on the lookout for these fellows. One or two private citizens remarked the doubtful looks of these men before the robbery occurred. The contractor was knocked down with the coupling pin of railway cars. His skull was broken in several places by the repeated blows, but he recovered.

Several cases have occurred recently in which stores have been broken into and goods taken away. A good detective would soon know what citizen of a village this size would likely do such an act, if any, and hence have well founded suspicion on the report of the crime; or if a suspicious stranger came over from Buffalo he would mark him. In all the cases that occurred the housebreakers escaped punishment. When the crimes were reported to a constable he had not the slightest idea where to go to look for the criminal.

At railway centres and frontier points, where the burthen would be too great upon the people of these places to support an efficient policeman or policemen, I respectfully suggest that the appointment of detectives or salaried policemen for such localities would be highly judicious, and the money appropriated for their support wisely expended.

I beg further respectfully to suggest that the policemen within a certain district (say those of this county, if one were stationed here, one at Fort Erie and others at the Falls) should be in regular communication with each other, and whenever circumstances demanded or appeared to demand, more force at any particular point, the needy officer might call to his assistance one or two of the members of the force located elsewhere.

I also think it would be beneficial to change them from time to time, and let the officers on being exchanged also exchange the notes of character, etc., that they had collected relative to the citizens at their respective stations.

In conclusion, I presume the ordinary constables answer pretty well in inland counties, but on frontier counties like this, my experience is that they are not capable of rendering the service that the situation demands.

I presented these views to Mr. Currie a few years ago, and he appeared to coincide with them, and proposed to use his influence to have a policeman or two stationed here.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

W. B. PRINGLE.

To the Honourable
The Attorney-General, etc., Toronto.

Welland, January 24th, 1882.

Sir,—In answer to your circular of the 14th instant, I would say:

1st. I do not consider the constabulary force in our county sufficient for the purpose, and am of the opinion that a salaried force would be a far more efficient one.

2nd. I have known three or four criminal cases during the last three months that should have been prosecuted, but were not, simply because there was a necessity of expending some funds in travelling, and none of our county constables seemed inclined to do that, where there was a chance for them to lose by the transaction, as, if successful, the regular fees would scarcely pay the expenses.

3rd. That this evil exists in our locality, to quite an extent, is very apparent from the above.

Now, Sir, my reason for my first opinion is that at present fees are not high enough to induce a man to give his whole time to police work, and therefore he is not as zealous in his work as one would expect a salaried officer to be. Many of our county constables are poor men and cannot afford to advance money in following up criminal cases, and frequently the persons complaining cannot afford to advance the costs, therefore, many criminals have escaped in this county during the last year. My own experience in this matter has been that, after serving in this county as a county constable for over eighteen years, I have never been paid one shilling a day in criminal matters after meeting all my expenses. I think this is not right. I have the honour of breaking up some of the worst gangs of thieves in this county that Ontario has ever known. Your Government has now a paid force at Clifton, and they are an example worthy to be followed by any county constables; but county men cannot cope with criminals as these men do, just

because the force at Clifton go ahead, knowing they are paid for their time, and our men have to think about costs and go ahead *afterwards*. Situated as we are in this county, near the border, and besides a number of railways running through the county, we have another great source of criminal revenue, viz., the Welland Canal, and for that reason I do think one or two paid officers could do more to further the ends of justice than we are all doing now. In the spring Beemer & Co. intend going on with the aqueduct in this town, and we will be over-run with thieves again. Our town could not afford to pay an officer a salary, and I have had the appointment for three years, without salary, as Chief of Police. Times are very hard since the N. P. *struck us*, and a man cannot live so cheaply as a few years ago. Criminals seem more afraid of Government appointed men, even if they are local, and thus crime is stayed to quite an extent. I believe two good salaried men in this county would meet the demand, as they could do all the risky work and allow the county men to do whatever came within their notice.

Another matter I wish to draw your attention to is the matter of paying criminal witnesses. Now, I have need to stay around court for two or three days waiting to give evidence in criminal cases, and because I live in town I can get no pay, and other witnesses who live just outside the corporation get their pay for every day. Now, it costs more to live in town, and, as a rule, men living in town are less able to lose their time than farmers. Why in the name of reason can this most unjust law not be set aside? I think you could make no more popular move than in that direction.

In conclusion, I ask your pardon for such a long letter, but my only excuse must be that I consider the importance of the question demands it, and I am sorry that I am not better able to answer your circular more intelligently.

Should the Government consider it advisable to make any change in this matter, I would ask to be remembered favourably, and would refer you to the member of your House for Monck and Welland, also the Police Magistrate in Welland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GILCHRIST,
Chief of Police.

Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General, etc., Toronto.

Fonthill, January 23rd, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your circular with regard to the efficiency of the present system of constabulary, I think it quite sufficient, except in complicated cases, where a detective would be of benefit, to have headquarters in the town of Welland, for the benefit of the county, paid either by the Government or the county.

I have had twenty-five years' experience as constable, and have known cases where criminals have escaped justice, for want of a detective.

I think there should be such a man appointed in every county in the Province of Ontario, to form a sort of network, and make it almost an impossibility for a criminal to escape justice.

Yours truly,

GEORGE ROBERTSHAW,
High Constable for the County of Welland.

Willoughby, January 24th, 1882.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 14th January, I beg leave to return the following answers to questions.

1. I consider the constabulary force in our county reasonably sufficient for the purpose mentioned.

2. I have no reason to think so.

3. I do not.

4. In my experience as Warden of the county for the past year, I have not heard of any cases with which the present constabulary were not able to cope.

Yours truly,

JAMES SMITH,
Chippawa P. O.

To the Hon. Attorney-General.

Sheriff's Office,
Guelph, January 19th, 1882.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your circular dated the 14th instant, requesting my opinion regarding the efficiency of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, and in reply beg to say :

That I have long been of the opinion that some government officer should be appointed in each county having authority to put the constabulary force in motion when any serious crime has been committed, and the offender not caught in the act. The difficulty at present is that it is no one's special business to follow up a criminal, who for the moment may be either hiding in the neighbourhood or have made good his escape from the immediate locality where the crime was committed. If there was an officer having authority to employ at once a constable or detective to hunt up and follow the offender, I believe that many criminals, who now escape detection and conviction, would in all probability be brought to justice.

I have known several instances where criminals have been followed by active and zealous constables at considerable expense to themselves, and in cases where they have failed to make a capture, there being no one to reimburse them for their outlay and loss of time, have become discouraged by this want of appreciation of their services.

What is wanted is some officer of judgment and discretion in each county to administer a fund for the immediate employment of a constable or detective on special occasions. I do not think there is sufficient work of this kind to warrant the appointment of a special officer for this service, but believe the present constabulary force of the county would prove reasonably sufficient for the purpose, if properly utilized.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

PETER GOW,
Sheriff, County of Wellington.

To the Hon. Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Guelph, January 23rd, 1882.

Report of H. W. Peterson, Esq., Crown Attorney, County of Wellington, in answer to the Attorney-General's letter of 14th January, 1882, and suggestions as requested :

1st. I do not consider that the present system of detecting criminals, etc., is efficient.

2nd. I consider that the constabulary force in my county is reasonably sufficient in number, but not in quality.

3rd. I do not consider a local or county detective the most efficient ; from want of proper surveillance and association he is apt to become lazy and indifferent.

4th. I consider that criminals escape conviction frequently from defects in initiatory proceedings. Justices of the Peace being too often appointed on political grounds, and in no ways suitable either from training, or education, or from other circumstances, cannot be expected to give the due attention to the office. A stipendiary magistracy would be preferable, were it not for the expense. Constables are also often unfit for the office; only a trained and paid constabulary would be burdensome. The Government should pay all county constables and not throw the expense on the municipalities, that is inclusive of charges now paid by county; village or town constables, appointed by local municipalities, excepted. Fines to form a fund for such services, or, in other words, the authority receiving the fine should also pay the constable.

5th. Detectives paid by salary instead of fees, supplementing the present constabulary, I consider preferable.

6th. I consider that criminals escape detection frequently, who under an improved constabulary and detective force, would be speedily brought to justice. The trouble and expense attending prosecutions by private parties prevent such from prosecuting, there being no remuneration. And frequently when the Crown Attorney sees the necessity of investigation, etc., his hands are tied up for want of a fund on which he can rely for payment of charges, etc., incurred in such inquiries.

I therefore suggest:—

1st. More care in the appointment of Justices, and supplying them with Magistrates, Guides or Manuals, and better remuneration.

2nd. That constables for the county be paid by the Government, also that books or "Constables' Guides" and handcuffs be supplied them by the Government.

3rd. That there should be a staff of detectives, having their headquarters at one or more centres, and forming, under a chief, a well trained force, to be sent on at request of the Crown Attorney.

4th. That it be discretionary with the Crown Attorney, on the application of one or more Justices or Coroner, or on his own responsibility, to apply to the Chief direct.

5th. That constables' tariff should provide for payment of more services than are mentioned therein.

6th. That when a detective requires the assistance of a constable, he should certify to such services, by notifying a Justice of the Peace in county, of such assistance, so that the Justice can certify to the account of such constable thereafter, when required.

7th. That the appointment of constables still remain in the Court of General Sessions and County Judge.

8th. That the Crown Attorney be empowered to draw from the County Treasurer money to a reasonable amount to meet instant demands for private or secret services, and for meeting the expenses of bringing indigent witnesses to place of trial, and keeping them there. And also that allowances may be made by private prosecutors on preliminary proceedings in cases of felony.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. PETERSON,
Crown Attorney, by A. H. M.

GUELPH, January 27th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your circular letter of 14th instant, asking my opinion, as an official, as to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime, and bringing offenders to justice in this Province, and in reply I would say:

1. That I do not consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, either in number, intelligence, or zeal. County constables seem to me to be appointed without a due regard to their competency. Many of these being local men,

are apt to be subject to local influences, and to act, or to abstain from action, through fear, favour, or affection ; and it has been reported to me that constables in the rural parts of this county have declined to act on account of an admitted want of knowledge, on their parts, of their duties and powers as such constables.

2. I do think that in the interests of the due administration of justice in this county, the county constabulary force, as now constituted, requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives, to be paid by salary instead of fees, so that they might be in a position to discharge their duties fearlessly and independently—free from all local influences, and from the influence of any question in their own minds as to how or when they would be paid for their services. I have known criminals to escape detection in this county by means of there being no fund upon which the constables could draw in advance for the payment of their necessary disbursements in ferreting out crime. The ordinary constable cannot afford to advance money out of his own pocket, and he should not be expected to do so.

3. I have reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction who, under such an arrangement as that indicated in your circular, would probably be brought to justice; and I can give instances of horse thieves and forgers who have committed those crimes in this county, and who never have been brought to justice, owing to this very want; but I cannot say that this evil exists to any great extent in this locality.

4. One defect, which I have often observed in our county constabulary, is, a great want of reticence. They do not seem to be able to keep, or to see the necessity of keeping, their own counsel; and when entrusted with a case of any importance, they take their friends into their confidence, and by this means the particulars of the case get noised abroad; and reaching the ears of the culprit, he "skips" out of the county before the police can overtake him.

5. I think it would be well if a fund could be set apart, to be under the control of the County Attorney, for instance, in each county, from which constables could draw a sufficient sum to defray their actual expenses when entrusted with the working up of a case, the offender in which might not be presently known, or when having a warrant to arrest a criminal who could not be found at the time.

I have known constables in this county to refuse to execute process, for the avowed reason that the fees allowed them by the tariff did not recompense them ; and constables have also complained to me of the length of time which must often necessarily elapse, under the present system, before they can get payment of the fees to which they are entitled.

6. I would add, that in my opinion the criminal laws could be best carried out in this Province by means of commissioners of police in each county or group of counties, —such commissioners having a staff of efficient police constables appointed to serve under them.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,

THOMAS W. SAUNDERS,
Police Magistrate, Guelph.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy-Attorney.General, Toronto.

Chief's Office,
Guelph, January 22nd, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my opinion of the best means of putting down crime, and bringing criminals to justice in each of the counties of Ontario.

We have no constabulary in this county, but a number of county constables, which I consider worthless, because they have had no training in police duties; and all through that a number of criminals have escaped, which would not happen if the constable had had a proper training.

I would suggest the appointing of a good, trained detective in each county, and I am most certain that criminals then would have no chance of escape.

It might be better, perhaps, to form a regular constabulary force throughout the Province, the same as they have in England and Scotland.

It must, some day, come to that in this Canada of ours; and now that a move is about to be made in that direction, I would strongly recommend it. For the forming of such a force would be an ornament, and also very useful to the farmers throughout the county, who suffer greatly from thieves, and a great many other grievances.

Now hoping, dear sir, that you will accept of these suggestions; and any other points on the subject that you would like to know, write me and I shall be most happy to give you any information that I can.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. RANDALL.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

GUELPH, January 23rd, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I have to say that our constabulary are very good, considering the small pay the constables receive. A change I do not consider desirable. I think that by increasing the pay a little the force would be more efficient.

A few criminals have escaped owing to the constables receiving no pay unless a capture is effected, the constables refusing to go out unless guaranteed proper pay, which the Magistrate cannot give.

The evil does not exist to any great extent. We are a very law-abiding community.

WM. REYNOLDS,
Treasurer Co. Wellington.

HAMILTON, 17th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I have to say in reply to your circular of the 14th inst. that I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose for which they are appointed. I do not think the interests of justice require the force to be augmented in any way; I do not believe that criminals now escape detection or conviction who otherwise would probably be brought to justice.

In this county, perhaps, the same rule could not be applied as in some other counties. My experience is that the great proportion of the crime comes from the city, and that the efficient police force can cope with the city criminals.

Many of the county cases are worked up by county constables living in the city; with their aid, and that of the county constables, I do not see any reason for the appointment of additional men, whether as constables, detectives or otherwise. Great doubt exists whether or not an alien, though a good denizen and respectable and trustworthy, can be appointed a county constable. It is argued that until naturalized he cannot; a case of the kind occurred here. A very good, respectable man (American by birth, but who had never gone through the necessary formality of taking the oath of allegiance, etc.) was formally recommended by the people of Waterdown for the position. Having doubts, I did not appoint him. I would suggest that this should be made clear by legislation.

The result of my observation is that where there are magistrates who understand their duty you generally get efficient constables, and the proper means taken for the detection of crime.

Yours truly,

J. S. SINCLAIR.

Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Toronto.

HAMILTON, January 27th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I am not sufficiently posted to offer such suggestions as would be of value to the Government touching the information asked for in this circular.

Yours truly,

ARCH. McKELLAR.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General, Toronto.

HAMILTON, 23rd January, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—As to the circular respecting the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, I consider the police force of this city, and the constables of the County of Wentworth, amply sufficient for the administration of criminal justice in the County of Wentworth.

Some of the criminals escape now because the constables have no money provided for their expenses in pursuing criminals; and when they lay out any money of their own for that purpose the county auditors object to pass their accounts. If a small sum was placed for such purpose in the hands of the Mayor or the Warden it would lessen the number of escapes.

I do not think that the evil exists to a considerable extent; there are very few escapes in this county.

I have read Chief Constable Stewart's answer to the circular, but I do not think it would answer in this country. It would be a very expensive system. The members of Parliament would certainly object to pay $6,000 or $7,000 a year for a force of ten or eleven men, even if called upon to pay one-half or two-thirds as, I understand, is paid by the English and Irish counties.

There is a matter which would save the country (Province) a large sum of money, that is if the auditing of accounts was transferred to the *Deputy Clerks* of the Crown. In this county it costs us $150 a year—the old fee was only $24; it is now left to the Council to pay or not a small fee of 25 cents on each constable's bill. A Sheriff or Clerk of the Peace would do sufficiently, and would not amount to more than $30 or $40 a year; then there would be some uniformity, and the County Solicitor could attend as solicitor and not arbitrator and judge as is done now. When Judge Logie was Auditor he generally taxed all the bills in a couple of hours, now it takes a week or two—sometimes a month if the constable's political views are adverse.

In order to diminish crime a reform should take place in the sale of liquor. Liquor should not be allowed to be sold in groceries. The City Councils are afraid to touch or refer to the liquor or the sellers of liquor, and will not interfere. The Government should assume the responsibility and make it general throughout the Province. More drunkards are made in shops and groceries than in saloons or hotels, for a good many respectable people think nothing of going down into the cellars of shops, and then drinking too much, who would be ashamed to be seen drinking in saloons or taverns.

Yours truly,

JAMES CAHILL,
Police Magistrate.

J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

HAMILTON, Ont., 26th January, 1882.

Re CIRCULAR FROM DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY-GENERAL, DATED 14TH JANUARY, 1882.

I think that the county constabulary force in the Province of Ontario is insufficient, inefficient, and badly organized. My experience is that the county constables are a poor body of men. They are chosen without any regard whatever to qualification for office, and

large numbers of them are so ignorant as to be quite unable to perform the simplest duty. By far the largest portion of them follow other professions or occupations, and have not time to follow up crimes and offences : besides, all of them have one single aim in view, *i.e.*, to make fees. They are not paid by salary, and consequently when a case does come in their way, their first question is, "what can I make out of this?" I believe, in fact I know, that cases are continually reported to them and left unnoticed, simply because a deposit is not paid by the complainant (who may be a very poor man) to cover expenses. They have had no experience or training in criminal work, and when felonies are put before them for investigation, they are utterly at sea.

Their inefficiency may best be vouched for by the numberless requests made to the chief of police of all cities, by residents in the county, for assistance and protection. Why do these people not apply at once to the county constables? Simply because they know their utter uselessness and inefficiency. Members of city or municipal police forces are not supposed, indeed are not allowed, to leave the city limits to attend to any complaint. Of course, in cases of extreme urgency this rule would probably be stretched through courtesy; but even in such cases no lengthened absence from city duty would be allowed; and yet no case of any importance ever occurs in the county but requisition for help is sent to the chief of police of the nearest city. Look at the Biddulph, Burlington, and Shelbourne tragedies : what would the county constables alone and unaided in these cases have accomplished? I most certainly think that a change is needed in the interests of justice. It is my very strong opinion that there should be in every county a skilled and practical detective, paid by salary, with headquarters at the city or county town. It is also my opinion that there should be in every county a regularly constituted, uniformed, and salaried constabulary. The members of this force could visit throughout the county in all directions, according to a regular programme of duty, so that the chief constable could reach or recall them at any moment. Such a system would be invaluable.

I think the chief constables of the different cities might control the county constabulary too; and in counties where no cities exist, an efficient and intelligent man could be appointed. This is necessary, because at present there is no organization, or method, or regularity in the county constabulary work. I have sent a messenger before now in hot haste to a distant county, and have found the county constable (the only county constable in the place) out driving his team in the woods and not expected back for hours. I cannot say that I consider such a system either perfect or desirable. I certainly believe that very many offenders escape detection and conviction, who, if some perfect and intelligent system was in vogue, could and would be brought to justice. I have no reason to believe that this evil exists to any greater extent in the county of Wentworth than it does elsewhere—I think the evil is widespread and universal. The suggestions in regard to this circular are chiefly these :

1. Let there be in every county a skilled, practical detective, paid by salary, to devote his whole time to his work.

2. Let there be in every county a regularly uniformed and salaried constabulary, whose whole time could be given to their work.

3. Let this force be under the control of a chief constable, who will see that work is really done and the present nonsense put a stop to ; who will insist on sobriety, activity, punctuality, and a faithful discharge of duty.

4. Sweep out of existence the "fee" system and pay all officers by salary only. I must say, however, that I think all constables, whether city or county, should be promptly repaid all disbursements spent in execution of their duty. This is only fair, as no officer should be called on or allowed to bear expenses of that sort himself. If the county constables were paid salary, there would be no need to pay them $1.50 for every arrest, or $1 for attendance at Court, etc., etc. ; and the same remark applies to city constables, except where arrests are made in other counties than the ones in which they serve. This scheme may be deemed expensive, but it must be remembered that such system would benefit the country generally in very many ways. Crime would be to a great extent prevented. When committed it would be more speedily detected, and swifter punishment would overtake the offender. The reduction of expense in the prosecution of crime, and the maintenance and conveyance of criminals, must all be considered.

Even if the organized constabulary be thought too much, it would be a very great improvement on the present system to have a paid detective, as advocated, for each county.

A. D. STEWART,
Chief Constable.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HAMILTON, January 17th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of January 14th, I beg leave to state that I consider the constabulary force of this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and do not think that, in the interest of the due administration of justice, this force, as now constituted, requires to be supplemented by the appointment of detectives or constables, paid by salary. I have no reason to believe that criminals would be brought to justice under such arrangements any better than at present. Having considerable intercourse with the constables of this county in my present office as Treasurer, I think that in some cases they are not sufficiently paid for the amount of trouble, danger, and time expended, and consider that there should be a new tariff made out, as the present one is not definite enough, and a great many of the constables have complained that they do not understand it; as, for instance, in some cases they say they are only allowed seven cents per mile, and in others ten cents per mile, and the charge for hire of conveyance, in many instances, they consider is not enough, taking into consideration as where and when they have to do their work, as regarding the state of the roads and whether the same is required at night or in day-light.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. STOCK,
Treasurer, County Wentworth.

To J. G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy of the Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY,
TORONTO, January 31st, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that on receiving it I took the liberty of writing to a few of the constables in this county, asking them to state their own views of the efficiency of the constable service, and the difficulties and grievances they had in discharging their duties. I have received replies from the following, which I return herewith for your information, viz:

Constable Joseph Johnson, Yorkville.
" William Waites, Seaton Village.
" James McClure, Holland Landing.
" James Bedley, Riverside.
" Sidney Stokes, Mount Albert.
" John Marshall, Markham.
" Wm. B. Richardson, Aurora.

These letters simply echo the numerous complaints which county constables have, from time to time, made to me, and which may briefly be summarized as follows:—

1. Constables have to *advance* their travelling expenses and other cash disbursements incurred in the detection of crime or pursuit of the criminals, out of their own pockets.

2. Constables cannot obtain reimbursement for their disbursements or payment of their fees until three months, and often more, after the services have been performed.

3. In cases where criminals elude pursuit, the constable, no matter what diligence he

has used or what cash he has expended, can not only recover *nothing* for his trouble, but must actually lose his cash disbursements.

4. In attending criminal courts to give evidence, or in taking prisoners to gaol, or otherwise, absent from home on duty, the constable is only allowed $1 per day, which is not more than sufficient for his board and lodging, leaving nothing for his loss of time.

5. Constables are sometimes injured in affrays, and have their clothing torn, etc., but no allowance is made for medical treatment, loss of time, or injuries to their person or clothes, and no uniforms are provided.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the county constabulary, composed as it is of poor men, have no encouragement or inducement to do their duty, and in serious cases, (which are fortunately rare) are in fact tempted to shirk it. It is impossible to expect efficiency under such conditions, and it is, indeed, surprising that men of the intelligence and capacity of our county constables can be induced to accept so onerous, thankless and unprofitable an office.

Local constables should not be dispensed with. They know the neighbourhood, and are always accessible in emergencies, and I believe meet the requirements of this county reasonably well.

Their remuneration, or rather lack of it, is a scandal and disgrace. I think each county should bear the whole expense of fees and disbursements of constables in all criminal cases up to commitment for trial, leaving the Government to assume the charge after commitment. I would suggest that the treasurer of each township, incorporated village or town, should advance, or immediately recoup, a constable his necessary cash disbursements for travelling, and other expenses in the detection of crime and pursuit of criminals, whether they are arrested or not, upon the constable's account being certified by the Reeve and acting J. P. As an inducement to exertion, the payment of fees for constable's time might be left to depend, as at present, on his success in effecting arrest. The disbursements advanced to the constable might be refunded by the county to the township, etc., on settling accounts.

Constables ought to be allowed $1.50 per day for their own time in attending courts as witnesses, or otherwise absent from home in the execution of their duty, as well as their travelling expenses and $1 per day for board.

The constable should receive some allowance for medical treatment, if injured, or for damage to clothing or property, whilst acting in the execution of his duty, as well as for loss of time, upon the account being certified by the Reeve and a J. P. familiar with the circumstances, to be paid out of county funds.

As the county gets the benefit of fines, etc., imposed in summary cases, the compensation above suggested ought to be paid out of county funds when not recovered from defendants, even in summary conviction cases.

I think, in conclusion, that in very important cases Government detectives should be sent to aid the local constables, and for this reason the Government detective force ought to be increased; and if the Government increase their expenses in such a way to benefit counties, the latter ought not to grumble at paying their local constables.

Yours, etc.,

F. FENTON.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General, Toronto.

Office of High Constable, Co. York,
Court House, Toronto, January 23rd, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour, in reply to your circular of the 14th instant, to state:

1. That I consider the constabulary force in this county reasonably sufficient for the purpose, with the occasional aid of a detective. I do not consider it advisable to pay a few constables salaries in the townships.

2. I have no reason for believing that criminals now escape detection or conviction who under such an arrangement would probably be brought to justice.

3. I do not think that the evil exists to any considerable extent in my locality, for which I beg to give the following reasons :

That persons who have committed crimes of any magnitude in this county have been promptly brought to justice.

The offences that require a detective occasionally, are supposed incendiary, and stealing sheep, fowl, etc.

It is by no means unusual to hear that every fire that takes place in the county is by the hands of an incendiary, so that some considerable allowance must be made.

There was one application for a detective to work up a case in the county during the the past twelve months, supposed to be arson.

With reference to the crimes of sheep stealing, stealing turkeys, fowls, etc. : A gang has been in operation some time, and although repeatedly before the authorities on cases worked by city detectives, have until lately evaded justice ; with one of the gang in the Kingston Penitentiary, one in the Central Prison, and two awaiting trial, I hope to have them completely broken up.

I mention these cases for the purpose of shewing that unless a constabulary force, paid by salary, was sufficiently large effectively to patrol the roads of the county every night, the farmers would still have their grievances.

There are paid night watchmen (county constables) in the villages of Yorkville, Parkdale, and one to be appointed in Brockton, by the municipalities. I consider paid constables a necessity for the purpose of keeping watch in these crowded localities as a preventative of crime. The above-named villages, with the suburb of Riverside added, return 308 summary convictions by the Magistrates, as against 114 from the remainder of the county for the statistical year ending 30th September, 1881 ; with regard to the apprehension of offenders on indictable offences, there were only twenty-five cases during the same statistical year. I would respectfully suggest that county constables pursuing criminals immediately an offence is committed, should receive some more consideration than at present. A constable, on reasonable and probable cause, has a right, indeed, it is incumbent on him, to pursue an offender without warrant ; if, however, he does not succeed in capturing him he is not allowed anything even for ordinary disbursements, which are inevitable.

I would respectfully suggest that a detective be appointed for, say, six counties ; I don't consider that there would be sufficient employment in our county. There were only two applications from this county for detectives during the past twelve months, one for arson (as before stated) the other for robbing farmers of fowls, etc. ; but in this last case the detective found, on arriving at the scene of his labour, that it was an illicit still he was required to look up.

I may, in conclusion, add that the County Council have placed a sum for the purpose of assisting constables starting in pursuit, which is to be accounted for by them, and deducted from their fees of criminal justice. The same fund is also used for detective purposes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. T. JONES,
High Constable, York.

Treasurer's Office, County of York,
Toronto, January 27th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your circular letter of the 14th inst., respecting the efficiency of the constabulary force of this county.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion the constabulary force of this county is very

fairly sufficient for the detection of crime and for the bringing to justice those persons who have committed crimes.

I think it would be a great benefit to the rural constabulary force to be on service at the courts of the county, as they would doubtless be able to gain a large amount of information that would be of great use in the exercise of their official duties. If therefore a plan could be adopted by which a certain number would be brought in to serve as constables on the courts in regular rotation, I would anticipate good results.

I might further suggest that if the Government had a detective at different points, giving each a district embracing several counties, whose services could be available in special cases, it would supplement to a very efficient extent the constabulary force in the several counties. Unless crime very largely increased in this county a detective would very seldom be required.

I think that in this county very few criminals escape detection and conviction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. K. MACDONALD,
Treas. Co. York.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Sir,—On behalf of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada we beg to submit for your consideration the following :

We do not think the County Constabulary, as at present constituted, sufficient ; and think that in the interest of the administration of criminal justice a paid force that could be assisted if required by fee'd constables should be substituted therefor. These constables should be paid by salary and not by fees, and be under some responsible head.

We have no hesitation in saying that criminals now escape, who, if a regularly organized paid force existed, would be brought to justice.

In the first place a constable paid by fee cannot move to make an enquiry respecting crime unless he first has a warrant to guarantee his expenses, or unless the person aggrieved is prepared to pay for the work done. This the parties are often too poor to do, and they may be unwilling to add additional loss to that already sustained, and consequently the criminal escapes.

All cases that require real detective work, and perhaps a good deal of investigation (which in most criminal cases of any magnitude is an absolute necessity), before any measures are taken to make arrest, are left untouched by the constable who is paid by fee only, because they will not pay, and all must be ripe for action and a warrant issued before he moves.

The search for evidence is also neglected, as the constable cannot move until he gets a subpœna, for the same reason.

Our experience of the fee'd constable, both at home and abroad, is that he simply executes the process of the Court, after the real detective work has been done or attempted to be done by the complainant or some other person interested.

We feel satisfied that the county constabulary cannot be efficient under the present system where men are not appointed on account of their efficiency, and where there is no training, discipline, or supervision.

We think, from the causes that we mentioned and many others that refer, perhaps, more to the individuals than the system, that the evil exists very largely all over the Province.

We would respectfully suggest that the constabulary forces of this Province be assimilated, as nearly as practicable, to the English and Scotch constabulary system (not Irish constabulary) *i.e.*, that instead of paying fees the Government should pay a portion of the cost of the force to the municipality that kept an efficient force, and where crime was rea-

sonably prevented and detected. All should be inspected, at will, by a Government Inspector, and on his report the grant should be paid or withheld. This would induce the county or city to take an interest in preventing or detecting crime, and in appointing and keeping good and efficient officers.

The municipalities should pay all actual disbursements incurred in the detection of crime, which should be charged to the cost of the force.

The result of this would be that every municipality would see its expenses kept as light as possible; but in order to get the Government grant, it would see that the force was sufficient to prevent and detect crime.

We submit by this means that a great saving would be effected, not only to the Government, but to the counties as well, and that hundreds of offenders who now go unpunished would be brought to justice, at the same time each county or group of counties, where they are thickly populated, would have a force, however small, that could be relied on.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. STEWART,
Hon. Sec. C.C.A.

The Honourable
Attorney-General, Toronto.

(No. 92.)

Return shewing the names and residences of the members now comprising the Central Committee of Examiners. The dates of their several appointments. Copies of all Orders in Council or Departmental Regulations defining the powers and duties of the Committee. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, except those relating to examinations since first day of January, 1882. Copies of all recommendations made by the Committee to the Minister of Education, or the Government, upon any matter upon which they have made recommendation. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th February, 1884, as follows: *Ordered*,—"That there be laid before the House a Return of copies of all Orders in Council, Departmental Regulations or Instructions, with regard to the use of Text-Books in the Normal and Model Schools since 1867."

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 18th, 1884.

ORDER OF COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 12TH JANUARY, 1872.

Ordered, That in addition to the books hitherto sanctioned for use in the Normal School, the following be permitted :

Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
*Peck's Ganots Natural Philosophy.
Haughton's Manual of Mechanics.

REGULATION AS TO THE TEACHING OF HYGIENE IN PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated 23rd September, 1881 :

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 17th day of September, 1881, the Department of Education doth hereby order that the accompanying Regulation with reference to the teaching of Hygiene in the Provincial Normal Schools be adopted.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report, for the consideration of the Education Department, the following Instructions in the teaching of Hygiene in the Provincial Normal Schools :

In instruction in Hygiene in each of the Normal Schools, there shall be included teaching lessons on Temperance, the teacher using such, amongst other books, as the "Temperance Lesson Book," by Benjamin Wood Richardson, M.D., and the "Temperance Cyclopædia," by the Rev. William Reid, and also instructing in the chemistry applicable to this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, 17th September, 1881.

ADOPTION OF "ROYAL READER" SERIES IN PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOLS AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated 4th day of September, 1883.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honourable A. S. Hardy, acting Minister of Education, dated the 30th day of August, A.D. 1883, the Department of Education

* Struck off the list of approved text-books, 4th May, 1875.

doth hereby order that the "Royal Reader" series of Readers be adopted by the Department for use in the Normal and Model Schools at Toronto and Ottawa, and in those of the Provincial Institutions in whole or in part educational in their character in which School Readers are used.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

List of Text Books Used by the Students in the Toronto Normal School, January, 1881, to the 1st February, 1884.

Obligatory.

Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar.
Mental Arithmetic, Part I.
" " " II.
Hand-book of Algebra.
*Sefton's Three Part Songs.
* " Manual of Music.
†Cichberg's Intermediate Music Reader.
† " High School " "
‡Smith's Primary Freehand Drawing Manual.
‡Miller or Roscoe's Chemistry.
Gage's Elements of Physics.
§Huxley's Physiology.
" and Youman's Hygiene.
Ayer's Verbalist.
" Orthoepist.
Hudson's Julius Cæsar.
Baines' Education as a Science.
§Sheldon's Elementary Instruction.

Optional.

Hodgson's Errors in English.
Spencer's Education.
Johonnot's Principles of Teaching.
Baldwin's Art of School Management.
Sheldon's Manual for Teachers.
Hughes' Drill and Calisthenics.
Whitney's Elementary Lessons in English.
Hubbard's Merry Songs and Games, "Kindergarten."
Mayer and Barnard's Light.
Tyndall's Electricity.
Smith's Intermediate Drawing Manual.
Hamblin Smith's Geometry.
†Mason's Primary or First Music Reader.
† " and Holt's Music Manual.
‖ Hopkins' Outline Study of Man.

List of Text-Books Used by the Pupils in the Toronto Model School. January 1881 to January 1884.

†1st Part First Reader "Canadian Series."
†2nd " " "
†2nd Reader. "
†3rd " "
†4th " "
†5th " "
1st Part First Reader, "Royal Reader."
2nd " " "
2nd Reader "
3rd " "
4th " "
5th " "
Companion to Reader or Spelling Book.
Gage's Practical Speller.
*Sefton's Three Part Songs.
†Cichberg's Intermediate Music Reader.
Lovell's General Geography.
Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
Campbell's Geography Generalized.
Calkin's Introductory Geography.
Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic.
" " Advanced "
Mental Arithmetic, Part I.
" " II.
Hand-book of Algebra.
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
" " Geometry, Books I, II.
Goldsmith's Traveller.
Stevens and Morris' Traveller and Elegy.
Gray's Elegy.
Beatty and Clare's Bookkeeping Book.
Foster's Physiology.
Creighton's Epoch Primer "English History."
Jeffers' Canada.
Morrison's Composition.
Morris' Grammar.

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* Discarded in 1882.
† Discarded in 1884.
‡ Made optional in 1884.
§ Discarded in 1883.
‖ Made Obligatory in 1884.

Memorandum of Text-Books Used in the Toronto Normal School.

Obligatory, 1884.

Whitney's Essentials of the English Grammar.
Hudson's Julius Cæsar.
Ayer's Verbalist.
" Orthoepist
Bain's Education as a Science.
Huxley and Youman's Physiology and Hygiene.
Mental Arithmetic, Part I.
Mental Arithmetic, Part II.
Hand-book of Algebra.
Normal Music Course, Part I.
" " " II.
Gage's Elements of Physics.
Hopkins' Outline of Man.

Optional.

Miller's Chemistry.
Roscoe's "
Hodgson's Errors in English.
Spencer's Education.
Johonnot's Principles of Teaching.
Baldwin's Art School Management.
Sheldon's Chemistry Instruction.
" Manual for Teachers.
Hughes' Drill and Calisthenics.
White's Every Day English.
White's Words and their Uses.
Hubbard's Merry Songs and Games (Kindergarten).
Tyndall's Electricity.
Mayer and Barnard's Light.
Smith's Intermediate Drawing Manual.
" Primary " "
Hamblin Smith's Geometry.
Whitney's Elementary Lessons in English.

List of Text-Books Used in the Toronto Model School, 1884.

1st Part First Reader, "Royal Readers."
2nd " " "
2nd Reader "
3rd " "
4th " "
5th " "
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic.
" " Advanced "
Mental Arithmetic, Part I.
" " " II.
Spelling Book.
Gage's Practical Speller.
Campbell's Geography.
Hamblin Smith's Geometry, Books I, II.
Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
Beatty and Clare's Bookkeeping.
Stevens and Morris' Traveller and Elegy.
Foster's Physiology.
Creighton's Epoch English History.
Jeffers' Canada.
Morrison's Composition.
Morris' Grammar.

RETURN

Of amount in detail of sums received from the Mercer Estate during the years 1882 and 1883.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March, 1884.

ACCOUNTS in detail of all moneys received or expended on account of the Mercer Estate, from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

DATE.		AMOUNT.
1882.		$ c.
January 3	On account—Benson mortgage	10 00
" 28	" " "	10 00
February 28	" " "	10 00
March 21	" " "	10 00
April 4	" Keogh "	500 00
" 29	" Benson "	10 00
May 29	" " "	10 00
July 29	" " "	10 00
August 29	" " "	10 00
September 29	" " "	10 00
October 30	" " "	10 00
November 14	Rent from Wm. Dalton, Etobicoke Farm, being $220, less $210 allowed for repairs	10 00
" 29	On account—Benson mortgage	10 00
December 29	" " "	10 00
1883.		
January 30	" " "	10 00
March 5	" " "	10 00
" 19	Rent from Wm. Dalton, Etobicoke Farm	220 00
" 28	On account—Benson mortgage	10 00
April 5	In full of mortgage, Denison (G. T.) to Mercer	15582 87
" 20	On account—Benson mortgage	10 00
June 4	" " "	10 00
" 28	" " "	10 00
July 28	" " "	10 00
September 29	" " "	10 00
October 6	Rent from Wm. Dalton, $220, less $84.55 allowed for repairs	135 45
" 29	On account—Benson mortgage	10 00
November 29	" " "	10 00
December 8	" Keogh "	500 00
		17168 32

EXPENDITURES.

Date.		Amount.
1882.		$ c.
January 31..	Interest to date	373 70
June 30	" "	1978 00
December 31	" "	2454 63
1883.		
February 8	" "	671 23
September 5	Freshfield's & Williams' account, costs, *re* appeal to Privy Council	2397 56
October 11	A. F. Mercer's account, support of his family	200 00
November 10	" " " "	100 00
December 1	" " " "	100 00
" 3	" " to redeem certain property	204 00
" 24	" " support of his family	50 00
" 29	" " " "	25 00
		8554 12

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 7th day of March, 1884, for a Return shewing, from the institution of the office, the dates at which the Reports of the Inspector of Insurance Companies have been laid upon the Table of the House, and the year for which such statement was prepared. And that a corresponding statement be submitted, giving like dates and years with regard to the similar Reports respecting Insurance Companies made to the Parliament of the Dominion, by their like officer.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 18th, 1884.

RETURN

Shewing, from the institution of the office, the dates at which the Reports of the Inspector of Insurance Companies have been laid upon the Table of the House, and the year for which such statement was prepared. And that a corresponding statement be submitted, giving like dates and years with regard to similar Reports respecting Insurance Companies made to the Parliament of the Dominion by their like officer.

I.—REPORTS OF THE ONTARIO INSPECTOR OF INSURANCE.

Two reports are within each year issued respecting the Insurance of the year ended on the 31st December, next preceding. (1) An Abstract Report is published in the Spring, showing the financial position of Insurance Companies, as compiled from their sworn statements. This Abstract Report is circulated as soon as printed. (2) After the Inspector has personally examined the Companies' records and books of account, he is required, in terms of 42 Vic., cap. 25, to prepare a detailed report and lay the same before the Parliament of Ontario within thirty days after the commencement of each Annual Session. The office of the Inspector of Insurance for Ontario was instituted in 1879, and the first report appeared in 1880. The several dates required by the present Order of the House are as follows:

Session and date, respectively, when the Report of the Ontario Inspector of Insurance was laid upon the Table of the House of Assembly:—

Detailed Report for year ending December 31st.	Session when presented.	Date when Presented.	Day of Session. [The 30th Day of Session is the day appointed by Law.]
1878	1880	26th January, 1880.	19th day of Session.
1879	1881	6th February, 1881.	24th " "
1880	1882	24th January, 1882.	12th " "
1881	1882-3	31st December, 1882.	18th " "
1882	1884	5th February, 1884.	11th " "

Dominion Insurance Reports.

At Ottawa, it appears to be the practice to lay only Abstract Reports of the Superintendent of Insurance on the Table of Parliament. No notice of the detailed reports appears on the journals. These Abstract Reports were, during the period corresponding to the Sessions above enumerated, presented as follows :—

Abstract Reports for :—	Session of	Date when presented to House of Commons.	Sub-Divisions of Report presented at various dates.
1878	1879	26th April, 1879.	
1879	1880	31st March, 1880.	Abstract for Fire and Marine Co.'s
		1st May, 1880.	" Life " "
1880	1881	19th March, 1881.	
1881	1882	31st March, 1882.	Abstract for Fire and Marine Co's.
		26th April, 1882.	" Life " "
1882	1883	17th April, 1883.	Abstract for Fire and Marine Co's.
		7th May, 1883.	" Life " "

(No. 96.)

Return of copies of all Petitions from Municipal Corporations, praying for the investigation of the Financial Standing of said Corporations, and also, all correspondence between the Government and said Corporations, in regard thereto. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the House, that there be laid before the House a Return of copies of all communications between the Senate of the University of Toronto and the Government on the subject of further State aid to the University.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 20th, 1884.

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office, February 5th, 1884.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary:

Sir,—At the direction of the Senate of the University of Toronto, I transmit herewith, to be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a resolution adopted by the Senate, February 1st, 1884, together with the Report of the Committee referred to in the resolution, and the last financial statement of the Bursar of the University and Colleges.

I have, etc.,
ALFRED BAKER,
Registrar.

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office, February 5th, 1884.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by the Senate of the University of Toronto, February 1st, 1884.

"That this Senate deems it to be its duty again to approach the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with a view to lay before His Honour the wants of the University of Toronto and University College.

"That a general statement of these wants was made in a report of a committee of the Senate, presented January 13th, 1882; adopted by the Senate, January 20th, 1882, and transmitted to the Minister of Education, May 17th, 1882.

"That the Senate adheres to the views that the plan of reorganization set forth in that report is, subject to possible modifications in minor details, the best that can be devised.

"That the plan involves, as appears by the report, a considerable increase in the yearly expenditure, and the Senate very respectfully requests that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would be pleased to take steps to increase the resources of the institution with a view to effect the needed improvements."

ALFRED BAKER,
Registrar.

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office.

Finance Report, Adopted January 20th, 1882.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:

Gentlemen,—The committee appointed to report upon the income and expenditure of the University of Toronto and University College, and to consider the best means, under the circumstances, of improving the efficiency and extending the usefulness of these institutions, begs leave to submit the following report:

After due consideration of the whole question, it appears that the available resources of the University and University College are altogether inadequate to render these institutions as complete as they should be in regard to the strength of the staff, and all the aids and appliances necessary to the highest kinds of teaching. Whilst our poverty of means is to be regretted, it is, on the other hand, a matter for congratulation that there exists such abundant evidence of progress, and of pressing necessity for greater activity to meet the intellectual wants of the country. Prominent among the causes which render urgent an addition to our forces may be mentioned the increase in the number of students and the considerable extensions which have recently been made in revising the curriculum to the various courses of studies. Many new classes have thus been rendered necessary, and the labour of the instructors largely increased, more especially in connection with the practical courses in science and honour work generally.

There are, moreover, other and equally cogent reasons which point to the necessity for making additions to our teaching strength. In certain branches, such as constitutional law and political economy, students have not hitherto had the benefit of any teaching, and it is essential that instruction in these branches should not be neglected whilst they are considered worthy of forming part of a liberal education.

Nor should we lose sight of the duty incumbent on the University of promoting the advancement of learning by offering every encouragement and facility to those graduates who desire to devote themselves to special lines of research.

Having regard to such considerations as these, your committee are of opinion that the teaching staff should be much larger than it is at present, and should consist of separate professors or lecturers on :

Greek.
Latin.
French and Italian.
German.
English.
Hebrew.
History.
Political Economy.
Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence.
Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Mental Science.
Chemistry.
Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Zoölogy.
Botany.

Together with a demonstrator of physics, mathematical tutor, classical tutor, and such other assistants as the numbers of certain classes might render necessary.

Besides these, there should be established certain fellowships, whose holders should have teaching functions, according to the scheme proposed at a subsequent part of this report. Nor can the institution be considered complete without the establishment of an observatory, in which event there would be added a professor of astronomy. Such a scheme of reorganization would also necessitate a large expenditure on libraries, museum and laboratories.

For the purposes of the University, there has, for some time, been a pressing necessity for an examination hall, the numbers of the candidates undergoing examination at the same time being now so large that they fill to overflowing Convocation Hall and all available lecture rooms. To all this is to be added the consideration of the question of providing facilities for the higher education of women.

The expenditure involved in such a reorganization, as is indicated above, would extend far beyond the available resources of the institution, and it is submitted at present only with the view to the consideration by the Government of the question whether they would propose such an increase of funds as will enable a complete reorganization to be effected.

WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

January 11th, 1882.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Capital Account, 30th June, 1883.

Receipts.	—	Expenditure.	—
Purchase money—Sales of land	$4026 40	Balance 30th June, 1882	$44723 40
Debentures redeemed	31968 00	Invested in Debentures	9269 00
Loans prepaid	15536 76	Invested in loans on 1st mortgage	35367 83
Balance 30th June, 1883	37829 07		
Total	$89360 23	Total	$89360 23

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, *Bursar.*

Bursar's Office, July, 1883.

Income Account.—Statement for Year ending 30th June, 1883.

Receipts.	—	—	Payments.	—
Interest on purchase money		$3057 26	Balance, 30th June, 1882	$7491 53
Interest on Loans		15253 19	Bursar's Office	2639 07
Interest on Debentures		43962 60	Law Costs	118 21
Rents		973 71	General Incidentals	57 40
Rents—University Park		5755 00	Insurance	40 00
Dividend—Bank of Commerce		28 00	Salaries to Professors, etc	39343 44
Less interest on Bank Acct. overdrawn	$1026 15	69029 76	Retiring allowances to Professors	4400 01
Interest on Mary Mulock Scholarship, Moss Scholarship, Vice-Chancellor's Special Account	400 00		Pensions to Servants	306 00
		1426 15	Scholarships	4718 34
		67603 61	Examiners, etc	3071 56
Fees—University and College	10761 87		Prizes and Medals, University	394 76
" Deeds and Transfers	33 00		Prizes, University College	360 00
" Pasturage	151 20		Stationery and Printing, University	1750 32
" Valuations returned	7 15		" " University College	315 88
		10953 22	Advertising	119 25
			Fuel	1737 85
			Library	2613 77
			Museum and Natural History	299 65
			Water and Gas	427 74
			Building and Grounds	2507 06
			Special Repairs	280 28
			Physical Laboratory (Maintenance)	247 36
			Chemical Laboratory (Materials)	100 00
			Convocation Hall Windows	444 00
			Telephones	115 00
			Alterations of Rooms for Physical Laboratory	2034 13
			Repairs to Cottages	76 56
			Incidentals	122 50
			Rent of President's House	800 00
			Commission on Loans	203 50
			Commission to Bank, Coll'g Debentures	32 50
			Unwin, Sankey & Brown, Plans for Min. of Education	50 00
			Balance, 30th June, 1883	1339 16
Total		$78556 83	Total	$78556 83

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, *Bursar.*

Bursar's Office, Toronto, July, 1883.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement shewing Capital and Estimated Income for Year ending 30th June, 1884.

Sources of Income.	Capital.	Income.
Debentures	$747367 00	$43514 00
Mortgages	221480 00	15100 00
Sales of Land—Balances unpaid	39070 00	2344 00
Park Rents		5755 00
Other Rents		870 00
Dividend, Bank of Commerce Stock		28 00
		$67611 00
Less Interest on Bank Account overdrawn	566 00	
" " Mulock and Moss Scholarship, etc., say	240 00	
		806 00
		$66805 00
Fees—University and College, say		8000 00
Total		$74805 00

Estimated Expenditure for Year ending 30th June, 1884.

Bursar's Office	$2800 00
Insurance	40 00
Law Costs	500 00
General Incidentals	150 00
Salaries, Fellowships, etc	42758 00
Retiring Allowance (Rev. Dr. McCaul)	3000 00
Pensions to Servants	306 00
Scholarships	4855 00
Examiners, etc	3200 00
Prizes and Medals, University	350 00
Prizes, University College	400 00
Advertising	125 00
Fuel	1800 00
Museum—Natural History	300 00
" Geological	50 00
" Ethnological	50 00
Library	2600 00
Water and Gas	450 00
Building and Grounds	2500 00
Special Repairs	200 00
Physical Laboratory (Maintenance)	300 00
Chemical Laboratory (Materials)	100 00
Telephones	115 00
Drains	750 00
Windows—Optical Room	1000 00
Incidentals	200 00
Contingent Account, to meet possible losses on Investments	2500 00
Stationery and Printing—University	2000 00
" " College	300 00
Total	$73699 00

J E. BERKELEY SMITH, *Bursar.*

Bursar's Office, Toronto, July, 1883

(No. 98.)

Copy of certain Resolutions passed as to a meeting of the graduates and other friends of Queen's University, Kingston, resident in that city, and held on the fourth day of March instant. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 99.)

Return giving:—1. The names of the officers and directors of the Muskoka Slide Dam and Boom Company, and a copy of the Charter of the said Company. 2. Copies of all correspondence (if any) with reference to the transfer to the said Company of the whole, or any part of the Muskoka River works, or the fixing of the tolls to be taken by the said Company. 3. Copies of the traffic of tolls adopted by the said Company, or approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 4. A statement of the amounts expended in each year since Confederation on such part of said works. *(Not printed.)*

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th March, 1884:

Ordered, "That there be laid before this House a Return shewing, in each and every year since 1871, inclusive, the amount of money paid by the Teachers of Ontario into the Superannuated Teachers' Fund; the amount paid out by the Government to Superannuated Teachers; the amount in each year paid out in excess of the amount paid into said Fund; the total amount paid out of said Fund and the amount of the latter over the former; and the amount paid out to Teachers who have withdrawn from the Fund during the same period."

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 24th, 1884.

RETURN OF SUPERANNUATION FUND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Amount paid by Teachers to the Fund.	Amound paid to Superannuated Teachers.	Amount paid out in excess of amount paid in.	Amount paid out to Teachers who have withdrawn from the Profession.	Total amount paid into Fund.	Total Amount paid out.	Amount of latter above former.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1871	5309 00	6019 88	710 88	128 00	54 29	6147 88	718 88
1872	10963 71	11944 77	981 06	236 00	11083 71	12180 77	1097 06
1873	11870 73	19097 32	7226 59	442 81	11990 73	19540 13	7549 40
1874	12856 75	22910 25	10053 50	748 64	12976 75	23658 89	10682 14
1875	12704 18	26509 25	13805 07	1266 95	12824 18	27776 20	14952 02
1876	12647 25	31768 82	19121 57	1252 83	12767 25	33021 65	20254 40
1877	14283 25	35325 50	21042 25	1576 07	14403 25	36901 57	22498 32
1878	13767 12	41169 35	27402 23	1591 64	13887 12	42760 99	28873 87
1879	14064 84	43619 26	29554 42	2237 79	16217 93	45857 05	29639 12
1880	15816 45	42093 23	26276 78	3252 92	15816 45	45346 15	29529 70
1881	14197 75	54798 13	40600 38	2768 13	14197 75	57566 26	43368 51
1882	13501 08	50841 07	37339 99	3660 10	13501 08	54501 17	41000 09
1883	12515 50	51371 44	38855 94	3695 01	12515 50	55066 45	42550 95

Including Interest on $2000, Dominion Stock, $120.
" " " " $120, sold for $2033 09, returned to Provincial Treasurer.

(No. 101.)

Return shewing the names of the persons to whom, the prices of which, and the dates when the water fronts or lots, at or near Prince Arthur's Landing, were sold or disposed of. Also, a Return shewing in which of the grants any of the said water lots or fronts a reservation is made of a right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. And also, a map or sketch, shewing the position of each of the said water fronts or lots sold or disposed of, specially with reference to the streets of Prince Arthur's Landing. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 7th day of March, 1884, for a Return shewing in detail the Municipalities which have borrowed from the Province under the provisions of the Tile Drainage Act and Municipal Drainage Act; the date of the loans; the amounts borrowed; the terms of payments of the debentures purchased by the Province; the amounts paid on account thereof for principal and interest, shewn separately; the amounts remaining unpaid for principal and interest, shewn separately.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 24th, 1884.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 7th day of March, 1884, for a Return, shewing in detail the Municipalities which have borrowed from the Province under the provisions of the Tile Drainage Act and Municipal Drainage Act; the date of the loans; the amounts borrowed; the terms of payments of the debentures purchased by the Province; the amounts paid on account thereof for principal and interest, shewn separately; the amounts remaining unpaid for principal and interest, shewn separately.

Date and No. of By-Law.	Name of Township.	Amount Borrowed.	Date of Loan.	Terms of Payment.	Amount paid on Account of.		Amount Unpaid.	
					Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
229, 232 & 239	Aldborough	1,955 62	July 1st, 1873	1 to 8 years	1,955 62	554 71		
262	"	116 00	October 4th, 1875	1 to 8 "	116 00	46 40		
265	"	275 00	" 4th, 1875	7 & 8 "	275 00	103 13		
273	"	2,550 00	" 4th, 1875	4 to 8 "	2,550 00	765 00		
271	"	548 00	" 4th, 1875	4 to 8 "	548 00	169 20		
29	Almonte	200 00	" 1st, 1873	6 & 10 "	200 00	80 00		
239	Adelaide	1,550 00	January 7th, 1875	1 to 5 "	1,550 00	232 50		
161	Amaranth	4,000 00	April 28th, 1883	1 to 15 "			4,000 00	1,780 55
165	Amaranth	687 44	January 2nd, 1884	3 to 15 "			687 44	207 60
2	Brooke	5,280 00	November 4th, 1874	1 to 10 "	4,752 00	528 00	528 00	26 40
5	"	3,735 00	June 15th, 1875	1 to 10 "	2,988 00	971 10	747 00	56 03
10	"	11,050 00	September 3rd, 1877	1 to 10 "	6,630 00	1,620 68	4,420 00	534 09
8	"	5,460 00	April 1st, 1879	1 to 10 "	2,730 00	1,023 80	2,730 00	402 68
14	"	864 00	December 8th, 1879	1 to 8 "	432 00	140 40	432 00	52 65
8	"	4,200 00	September 15th, 1880	1 to 10 "	1,260 00	567 00	2,940 00	581 00
58	Bosanquet	990 00	October 22nd, 1879	1 to 9 "	440 00	165 00	550 00	82 50
6	Bruce	800 00	" 1st, 1879	1 to 8 "	400 00	103 32	400 00	63 31
8	Brant	3,600 00	January 15th, 1880	1 to 15 "	960 00	504 00	1,640 00	936 00
8	"	1,500 00	February 19th, 1881	1 to 15 "	300 00	210 00	1,200 00	390 00
1	Chatham and Gore	14,537 60	August 1st, 1873	1 to 14 "	11,422 40	4,716 16	3,115 20	311 52
346 & 350	Camden	900 00	December 15th, 1874	1 to 8 "	900 00	127 50		
366	"	900 00	October 1st, 1874	1 to 9 "	900 00	224 36		10 00
261	"	1,083 00	November 18th, 1874	10 "		493 82	1,083 00	
381	"	1,070 00	December 14th, 1875	1 to 5 "	1,070 00	160 50		
382	"	1,465 00	" 14th, 1875	1 to 5 "	1,465 00	219 75		
384	"	400 00	" 14th, 1875	1 to 4 "	400 00	50 00		
8	"	510 00	September 1st, 1876	1 to 5 "	510 00	83 30		
383	"	400 00	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	400 00	56 64		
No number	"	760 00	" 1st, 1876	1 to 5 "	760 00	124 16		
187	Camden East	1,000 00	" 20th, 1873	1 to 10 "	900 00	255 00	100 00	5 00
114	Colchester	1,710 00	" 30th, 1876	1 to 15 "	684 00	427 50	1,026 00	256 50
117	"	1,266 00	April 7th, 1877	1 to 10 "	759 60	284 85	506 40	63 30

116	Colchester	1,041 00	April 7th, 1877	1 to 10 years	624 60	234 17	416 40	52 10
118	"	2,920 00	" 7th, 1877	2 to 9 "	1,460 00	511 00	1,460 00	292 00
262	Cavan	1,050 00	October 1st, 1877	1 to 10 "	735 00	217 85	315 00	31 50
August 30th, 1872.. 61	Dover, East and West	6,236 00	August 30th, 1872	1 to 10 "	6,236 00	1,286 10		
Sept. 8th, 1873.. 74	" " "	2,205 00	Se tember 8th, 1873	1 to 10 "	2,205 00	633 60		
October 22nd, 1872.. 63	" " "	6,774 40	October 22nd, 1872	2 to 9 "	6,774 40	1,256 00		
Nov. 1st, 1875..108	" " "	3,977 00	November 1st, 1875	1 to 8 "	3,977 00	912 28		
Dec. 23rd, 1875..116	" " "	954 00	December 23th, 1875	1 to 8 "	954 00	202 64		11 92
April 24th, 1876..120	Dover	3,740 00	April 24th, 1876	1 to 8 "	3,188 90	861 76	551 10	27 56
122	"	2,898 00	August 15th, 1876	1 to 12 "	1,482 41	790 81	1,415 59	234 81
143	"	1,842 94	September 20th, 1879	1 to 5 "	1,437 53	265 19	405 41	20 27
210	Dunwich	610 00	April 17th, 1873	1 to 11 "	610 00	167 16		
225	"	705 00	November 3rd, 1874	1 to 7 "	705 00	146 67		
227	"	1,011 00	" 3rd, 1874	1 to 10 "	900 00	283 36	111 00	4 63
233	"	607 00	February 3rd, 1876	1 to 6 "	607 00	104 55		
244	"	415 00	November 10th, 1877	1 to 4 "	415 00	55 90		
258	"	1,899 80	September 23rd, 1878	1 to 10 "	949 90	302 20	949 90	152 00
254	"	535 00	" 23rd, 1878	1 to 4 "	401 25	67 32	133 75	6 68
292	"	846 40	November 1st, 1881	1 to 8 "	211 60	79 35	634 80	111 09
301 & 311	"	3,800 00	February 1st, 1883	1 to 10 "			3,800 00	1,045 00
5	Dawn	1,700 00	November 10th, 1874	1 to 15 "	1,135 00	520 08	565 00	84 75
12	"	2,200 00	September 14th, 1875	1 to 8 "	2,200 00	421 20		
13	"	3,000 00	October 12th, 1877	1 to 9 "	2,100 00	617 90	900 00	90 00
6	"	3,750 00	November 2nd, 1878	1 to 5 "	3,750 00	562 50		
17	"	6,000 00	April 2nd, 1879	1 to 10 "	3,000 00	1,125 00	3,000 00	450 00
21	"	2,925 00	August 4th, 1879	1 to 10 "	1,462 50	499 15	1,462 50	219 87
17	"	4,500 00	May 2nd, 1881	1 to 10 "	900 00	127 5	3,600 00	810 00
11	"	1,638 00	July 1st, 1883	1 to 5 "	327 00	81 90	1,311 00	159 45
134	Dorchester	2,240 00	January 3rd, 1880	1 to 5 "	1,792 00	257 60	448 00	22 40
151	Dorchester, South	1,344 00	August 7th, 1883	1 to 4 "	336 00	26 60	1,008 00	100 80
5	Enniskillen	7,164 00	June 21st, 1873	1 to 10 "	7,164 00	1,791 00		
10	"	2,250 00	December 30th, 1874	1 to 10 "	2,250 00	489 42		
11	"	5,310 00	March 1st, 1875	1 to 10 "	4,779 00	1,389 60	531 00	26 55
12	"	1,600 00	July 9th, 1875	1 to 10 "	1,440 00	392 00	160 00	8 00
8	"	1,650 00	" 9th, 1875	1 to 10 "	1,485 00	101 28	165 00	8 25
9	"	7,020 00	December 1st, 1876	7 to 10 "	5,4 0 00	1,38 00	1,560 00	117 00
230	Ekfrid	397 50	July 26th, 1873	1 to 4 "	397 50	62 82		
264	"	1,472 00	February 5th, 1876	1 to 5 "	1,472 00	223 60		
313	"	300 00	August 20th, 1878	1 to 3 "	200 00	45 00	100 00	
314	"	880 00	" 20th, 1878	1 to 4 "	880 00	112 65		
317	"	713 00	October 10th, 1878	1 to 4 "	713 00	70 28		21 02
337	"	744 00	December 31st, 1880	1 to 4 "	546 00	96 10	198 00	9 90
333	"	1,076 00	July 5th, 1880	1 to 4 "	786 00	108 90	200 00	29 00
99	Ellice	20,000 00	December 30th, 1876	1 to 15 "	7,551 00	5,961 55	12,449 00	2,961 40
165	"	4,892 83	July 1st, 1882	1 to 10 "	408 45	244 62	4,484 38	1,198 89
15	Elderslie	2,013 00	January 31st, 1878	1 to 10 "	1,006 50	543 15	1,006 50	120 70
No number	Eldon	1,300 00	October 1st, 1877	2 to 14 "	500 00	275 00	800 00	180 00
102	Euphemia	2,000 00	January 1st, 1879	2 to 9 "	1,000 00	125 00	1,000 00	366 68
2	Gosfield	2,558 00	December 31st, 1873	1 to 10 "	2,558 00	703 45		
5	"	2,999 99	September 29th, 1874	1 to 6 "	2,999 99	487 55		
1	"	3,045 00	February 18th, 1875	1 to 5 "	3,045 00	456 75		

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.—*Continued.*

Date and No. of By-Law.	Name of Township.	Amount Borrowed.	Date of Loan.	Terms of Payment.	Amount paid on Account.		Amount Unpaid.	
					Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7	Gosfield	1,487 00	February 24th, 1877	1 to 5 years	1,487 00	223 05		
4	"	893 00	" 24th, 1877	1 to 5 "	893 00	133 95		
13	Grey	1,500 00	August 1st, 1879	1 to 15 "	400 00	270 00	1,100 00	330 00
16	"	1,100 00	October 1st, 1883	1 to 11 "			1,100 00	500 00
9	Howard	910 50	November 2nd, 1872	1 to 3 "	910 50	85 29		
6	"	722 85	September 15th, 1874	1 to 3 "	722 85	74 10		
9	"	426 00	July 22nd, 1876	1 to 4 "	426 00	47 66		
6	"	3,426 70	August 11th, 1877	1 to 5 "	3,426 70	505 10		
12	"	762 93	January 1st, 1879	1 to 3 "	762 93	52 59		
169	Harwich	1,550 00	" 7th, 1875	1 to 5 "	1,550 00	232 50		
158	"	567 00	" 7th, 1875	1 to 5 "	567 00	85 05		
185	"	1,235 00	December 23rd, 1875	1 to 10 "	988 00	321 10	247 00	18 52
198	"	845 00	August 1st, 1876	1 to 8 "	700 00	100 75	145 00	7 25
10	Hay	2,000 00	January 1st, 1875	1 to 10 "	1,800 00	540 00	200 00	10 00
10	"	1,400 00	December 1st, 1875	1 to 7 "	1,400 00	280 00		
6	Howick	1,477 20	May 1st, 1878	1 to 14 "	500 00	393 16	977 20	269 74
2	"	2,664 90	" 1st, 1880	1 to 15 "	710 64	180 06	1,954 26	586 74
105	Keppel	1,351 25	August 1st, 1877	1 to 15 "		433 51	1,351 25	579 89
96	"	2,970 00	October 1st, 1879	1 to 15 "	792 00	579 15	2,178 00	643 50
105	"	368 62	January 1st, 1880	15 "		73 76	368 62	202 84
190	"	140 00	April 1st, 1882	13 "		12 25	140 00	78 75
34	Kinloss	1,946 00	June 30th, 1882	1 to 10 "	389 20	136 27	1,556 80	350 28
39	"	916 00	August 25th, 1883	1 to 9 "		15 30	916 00	229 05
35	Lakefield ..... $800 paid for	923 87	February 20th, 1878	1 to 5 "	923 87			
6	Moore	9,999 00	March 18th, 1873	1 to 8 "	9,999 00	2,287 03		
7	"	5,900 00	May 26th, 1874	1 to 8 "	5,900 00	1,770 72		
4	"	3,471 00	" 26th, 1874	1 to 10 "	1,735 00	1,474 80	1,736 00	260 25
8	"	700 00	November 3rd, 1877	2 to 9 "	500 00	125 00	200 00	15 00
8	"	2,000 00	January 1st, 1879	3 to 7 "	1,200 00	140 00	800 00	60 00
4	"	1,870 00	August 16th, 1882	1 to 5 "	374 00	128 55	1,496 00	187 00
8	"	2,260 00	December 30th, 1882	1 to 10 "	226 00	113 00	2,034 00	508 50
13	"	1,600 00	January 2nd, 1884	1 to 10 "			1,600 00	440 00
209	Monaghan, North	1,060 02	September 12th, 1873	1 to 6 "	1,060 02	185 43		
91	Mosa	2,200 00	October 1st, 1873	1 to 10 "	2,200 00	495 00		
147	"	3,770 00	May 1st, 1875	1 to 10 "	3,016 00	955 10	754 00	18 85
266	Malahide	3,500 00	August 31st, 1874	1 to 10 "	3,150 00	956 00	350 00	17 50
341	"	400 00	January 23rd, 1880	1 to 4 "	300 00	45 00	100 00	5 00
353	"	500 00	October 22nd, 1880	1 to 5 "	300 00	60 00	200 00	15 00
368	"	770 00	" 16th, 1882	1 to 7 "	110 00	38 50	660 00	115 50
204	Mersea	4,000 00	November 10th, 1874	1 to 4 "	4,000 00	500 00		
205	"	9,000 00	" 10th, 1874	1 to 4 "	9,000 00	1,125 00		

214	Moulton	7,840 00	November 14th, 1877	2 to 14 years	2,800 00	1,708 00	5,040 00	1,232 00
225	Mariposa	1,422 65	August 1st, 1877	3 to 15 "	207 84	328 90	1,422 65	373 19
240	"	1,953 58	February 16th, 1880	3 to 15 "	288 00	376 28	1,665 58	585 67
256	"	400 00	May 29th, 1880	6 to 15 "		60 00	400 00	150 00
4	Morris	1,340 00	September 1st, 1880	3 to 15 "	140 00	214 39	1,200 00	376 74
192	Metcalfe	2,250 00	April 1st, 1880	1 to 9 "	750 00	300 00	1,500 00	262 50
65	Melancthon	4,172 56	January 1st, 1881	1 to 15 "	609 59	596 37	3,562 97	1,261 80
	Amt. of deb'ntures							
78	" $ 2,010 00, Amt paid for the—	1,388 81	July 1st, 1881	1 to 15 "	268 00		1,742 00	
86	" 14,752 24, " "	10,380 00	August 17th, 1882	1 to 15 "	1,000 00		13,752 24	
97	" 1,500 07, " "	1,038 00	February 5th, 1883	1 to 15 "	100 00		1,400 07	
98	" 5,460 00, " "	4,270 83	May 16th, 1883	1 to 12 "			5,460 00	
315	Ops 3,468 60, " "	2,400 00	April 7th, 1881	1 to 15 "	693 72		2,774 88	
340	" 2,107 60, " "	1,458 90	November 15th, 1881	1 to 15 "	281 32		1,826 28	
350	" 2,178 30, " "	1,507 24	October 25th, 1882	1 to 15 "	290 44		1,887 86	
254	Proton 8,672 14, " "	6,000 00	February 23rd, 1883	1 to 15 "	577 85		8,094 29	
229	Raleigh	1,064 28	December 15th, 1872	1 to 4 "	1,064 28	86 62		
241	"	226 40	" 15th, 1873	2 to 4 "	246 40	36 96		
242	"	2,148 80	" 15th, 1873	1 to 4 "	2,148 80	268 60		
256	"	3,722 92	" 15th, 1874	1 to 4 "	3,722 92	465 30		
257	"	928 80	October 1st, 1874	1 to 4 "	928 80	116 10		
271	"	2,766 00	" 1st, 1875	1 to 5 "	2,766 00	414 90		
272	"	653 28	" 1st, 1875	1 to 4 "	653 28	81 70		
275	"	2,178 90	November 1st, 1875	1 to 9 "	1,936 80	532 62	242 10	12 11
290	"	231 60	" 1st, 1876	2 to 4 "	231 60	34 74		
291	"	854 00	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	854 00	106 80		
287	"	1,384 16	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	1,384 16	173 00		
289	"	1,621 72	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	1,621 72	202 70		
292	"	1,206 80	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	1,206 80	150 90		
293	"	1,194 00	" 1st, 1876	1 to 4 "	1,194 00	149 30		
295	"	613 00	April 2nd, 1877	1 to 4 "	613 00	68 96		
309	"	438 75	November 1st, 1877	1 to 3 "	438 75	43 86		
310	"	506 00	" 1st, 1877	1 to 2 "	506 00	37 95		
313	"	600 00	" 1st, 1877	1 to 5 "	600 00	90 00		
322	"	134 63	September 2nd, 1878	1 "	134 63	6 73		
321	"	436 80	August 1st, 1878	1 to 4 "	436 80	54 60		
324	"	926 10	November 1st, 1878	1 to 9 "	514 50	179 90	416 60	51 40
323	"	1,003 92	" 1st, 1878	1 to 3 "	1,003 92	100 38		
339	"	1,350 00	October 1st, 1879	1 to 5 "	1,080 00	200 25	270 00	13 50
355	"	1,689 60	December 1st, 1880	1 to 4 "	1,267 20	204 16	422 40	21 12
349	"	1,638 00	September 1st, 1880	1 to 4 "	1,228 50	184 23	409 50	20 47
202	Ramsay	900 00	July 29th, 1873	3 to 15 "	400 00	385 00	500 00	95 00
236	"	1,725 00	February 15th, 1877	1 to 15 "	690 00	431 25	1,035 00	258 75
234	Richmond	1,446 00	October 11th, 1883	10 "	1,446 00	723 00		
235	"	2,500 00	January 12th, 1880	1 to 10 "	1,000 00	425 00	1,500 00	262 50
289	"	1,645 00	November 17th, 1881	1 to 10 "	268 00	156 85	1,377 00	328 75
290	"	1,854 00	" 1st, 1882	1 to 10 "	147 00	92 70	1,708 00	454 50
291	"	1,769 00	" 19th, 1883	1 to 10 "			1,769 00	521 75
12	Romney	4,000 00	May 1st, 1874	5 "	4,000 00	1,000 00		
215	"	2,001 00	October 27th, 1876	2 to 4 "	2,001 00	326 01		
258	"	2,722 05	May 30th, 1879	1 to 3 "	2,722 05	272 22		

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.—*Continued.*

Date and No. of By-Law.	Name of Township.	Amount Borrowed.	Date of Loan.	Terms of Payment.	Amount Paid on Account.		Amount Unpaid.	
					Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
27B	Rochester	2,069 00	December 1st, 1879	1 to 10 years	827 60	351 90	1,241 40	217 35
32	"	2,585 99	January 1st, 1881	1 to 5 "	1,475 60	316 50	1,110 39	83 95
196	Southwold	3,005 00	July 18th, 1873	1 to 10 "	3,005 00	746 35		
203	"	1,515 00	February 14th, 1874	1 to 10 "	1,515 00	407 40		
212	"	1,089 00	August 16th, 1875	1 to 10 "	980 10	292 90	108 90	5 46
215	"	1,087 00	December 31st, 1875	1 to 10 "	869 60	282 36	217 40	16 29
236	"	1,542 00	September 1st, 1876	1 to 10 "	1,233 60	308 40	308 40	38 55
240	"	3,500 00	May 7th, 1877	1 to 10 "	2,450 00	799 10	1,050 00	105 00
245	"	501 00	April 1st, 1878	2 to 10 "	201 00	80 05	300 00	45 00
293	"	794 50	September 6th, 1880	2 to 10 "	159 00	111 15	635 50	126 85
300	"	562 45	August 15th, 1881	2 to 10 "	112 49	56 10	449 96	112 20
17B	Sarnia	860 00	December 31st, 1874	1 to 8 "	860 00	220 89		
19B	"	1,100 00	September 1st, 1874	1 to 10 "	1,100 00	263 40		
29B	"	780 00	June 27th, 1876	1 to 7 "	780 00	163 50		
31B	"	1,000 00	September 27th, 1876	1 to 8 "	1,000 00	187 48		
32B	"	1,280 00	September 20th, 1876	1 to 8 "	1,280 00	240 00		
43B	"	2,100 00	July 25th, 1877	1 to 10 "	1,470 00	453 30	630 00	63 00
221	Sidney	2,200 00	September 15th, 1877	1 to 15 "	693 50	400 56	1,506 50	578 18
229	"	584 00	December 20th, 1878	15 "		146 00	584 00	292 00
6	Tilbury, East	3,820 00	April 13th, 1874	1 to 10 "	3,820 00	1,002 80		
2	" "	418 00	March 25th, 1874	1 to 4 "	418 00	73 22		
6	" "	958 05	July 16th, 1874	1 to 9 "	958 05	259 83		
4	" "	4,458 00	July 16th, 1874	1 to 10 "	4,458 00	1,095 95		
5	" "	1,460 70	October 9th, 1874	1 to 9 "	1,460 70	383 94		
12	" "	6,554 00	December 14th, 1874	1 to 10 "	5,898 60	1,769 58	655 40	32 77
10	" "	967 95	January 17th, 1876	1 to 9 "	860 40	236 72	107 55	5 38
13	" "	678 72	April 7th, 1876	1 to 3 "	678 72	67 86		
11	" "	1,600 00	November 26th, 1877	1 to 10 "	960 00	360 00	640 00	80 00
3	" "	607 74	" 26th, 1878	1 to 6 "	506 45	101 40	101 29	5 07
6	" "	301 98	December 31st, 1878	3 to 5 "	301 98	60 48		
7	" "	750 00	" 7th, 1878	3 to 10 "	214 25	171 72	535 75	80 40
2	" "	1,175 10	March 5th, 1879	1 to 10 "	352 53	199 92	822 57	123 48
4	" "	783 00	August 28th, 1879	1 to 2 "	783 00	39 14		
12	" "	918 56	April 20th, 1881	1 to 7 "	355 65	113 78	562 91	71 28
13	" "	465 21	April 20th, 1881	1 to 4 "	340 26	49 47	124 95	6 25
16	" "	2,063 00	December 1st, 1883	1 to 10 "			2,063 00	608 70
17	" "	2,131 00	" 1st, 1883	1 to 8 "			2,131 00	506 67
10	" "	728 00	" 2nd, 1876	4 to 10 "	416 00	223 60	312 00	31 20
26	Turnberry	600 00	January 21st, 1878	3 to 15 "	200 00	175 00	400 00	110 00
32	"	3,818 00	February 18th, 1879	1 to 15 "	1,250 00	817 00	2,568 00	734 00
30	"	1,668 00	March 14th, 1879	1 to 15 "	440 00	362 00	1,228 00	311 50

31	Turnberry	411 00	February	18th,	1879	4 to 15 years		200 00	92 20	211 00	111 00
29	"	1,359 00	January	1st,	1879	3 to 15 "		400 00	323 75	959 00	279 50
33	"	965 00	August	9th,	1879	2 to 15 "		300 00	183 38	665 00	201 25
34	"	628 00	"	9th,	1879	2 to 15 "		200 00	124 00	428 00	121 30
35	"	1,137 00	April	26th,	1882	1 to 13 "			55 00	1,137 00	394 05
197	Thurlow	2,950 00	"	2nd,	1876	1 to 15 "		755 46	519 15	2,194 54	645 55
224	"	11,510 56	October	20th,	1879	4 to 15 "		750 00	2,302 08	10,760 56	3,730 72
224	"	2,950 00	"	20th,	1879	1 to 5 "		2,150 00	377 50	800 00	40 00
225	"	1,275 00	"	20th,	1879	14 & 15 "			191 25	1,275 00	669 38
269	"	875 00	December	21st,	1882	15 "			43 75	875 00	612 50
252	"	850 00	January	30th,	1882	14 & 15 "				850 00	616 25
154	Tilbury, West	6,158 00	July	25th,	1879	1 to 10 "		2,463 20	846 86	3,694 80	646 59
4	Williams, East	500 00	August	26th,	1872	5 "		500 00	125 00		
168	Willoughby	1,565 00	February	8th,	1875	1 to 8 "		1,565 00	577 02		
198	"	794 00	November	13th,	1879	1 to 5 "		635 20	111 16	158 80	7 94
204	"	1,270 00	"	5th,	1880	1 to 10 "		381 00	171 45	889 00	177 80
4	Warwick	2,200 00	October	1st,	1881	1 to 10 "		440 00	209 00	1,760 00	390 50
4	"	2,200 00	"	1st,	1882	1 to 10 "		220 00	110 00	1,980 00	495 00
5	Wawanosh, West	3,434 00	"	1st,	1882	1 to 10 "		686 80	197 53	2,747 20	628 12
291	Yarmouth	2,240 10	September	29th,	1873	1 to 15 "		1,493 40	811 35	746 70	111 90
168	Yonge & Escott	1,560 00	April	7th,	1874	1 to 10 "		1,560 00	495 00		

TILE DRAINAGE STATEMENT.

By-Law Number.	Township.	To be paid under By-Law.	Date.	Amount of Debentures Purchased.	Amount Repaid.	Amount Unpaid.
		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
338	Aldborough	2,000 00	August 1st, 1883..	1,000 00		1,600 00
6	Brooke	10,000 00		1,300 00	256 00	1,824 00
260	Dunwich	5,000 00		4,900 00	480 00	7,360 00
281	"	5,000 00		5,000 00	384 00	7,616 00
335	Ekfrid	7,000 00		1,000 00	48 00	1,552 00
2	Howard	10,000 00		1,200 00		1,920 00
318	Ops	2,000 00		2,000 00	200 00	3,000 00
357	"	2,000 00		100 00		160 00
269	Plympton	10,000 00		4,700 00	1,536 00	5,984 00
284	Southwold	8,000 00		7,800 00	1,560 00	10,920 00
307	"	2,000 00		2,000 00	160 00	3,040 00
4	Warwick	10,000 00		2,100 00	448 00	2,912 00
		73,000 00		33,100 00	5,072 00	47,888 00

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 14th day of March, 1884, for a statement shewing the amount of money on deposit in the banks, or other moneyed institutions, to the credit of the Province, on the first days of January, February and March, 1884, respectively, whether in the Province or elsewhere, giving the name of each bank or other institutions wherein these moneys are deposited, and the amount in each, respectively; also, the amount at interest in each bank or other institution, and the rate of interest allowed in each case on said deposits, and the amount available on call without interest in each bank or elsewhere, with their names in each case.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 24th, 1884.

Funds at Credit of Current Accounts.	1884. January 1.	February 1.	March 1.	Funds Available after Notice.	1884. January 1.	February 1.	March 1.	Total available cash. March 1, 1884.
Ontario Bank	$153762 10	$89124 36	$97904 36	Ontario Bank.....5 per cent..	$75000 00	$191784 71	$116784 71	$214689 07
Bank of Commerce	149122 45	150116 17	7159 00	Bank of Commerce....5 " ..	50000 00	150000 00	200000 00	207159 00
do.	.....	.....	.....	do.	35074 98	35074 98	35074 98	35074 98
Bank of Montreal	1205 77	1205 77	1310 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1310 92
Imperial Bank	34524 45	23446 57	235 50	Imperial Bank .....5 per cent..	.....	150000 00	150000 00	150235 50
Standard Bank	5439 15	5439 15	.....	Standard Bank.....	93550 73	93550 73	93550 73	93550 73
Federal Bank	45570 22	40421 59	.....	Federal Bank.....5 per cent..	.....	150000 00	150000 00	150000 00
Dominion Bank	9153 44	5311 37	.....	Dominion Bank.....5 " ..	.....	150000 00	150000 00	150000 00
Consolidated Bank	1843 96	1843 96	1843 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1843 96
	400621 54	316908 94	108453 74		253625 71	920410 42	895410 42	1003864 16
	Less overdrafts in—							
	Standard ... $810 14							
	Federal 843 52							
	Dominion ... 3364 57							
			5018 23				Less overdrafts.....	5018 23
			103435 51					998845 93

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, March 18, 1884.

A. R. HARRIS,
Assistant Treasurer.

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 12th day of March, 1884, for a Return shewing the respective amounts paid by such Municipalities in the Province of Ontario in which the Dunkin or other Temperance Acts are in force, towards the License Fund of the District in which they are situated.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th March, 1884.

STATEMENT shewing the respective Amounts paid by Municipalities in the Province of Ontario in which the Dunkin or other Temperance Acts are in force, towards the License Fund of the District in which they are situated

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Municipality.	Year.	Amounts.
			$ cts.
Brockville and S. Leeds	Township of Leeds	1876-77	60 00
Kent, West	Tilbury, East	1877-78	66 08
"	"	1878-79	39 25
"	Raleigh	1877-78	121 15
"	"	1878-79	65 15
Muskoka and Parry Sound	McDougall	1879-80	15 26
" "	"	1880-81	15 26
Stormont	Roxborough	1879-80	47 20
"	"	1880-81	50 78
"	"	1882-83	50 00

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 6th day of February, 1884, for a Return shewing: 1. The several lots in the Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, which have been sold, located, disposed of or applied for since January 1st, 1880. 2. The dates of said sales, the persons to whom sold, the prices paid, and terms of payments. 3. The dates of the several applications for the purchase or location of said lots.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 22nd, 1884.

MEMORANDUM of Lots sold in the Township of Tudor since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Terms of Payment.
						$ c.	
	7	5	100	Thurston G. Hall	April 10, 1880	1 00	Cash.
	8	5	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	18	4	100	Margaret Toohey	June 15, "	1 00	"
N. ½	4	3	50	Wm. Coe	May 5, 1881	1 00	"
N. ½	5	3	50	"	" " "	1 00	"
N. ½	6	2	50	Peter Vankleek	" 31, "	1 00	1/5 paid.
N. ½	7	2	50	"	" " "	1 00	"
	7	18	99	James H. Robinson	Sept. 27, "	1 00	Cash.
	6	19	130	W. Coe	Nov. 29, "	1 00	"
	8	19	132	"	" " "	1 00	"
	28	4	70	F. Abbott	Dec. 12, "	1 00	2/5 paid.
	12	7	100	And. Gunter	June 4, 1882	1 00	1/5 "
	10	9	100	William Coe	April 20, "	1 00	Cash.
	11	9	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	11	10	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	12	10	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	13	10	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	16	10	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	12	11	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	13	11	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	12	12	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	13	13	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	13	14	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	9	16	97	"	" " "	1 00	"
	10	16	101	"	" " "	1 00	"
	11	16	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	12	16	106	"	" " "	1 00	"
	13	16	105	"	" " "	1 00	"
	31	4	81	Michael Nimmo	May 4, "	1 00	"
S. ½	24	8	74½	G. Lavender	June 7, "		For $13 Cash
	49	W. H. Rd.	56	H. Nesbitt	Sept. 29, "	1 00	Cash.
	50	"	56	"	" " "	1 00	"
	35	"	50	Hugo B. Rathbun & Co.	Dec. 7, "	1 00	"
	36	"	50	"	" " "	1 00	"
	22	7	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	23	7	97	"	" " "	1 00	"
	66	E. H. Rd.	45	D. Lummiss	" 26, "	50	"
	26	18	100	Wm. Coe	Jan. 19, 1883	1 00	"
	27	18	100	"	" " "	1 00	"
	8	10	100	H. H. Sutton	Nov. 1, "	1 00	"
	8	11	100	Arthur W. Coe	" 14, "	1 00	"
	9	11	100	"	" 22, "	1 00	"
	8	16	101	Geo. Spiackett	Dec. 5, "	1 00	"
	12	8	100	J. Peacock	" 12, "	1 00	1/5 paid.
	8	9	100	D. Gilmour	" 6, "	1 00	Cash.
	9	9	100	"	" 6, "	1 00	"
	6	18	99	Geo. Dulmage	" 27, "	70	"

MEMORANDUM of Lands sold in the Township of Wollaston since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Terms of Payment.
						$ c.	
	17	16	86	Willett Turner	Feb. 3, 1880	70	Cash.
	18	16	73	"	" " "	70	"
	19	16	91	"	" " "	70	"
	19	9	100	Robert Wiggins	March 20, "	1 00	"
	18	13	100	Fred. H. Haskell	July 5, "	1 00	"
	15	1	100	James Chambers	" 9, "	1 00	"
	11	15	92	Wm. B. Elliott	Aug. 25, "	1 00	1/5th paid.
	4	2	100	The Picton Mining Company	Sept. 13, "	1 00	Cash.
	17	8	100	James Chambers	Nov. 30, "	1 00	"
	18	8	100	"	" 30, "	1 00	"
	10	15	96	"	Jan. 11, 1881	1 00	"
	9	15	96	"	Feb. 12, "	1 00	"
	15	8	100	William Coe	Jan. 24, 1882	1 00	"
	16	8	100	"	" 24, "	1 00	"
	14	2	100	J. Chambers	June 27, "	1 00	"
	15	2	91	"	" 27, "	1 00	"
	16	2	105	"	" 27, "	1 00	"
	16	W. H. Rd.	50	T. Peria	Sept. 7, "	1 00	"
W. ½	17	"	26	"	" 7, "	1 00	"
S. ½	1	4	44½	"	" 7, "	1 00	"
	1	16	145	W. Coe	Sept. 23, 1882	1 00	"
	2	16	82	"	" 23, "	1 00	"
	3	16	58	"	" 23, "	1 00	"
	4	16	63	"	" 23, "	1 00	"
	5	16	32	"	" 23, "	1 00	"
	6	16	65	"	Oct. 11, "	1 00	"
	7	16	96	"	" 11, "	1 00	"
	8	16	96	"	" 11, "	1 00	"
	9	16	96	"	" 11, "	1 00	"
	15	9	100	"	Dec. 12, "	1 00	"
	16	9	100	"	" 12, "	1 00	"
	2	6	100	"	" 12, "	1 00	"
	10	16	104	"	" 12, "	1 00	"
	11	16	87	"	" 12, "	1 00	"
	28	7	99	"	Jan. 13, 1883	1 00	"
	15	11	100	Mary J. Hudgin	Feb. 10, "	1 00	"
	2	8	37	Wm. Conlin	March 15, "	50	"
	3	8	70	"	" 15, "	50	"
	11	7	100	Margaret Pattison	Aug. 1, "	1 00	"
	12	7	94	"	" 1, "	1 00	"
	12	16	95	Fras. Nowells	Nov. 15, "	1 00	"
	13	16	94	"	" 15, "	1 00	"

MEMORANDUM of lands sold in the Township of Limerick since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Terms of Payment.
						$ c.	
S. ½	27	16	50	W. McDavitt	Jan. 31, 1881	1 00	Cash.
S. ½	28	16	50	"	" " "	1 00	"
S. ½	29	16	37	"	" " "	1 00	"

MEMORANDUM of lands sold in the Township of Faraday since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Terms of Payment.
						$ c.	
S. ½	5	A.	47	James A. Wood	June 29, 1880	1 00	Cash.
S. ½	6	A.	42	"	" " "	1 00	"
	3	10	63	Asa E. Long	Jan. 28, 1882	1 00	"
	31	7	99	Hugo B. Rathbun	Oct. 3, "	1 00	"
	10	1	102	W. Coe	" 3, "	1 00	"
	11	1	116	J. H. Wiley	Dec. 19, "	1 00	"
	10	10	100	Wm. Jenkins	Mar. 29, 1883	1 00	"
	7	1	101	R. C. Clute	Aug. 29, "	1 00	"
	8	1	101	"	" " "	1 00	"
	9	1	101	"	" " "	1 00	"

RETURN of Lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, 1868, since 1st January, 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Locatee.	Date of Location.
Wollaston		1, 2	1	153	Wm. McKillican	June 15, 1882.
		3, 4	.....	200	Chas. Murphy	July, 14, "
		6	.....	99	John Thompson	August 30, 1881.
		10	.....	99	Wm. Nicholson	July 14, 1882.
		12, 13	.....	183	John O'Brian	" " "
		17	.....	101	Jas. Henderson	" 13 "
		31, 32	.....	107	Robt. Bannon	October 6, "
	S. ½	2	2	50	Wm. McKillican	June 15, "
		8	.....	99	Wm. Nicholson	July 13, "
		9, 10	.....	198	John Henderson	" " "
		11, 12	.....	156	Danl. Henderson	" " "
		17	.....	101	Jas. McGregor, jr	November 8, "
		18	.....	102	Jas. McGregor	July 13, "
		25, 26	.....	212	Robert Bird	December 4, "
		18	3	100	Jas. McGregor	July 13, "
		27	.....	100	Alex. G. Wilson	December 29, 1883.
		28, 29	.....	200	Wm. G. Wilson	October 3, 1882.
		16, 17	4	200	Alex. Thompson	July 13, "
		18	.....	100	Hy. T. Miller	October 16, 1883.
		24, 25	.....	200	Wm. K. Cameron	July 4, 1882.
		26, 27	.....	187	Edward Drumm	August 7, 1883.
		28, 29	.....	199	Joseph Smith	April 3, 1882.
		15	5	101	John Thompson	July 15, "
		17	.....	97	Jas. Thompson	October 20, 1881.
		22	.....	60	Thos. Batchelor	April 3, 1882.
		23	.....	97	"	" " "
		24	.....	100	Peter Hannah	May 15, "
		25	.....	100	John Wanamaker	" 1, 1883.
		6, 7	6	195	Hy. Beaumont, sr	December 13, "
		8	6	100	Hy. Beaumont, jr	" " "
		12, 13	.....	189	Geo. Pattison	October 16, "
		14	.....	44	"	" " "
		15	.....	47	John Thompson	July 15, 1882.
	N. ½	21	.....	30	John Hannah	March 15, "
		22, 23	.....	160	Wm. Hannah	April 12, "
		24, 25	.....	198	Chr. G. German	November 29, "
		4, 6	7	201	John Molloy	" 30, "
		14, 15	.....	96	Geo. Bartlett	April 3, "
		18, 19	.....	125	Jos. Hanson	May 1, 1883.
		20, 21	.....	185	John Hannah	March 15, 1882.
		23	.....	99	Thos. Nugent	October 16, 1883.
		25, 26	.....	198	Hy. Berridge	" 30, "
		31, 32	.....	199	Wm. Doxee	September 25, 1882.
		2, 3	8	107	Wm. Conlin	March 15, 1883.
		6	.....	87	Peter Moneghan	February 8, "
		19, 20	.....	199	Wm. A. Werden	January 12, "
		21, 22	.....	198	Daniel Gunter	December 30, 1881.
		23	.....	99	Hy. L. Werden	" " "
		24	.....	99	Chas. Werden	February 11, 1882.
		25, 26	.....	198	Jas. Wilson	October 28, 1881.
		28	.....	99	Alex. McKay	December 23, "
	W. ½	30	.....	50	Fras. Gunter	January 2, 1883.
		31	.....	100	"	" " "
		1	9	100	John Gault	March 24, "
		5	.....	100	Peter Conlin	July 24, 1882.
	E. ½	6	.....	41	Jas. Fitzgibbons	" " "
		10	.....	100	Chas. Michael	October 21, 1881.
		12	.....	94	Solomon Gunter	November 23, "
		14	9	100	Robt. Waddington	December 27, "
		17	.....	100	Alex. Watt	" 28, "
		18	.....	100	John Blackburn	" 27, "
		20, 21	.....	200	Wm. H. Gunter	" 30, "
		22	.....	100	Thos. Nugent	March 15, 1882.
		23	.....	100	John V. White	November 30, 1882.
	S. ½	24	.....	28½	Chas. Werden	February 11, "

RETURN of Lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, 1868, since 1st January, 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Locatee.	Date of Location.
Wollaston		26	.....	100	Chr. Wilson	December 23, 1881.
		28	.....	100	Chas. W. Gunter	November 30, 1882.
		29, 30	.....	200	John Seaborn	October 15, 1883.
		32	.....	95	John N. Wilson	May 19, 1882.
		1	10	111	A. A. Campbell	" 2, 1883.
		2, 3	.....	196	Owen Fortune	March 24, "
		5	.....	96	Peter Conlin	July 24, 1882.
		7	.....	93	Jas. Fitzgibbons	" " "
		11, 12	.....	196	Allan W. Tivey	December 28, 1881.
		13	.....	100	Robt. Waddington	" 27, "
		14	.....	100	Wm. Waddington	October 25, "
		15, 16	.....	200	John Wagar	December 27, "
		17	.....	100	Alex. Watt	" 28, "
		18, 19	.....	200	Edwin Blackburn	" 27, "
		20	.....	100	Chas. W. Gunter	" 30, "
		21, 22	.....	200	Wm. Blackburn	" 18, 1882.
		24, 25	.....	200	John Short	September 25, "
		29, 30	.....	206	Walter Todd	October 15, 1883.
		2, 3	11	195	Robt. Campbell	March 31, "
		7	.....	99	James Fitzgibbons	July 24, 1882.
		14	.....	99	Wm. Watt, sr	February 8, 1883.
		16, 17	.....	200	John Vancliff	December 29, 1881.
		18	11	100	Jos. Blackburn	" 27, "
		19	.....	100	Wm. T. Bristol	" 30, "
		12, 13	12	198	David Peacock	" 29, "
		14	.....	99	Thos. B. Watt	June 5, 1882.
		16	.....	100	Colin Campbell	August 20, 1883.
		18	.....	100	Craven Blackburn	December 29, 1881.
		30, 31	.....	194	J. C. & S. H. Scripture	August 17, 1882.
		14	13	100	Wm. Watt	December 27, 1881.
		15	.....	100	Jas. H. Martin	" 29, "
		16	.....	100	Colin Campbell	August 20, 1883.
		17	.....	100	Allan Haskell	March 15, 1882.
		26	.....	100	Henry Paul	June 5, 1883.
	W. ½	28	.....	49½	Wm. Middleton	April 12, 1882.
		29	.....	98	"	" " "
		11	14	97	Wm. Elliott	September 17, 1881.
		16	.....	104	Geo. W Gilroy	October, 26 "
		17	.....	100	Geo. C. Gilroy	" " "
		18	.....	100	Albert Short	" 22, 1883.
		24	.....	100	Garner Wait	June 5, "
		25	.....	100	George Unger	" " "
		27	.....	96	Richard Wilson	October 24, 1882.
		29, 30	.....	151	Jas. S. Helps	April 12, "
		31	.....	95	Albert Helps	March 16, "
		12	15	95	Wm. Elliott	September 17, 1881.
		14, 15	.....	186	Wm. Jas. Payne	October 20, 1882.
		16	.....	95	Patrick McFarlane	March 18, "
		17	.....	91	Geo. C. Gilroy	October 20, 1881.
		18, 19	.....	182	John H. Gilroy	" 26, "
		23	.....	90	John M. Orr	November 12, 1881.
		24	15	90	Chas. Wait	September 3, "
		26	.....	90	Jos. Sexsmith	" " "
		27	.....	90	Tobias Sexsmith	" " "
		28	.....	90	"	" " "
		30	.....	74	Robt. Smith	April 18, 1882.
		31, 32	.....	181	Thos. Scott	February, 24, "
		14	16	93	Patrick Kealy	August 13, 1881.
		15	.....	93	"	" " "
		16	.....	92	Patrick McFarlane	March 18, 1882.
		20	.....	85	Geo. Boothby	November 28, 1883.
		22	.....	74	John M. Orr	" 12, 1881.
		23, 24	.....	180	Charles Payne	August 23, "
		27, 28	.....	180	Frederick Garret	December 31, 1883.
		29	.....	90	Frank Smith	February 24, 1882.

RETURN of Lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, 1868, since 1st January, 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Locatee.	Date of Location.
Limerick		16	1	100	Thos. S. Ham	December 28, 1883.
		17	.....	100	Jas. Moore	" " "
		14	2	100	Sylvenus Wright	" " "
		17	.....	100	Thos. S. Ham	" " "
		18	.....	100	Wm. H. Philips	August 11, "
		21	.....	100	Daniel Reid	" " "
		22	.....	100	Gilbert Reid	" " "
		14	3	100	John Fair	October 1, "
		15	.....	100	Marshall Fair	" " "
		22	.....	100	Gilbert Reid	August 11, "
		23	.....	100	Wm. H. Philips	" " "
		24	.....	100	Daniel Reid	" " "
	W. ½	30	.....	50	Angus Robertson	July 10, 1882.
		31	.....	134	Angus Robertson	" " "
		17	4	100	Chas. Baragar	February 6, "
		19	.....	100	A. W. Sargent	October, 23, 1883.
		20	.....	100	Samuel Badgley	February 3, "
		21, 22	.....	200	Wm. Fraser	" 1, "
		25	.....	100	Samuel Solmes	October 23, "
		18	5	100	T. H. Burkitt	" " "
		20	.....	100	Samuel Solmes	February 1, "
		21, 22	.....	200	F. W. Vandervort	" " "
		31	.....	120	Michael McGraw	October, 5, "
		18, 19	6	200	Elisha Sargent	May 2, "
		20, 21	.....	200	Oran Sargent	February 1, "
		22	.....	100	A. P. Werden	October 9, "
		23, 24	.....	200	Allan C. Reid	February 3, "
		25, 26	.....	200	Jas. Lancaster	" 13, "
		28, 29	.....	200	Jos. Deshane	October 15, "
		30	6	100	John Murphy	" 5, "
		18, 19	7	200	Artemus Reid	February 1, "
		20	.....	100	Lester Sargent	" " "
		21	.....	100	Fred. Baker	" " "
		23, 24	.....	200	Anson Reid	" " "
		25	.....	100	L. N. Werden	November 17, "
		26	.....	100	Wm. Best	April 15, "
		27	.....	100	Wm. Brinklow	" 24, "
		28, 29	.....	200	John Foster	August 24, 1882.
		30	.....	100	John McGraw	May 8, 1883.
		31	.....	89	Robt. Wandby	" " "
		21	8	100	Fred. Baker	February 1, "
		22	.....	100	Robt. Daly	April 24, "
		25	.....	100	Adam Menzies	February 6, 1882.
		27	.....	100	Wm. Brinklow	April 24, 1883.
		29, 30	.....	200	Edward W. Swayne	August 24, 1882.
		24	9	100	Daniel Daly	April 24, 1883.
		25	.....	100	George Park	August 24, 1882.
		26	.....	61	George Park	May 30, 1883.
		26	10	93	John Cole, sen.	December 31, "
		26	11	100	Jas Rogerson	" 14, "
		27	.....	100	Ephraim Peters	" " "

RETURN of Lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, 1868, since 1st January, 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Name of Locatee.	Date of Location.
Faraday		12	1	102	Ed. Mayeux	July 10, 1882.
		14	.....	102	Robt. Hewton	September 17, 1881.
		15	.....	102	John Hewton	January 17, 1880.
		17	.....	101	Michael McFarlane	May 27, 1882.
		24	.....	95	John J. Oar	August 23, 1881.
		12	2	102	Ed. Mayeux	July 10, 1882.
		14	.....	102	Robt. Hewton	September 17, 1881.
		15	.....	102	John Hewton	January 17, 1880.
		18, 19	.....	199	Wm. Jas. Walker	December 7, 1881.
		20	.....	98	Wm. G. Fraleck	February 9, 1882.
		24	.....	91	John J. Oar	August 23, 1881.
		26, 27	.....	188	Seth Wheeler	October 2, 1880.
		30	.....	93	Albert Marshall	March 27, "
		31	.....	93	Albert Ingram	June 7, "
		32, 33	.....	198	Geo. Peacock	April 16, 1881.
		18, 19	3	198	Isaiah Walker	August 24, 1883.
		27, 28	4	197	Garrot Vader	September 9, 1880.
	N. ½	A	6	71½	John Jarman	May 3, "
	N. ½	1	.....	42	"	" " "
	N. ½	2	.....	50	"	" " "
	S. ½	2	7	50	"	" " "
	S. ½	32	.....	92	Daniel Secrey	September 25, 1882.
		9	9	100	Thos. Carter	January 5, 1880.
		9	10	100	"	" " "
		22	.....	101	Theo. F. Gould	May 25, 1882.
		24	.....	101	H. W. Patterson	February 8, "
		4, 5	11	180	Wm. M. Spurr	June 21, "
		22, 23	.....	239	Edwin Gould	December 13, 1881.
		24	.....	123	H. W. Patterson	February 8, 1882.
	N. ½'s.	1 & 2	12	115	Chas. H. George	March 13, "
		9, 10	.....	133	Wm. Jas. Sweet	January 7, 1880.
		1	15	170	Hon. B. Flint	March 14, 1881.
	N. ½	6	.....	71½	L. Laundry	February 27, 1883.
	N. ½	7	.....	71	H. Laundry	" " "
	N. ½	1	16	99½	John McAllister	September 25, 1880.
		7	.....	142	Daniel Woodcock	" 14, 1882.
		8	.....	142	Peter Bretheur	October 1, 1880.
		12	.....	92	Peter Laundry	November 17, 1883.
		12	A	95	Henry Bently	July 31, 1882.
		20	.....	78	Wm. Greanfield	January 7, 1880.
		27	.....	202	Peter Gannon	June 21, "
		28	.....	222	Alex. Evans	" " "
		29	.....	212	Wm. Lobb	February 22, 1882.
		30	.....	202	Dorcas J. Gould	May 8, 1883.
		31	.....	173	James Comer	August 5, 1880.
	S. ½'s.	32 & 33	.....	141	Wm. Ward	September 27, 1881.
	W. ½'s.	6 & 7	B	121½	S. S. Greanfield	May 10, 1883.
		20	.....	115	Wm. Greanfield	January 7, 1880.
		28, 29	.....	183	J. W. Pettybone	May 5, 1882.
		30, 31	.....	143	J. J. Power	" 19, "

MEMORANDUM of lots in the Township of Wollaston disposed of to William Coe, since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	16	1	101		12	5	99
	18	"	102		14	"	98
S. ½	19	"	51		18	"	94
	23	"	105		19	"	122
	24	"	98		20	"	98
	25	"	99		21	"	65
	26	"	95		26	"	100
	27	"	106		27	"	76
	28	"	106		28	"	69
	29	"	103		29	"	95
	22	2	99		30	"	99
	23	"	80		31	"	99
	27	"	106		32	"	93
	28	"	106		2	6	100
	29	"	106		3	"	100
	30	"	112		4	"	100
	31	"	105		5	"	100
	32	"	103		9	"	100
	2	3	100		11	"	100
	3	"	100		25	"	100
	6	"	105		26	"	100
	7	"	100		27	"	100
	8	"	100		28	"	100
	9	"	100		31	"	99
	13	"	100		32	"	98
	14	"	100		2	7	112
	21	"	84		3	"	100
	22	"	95		9	"	100
	23	"	72		10	"	100
	24	"	96		16	"	56
	25	"	100		17	"	71
	30	"	107		24	"	99
	31	"	101		27	"	99
	32	"	97		7	8	88
	2	4	100		8	9	86
	3	"	93		8	10	93
	4	"	76		9	"	95
	5	"	79		10	"	88
	6	"	93		26	"	100
	7	"	100		27	"	100
	8	"	100		28	"	100
	9	"	100		5	11	100
	10	"	100		6	"	95
	11	"	100		8	"	99
	12	"	98		10	"	98
	13	"	80		11	"	100
	14	"	98		12	"	99
	15	"	101		13	"	99
	20	"	86		21	"	100
	21	"	88		22	"	100
	22	"	100		23	"	100
	23	"	100		25	"	100
	32	"	95		26	"	100
	2	5	100		27	"	100
	3	"	100		28	"	100
	4	"	100		3	12	100
	6	"	101		4	"	100
	7	"	100		5	"	100
	8	"	100		6	"	105
	9	"	100		7	"	99
	10	"	100		8	"	99
	11	"	100		9	"	99

MEMORANDUM of lots in the Township of Wollaston disposed of to William Coe, since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	10	12	98		4	14	87
	11	"	91		5	"	56
	21	"	100		6	"	77
	22	"	100		7	"	100
	23	"	100		8	"	100
	24	"	100		9	"	100
	28	"	100		12	"	100
	3	13	100		13	"	100
	4	"	100		19	"	100
	5	"	99		20	"	100
	6	"	105		21	"	104
	7	"	100		22	1	100
	8	"	100		23	"	100
	9	"	100		4	15	88
	10	"	100		5	"	80
	11	"	92		6	"	96
	19	"	100		7	"	96
	20	"	102		8	"	96
	21	"	100		13	"	94
	22	"	100		20	"	90
	23	"	100		21	"	94
	24	"	100		22	"	90
	25	"	100				

MEMORANDUM of lots disposed of to William Coe, in the Township of Limerick, since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	5	3	100		25	5	100
	6	"	100		4	6	25
	7	"	100		5	"	12
	8	"	83		6	"	34
	25	"	100		7	"	18
	28	"	100		8	"	7
	9	4	115		13	"	99
	23	"	100		15	"	98
	26	"	100		16	"	100
	27	"	100		2	7	73
	2	5	122		3	"	26
	3	"	99		11	"	100
	4	"	73		12	"	100
	7	"	35		13	"	100
	8	"	58		14	"	100
	9	"	97		15	"	100
	13	"	10		16	"	100
	17	"	100		1	8	100
	23	"	100		2	"	86
	24	"	100		3	"	100

MEMORANDUM of lots disposed of to William Coe, in the Township of Limerick, since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	4	8	100		13	11	100
	5	"	100		14	"	100
	6	"	100		15	"	100
	7	"	100		16	"	100
	8	"	100		17	"	100
	9	"	100		18	"	100
	10	"	100		19	"	100
	11	"	100		20	"	100
	12	"	84		21	"	100
	13	"	100		22	"	89
	14	"	92		23	"	32
	15	"	96		1	12	113
	16	"	84		2	"	66
	1	9	124		3	"	100
	2	"	63		4	"	100
	3	"	96		5	"	100
	4	"	100		6	"	100
	5	"	100		7	"	100
	6	"	100		8	"	100
	7	"	100		9	"	100
	8	"	100		10	"	100
	9	"	100		11	"	100
	10	"	100		12	"	100
	11	"	100		13	"	100
	12	"	100		14	"	100
	13	"	100		15	"	100
	14	"	36		16	"	100
	21	"	100		17	"	100
	22	"	100		18	"	100
	27	"	85		19	"	100
	28	"	100		20	"	100
	1	10	114		21	"	100
	2	"	85		22	"	90
	3	"	96		23	"	92
	4	"	100		24	"	100
	5	"	100		25	"	100
	6	"	100		26	"	100
	7	"	100		27	"	100
	8	"	100		28	"	100
	9	"	100		1	13	75
	10	"	100		2	"	66
	11	"	100		3	"	100
	12	"	100		4	"	100
	13	"	100		5	"	100
	14	"	93		6	"	100
	15	"	95		7	"	100
	16	"	100		8	"	100
	17	"	100		9	"	77
	18	"	100		10	"	93
	19	"	100		16	"	100
	20	"	100		17	"	100
	21	"	100		18	"	100
	22	"	100		19	"	100
	23	"	100		20	"	100
	24	"	66		21	"	100
	27	"	94		22	"	100
	28	"	100		23	"	100
	1	11	109		24	"	100
	2	"	39		25	"	100
	3	"	77		26	"	100
	4	"	100		27	"	100
	5	"	100		28	"	100
	6	"	100		1	14	111
	7	"	100		2	"	100
	9	"	100		3	"	100
	10	"	100		4	"	100
	11	"	100		5	"	80
	12	"	100		6	"	98

MEMORANDUM of lots disposed of to William Coe, in the Township of Limerick, since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	7	14	100			15	100
	8	"	100		20	"	100
	9	"	100		21	"	100
	10	"	79		22	"	100
	13	"	100		23	"	100
	14	"	100		24	"	100
	15	"	100		25	"	100
	16	"	100		26	"	100
	17	"	100		1	16	100
	19	"	100		2	"	100
	20	"	100		3	"	46
	21	"	100		4	"	46
	22	"	100		5	"	75
	23	"	100		6	"	97
	24	"	100		7	"	100
	25	"	100		8	"	100
	26	"	100		9	"	100
	27	"	100		10	"	120
	28	"	100		11	"	85
	1	15	118		13	"	100
	4	"	95		14	"	100
	5	"	75		15	"	117
	7	"	100		16	"	85
	8	"	100		17	"	100
	9	"	100		18	"	100
	10	"	100		19	"	100
	12	"	100		20	"	117
	13	"	100		21	"	87
	14	"	100		22	"	100
	15	"	100		23	"	100
	16	"	100		24	"	100
	17	"	100		25	"	100
	18	"	100		26	"	100
	19	"	100				

MEMORANDUM of Lots disposed of to William Coe, Esq., in the Township of Faraday, since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	5	1	100		7	4	99
	6	"	100		8	"	99
	29	"	93		9	"	100
	30	"	93		10	"	100
	5	2	100		11	"	150
	6	"	100		12	"	100
	7	"	101		13	"	100
	8	"	101		14	"	100
	9	"	101		15	"	99
	10	"	102		16	"	99
	11	"	145		17	"	94
	5	3	97		18	"	99
	6	"	100		19	"	99
	7	"	99		5	5	93
	10	"	100		6	"	85
	11	"	154		7	"	100
	12	"	100		8	"	100
	13	"	100		9	"	100
	14	"	100		10	"	100
	15	"	99		11	"	144
	16	"	99		12	"	100
	17	"	88		13	"	99
	23	3	99		14	"	99
	24	"	80		15	"	99
	5	4	100		16	"	98
	6	"	100		17	"	98

MEMORANDUM of Lots disposed of to William Coe, Esq., in the Township of Faraday, since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	18	5	98		20	7	78
	19	"	99		21	"	84
	20	"	99		12	8	99
	21	"	99		16	"	100
	22	"	100		17	"	80
	23	"	100		18	"	66
	29	"	102		19	"	50
	5	6	100		20	"	95
	6	"	102		21	"	88
	7	"	100		22	"	95
	8	"	100		30	"	99
	9	"	100		31	"	99
	10	"	100		32	"	90
	11	"	133		15	9	60
	16	"	90		16	"	67
	17	"	98		17	"	75
	18	"	98		18	"	82
	19	"	99		19	"	96
	20	"	99		20	"	101
	21	"	99		21	"	101
	22	"	100		30	"	101
	23	"	100		31	"	100
	24	"	100		5	10	28
	6	7	100		6	"	58
	11	"	122		12	"	101
	15	"	100		15	"	101
	16	"	92		16	"	101
	17	"	101		17	"	101
	18	"	101		18	"	101
	19	"	80				

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for but not disposed of in the Township of Wollaston, since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	5	1	100		5	8	100
	7	"	99		11	"	100
	8	"	99		29	"	99
	9	"	99	E. ½	30	"	50
	22	"	104		7	9	90
	30	"	98		15	"	100
	1	2	59		25	"	99
	3	"	100		27	"	100
	6	"	104		31	"	100
	7	"	99		4	10	96
	13	"	100		23	"	100
	24	"	87		31	"	100
	4	3	100		4	11	100
	5	"	100		20	"	100
	10	"	100		24	"	100
	11	"	100		29	"	100
	12	"	99		15	12	100
	26	"	100		17	"	100
N. ½	1	4	44½		19	"	100
	19	"	100		20	"	102
	30	"	100		25	"	100
	31	"	101		29	"	95
	5	5	100		32	"	97
	16	"	133		12	13	100
	1	6	85		13	"	100
	20	"	67		30	"	97
	24	"	100		32	"	97
	7	7	98		10	14	100
	8	"	100		14	"	100
	13	"	29		15	"	100
	22	"	99		21	16	81

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for but not disposed of in the Township of Faraday, since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	3	1	100		7	7	100
	4	"	100		8	"	100
	16	"	102		9	"	99
	18	"	100		10	"	99
	1	2	57		12	"	99
	2	"	100		13	"	99
	3	"	100		14	"	100
	4	"	100		22	"	100
	13	"	102		23	"	100
	16	"	102		24	"	100
	21	"	98		25	"	100
	1	3	65		26	"	100
	2	"	100		27	"	100
	3	"	100		28	"	100
	4	"	93		29	"	99
	8	"	99		30	"	99
	9	"	100		1	8	97
	20	"	100		2	"	92
	21	"	100		3	"	95
	22	"	100		5	"	100
	25	"	71		6	"	100
	26	"	87		7	"	99
	27	"	96		8	"	96
W. ½	32	"	49½		9	"	99
	1	4	71		10	"	99
	2	"	100		11	"	115
	3	"	100		13	"	99
	4	"	100		14	"	100
	20	"	100		15	"	100
	21	"	100		23	"	100
	22	"	100		24	"	100
	23	"	99		25	"	100
	24	"	92		26	"	100
	25	"	53		27	"	100
	26	"	60		33	"	108
	29	"	99		B	9	71
	1	5	78		2	"	84
	2	"	100		3	"	71
	3	"	100		4	"	88
	24	"	100		22	"	101
	25	"	100		23	"	101
	26	"	100		24	"	101
	27	"	100		25	"	101
	28	"	101		26	"	102
	30	"	102		27	"	102
	32	"	102		28	"	101
	C	6	81		29	"	101
	12	"	100		32	"	98
	13	"	99		1	10	68
	14	"	99		2	"	99
	15	"	99		7	"	65
	25	"	100		13	"	101
	26	"	100		14	"	101
	27	"	100		19	"	101
	28	"	101		20	"	67
	31	"	102		21	"	85
	32	"	102		23	"	101
	D	7	225		25	"	101
	B	"	76		26	"	102
	1	"	87		27	"	102
	3	"	100		28	"	101
	4	"	100		29	"	101
	5	"	100		30	"	101

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for but not disposed of in the Township of Faraday, since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	31	10	100		19	15	143
	32	"	100		20	"	143
	3	11	100		21	"	133
	6	"	81		22	"	143
	7	"	87		23	"	143
	8	"	92		24	"	143
	9	"	100		25	"	143
	10	"	100		26	"	143
	11	"	106		27	"	143
S. ½	12	"	66		28	"	144
S. ½	13	"	69		29	"	144
S. ½	14	"	61		30	"	144
	15	"	145		31	"	144
	16	"	140		32	"	144
	17	"	120		8	A	95
	18	"	128		11	"	95
	19	"	112		13	"	94
	20	"	66		14	"	73
	21	"	105		15	"	100
	25	"	118		16	"	105
	26	"	89		17	"	67
	3	12	100		18	"	72
	4	"	100		19	"	76
	5	"	100		21	"	96
	6	"	100		22	"	101
	7	"	94		23	"	127
	8	"	83		24	"	173
	17	14	53		25	"	175
	18	"	58		26	"	139
	19	"	63	N. ½	32	"	86
	20	"	69	N. ½	33	"	55
	21	"	80	N. ½	3	B	55
	27	"	70	N. ½	4	"	63½
	28	"	84		8	"	128
	29	"	101		9	"	137
	30	"	115		10	"	145
	31	"	109	E. ½	11	"	68½
	32	"	142		13	"	160
S. ½	6	15	71½		14	"	172
S. ½	7	"	71		15	"	157
	8	"	142		17	"	131
	9	"	142		18	"	123
	10	"	142		19	"	119
	11	"	110		21	"	104
	12	"	40		22	"	180
	13	"	136		23	"	154
	15	"	134		24	"	106
	16	"	114		25	"	102
	17	"	125		26	"	141
	18	"	142		27	"	103

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for in the Township of Limerick since 1st January, 1880, but not disposed of.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	7	1	100		4	7	93
	10	3	61		5	"	100
	11	"	92		6	"	100
	12	"	100		7	"	100
	13	"	100		8	"	75
	26	"	100		9	"	55
	27	"	100		10	"	81
	1	4	126		17	"	100
	6	"	100		22	"	100
	7	"	100		17	8	95
	8	"	100		18	"	100
	12	"	100		23	"	100
	13	"	100		24	"	100
	14	"	90		15	9	70
	24	"	100		16	"	97
	28	"	100		17	"	99
	29	"	100		18	"	100
	1	5	125		19	"	100
	11	"	37		20	"	100
	12	"	28		23	"	100
	15	"	69		29	"	100
	26	"	100		30	"	100
	27	"	100		31	"	97
	28	"	100		27	10	94
	1)	6	59		28	"	100
	2)				29	"	100
	11	"	4		30	"	100
	12	"	54		8	11	100
	14	"	87		28	"	100
	1	7	121				

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for in the Township of Tudor since 1st January, 1880.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	26	1	72		8	"	100
	2	2	99		30	"	100
	3	"	97		1	5	100
	4	"	100		2	"	100
S. ½	5	"	50		3	"	100
	2	3	100		4	"	100
	3	"	100		5	"	100
	9	"	97		6	"	100
	1	4	100		2	6	100
	2	"	100		6	"	100
	3	"	100		7	"	100
	4	"	100		19	"	99
	5	"	100		31	"	55

MEMORANDUM of Lands applied for in the Township of Tudor since 1st January, 1880.—*Continued.*

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.	Part.	Lot.	Con.	Area.
	1	7	100		10	"	99
	2	"	100		11	"	100
	3	"	100		15	"	101
	4	"	100		16	"	100
N. ½	21	"	50		10	12	99
N. ½	34	"	96½		14	"	100
	1	8	100		17	"	100
	2	"	100		18	"	100
	3	"	100		10	14	100
	4	"	100		11	"	100
	25	"	80		12	"	100
	26	"	22		7	17	99
	1	9	100		8	"	99
	2	"	100		12	"	93
	3	"	100		13	"	93
	4	"	100		1	18	100
	5	"	100		2	"	100
	7	"	100		3	"	100
	1	10	100		8	"	99
	2	"	100		9	"	96
	3	"	100		10	"	87
	4	"	100		23	"	99
	5	"	100		28	"	100
					29	"	114
	6	10	100		1	19	90
	7	"	100		3	"	69
	9	"	100		17	"	134
	10	"	100		19	"	131
	15	"	101		11	B	50
	1	11	100		12	"	50
	2	"	100		25	"	50
	3	"	100		9	15	104
	4	"	100		10	"	106
	5	"	100		11	"	107
	6	"	100		12	"	106
	7	"	100		13	"	105
N. ½	8	"	50				

REPORT

Of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th March, 1884.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

To His Honour the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit for the information of Your Honour and for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a Report of the transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The new subjects dealt with by the Secretary's Office as indicated by the entries in the Office Register, were in number three thousand three hundred and thirty-six, in connection with which five thousand five hundred and eighty-six despatches and letters were received, and four thousand six hundred and forty-six sent out.

With respect to these subjects, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five references were made to, and one thousand two hundred and seventy-five reports received from, other Departments of the Government.

During the year there were issued from the Secretary's Office (*a*) twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty Marriage Act forms; (*b*) one thousand eight hundred and eighty forms, which were distributed to Sheriffs for removal of lunatics from the gaols to the asylums; (*c*) two thousand seven hundred printed forms to enable the Clerks of Municipalities, the Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies, and Registrars of Deeds, etc., to make the returns required of them by law; (*d*) three hundred and ten warrants under your Honour's hand and seal for the removal of lunatics to the asylums or the discharge therefrom of patients who had been restored to a sound mind; (*e*) three hundred and eighteen Commissions under Great and Privy Seals; (*f*) one hundred and fifteen Notarial Certificates and (*g*) five hundred Circulars.

Statutory returns to the number of three thousand two hundred were received by the department.

Under the provisions of the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, one hundred and fourteen Letters Patent and ten Supplementary Letters Patent were issued.

The Capital Stock of new companies incorporated amounted to ten million one hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

By the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent, the Capital Stock of eight companies was increased by the aggregate sum of one million four hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

The total fees received by the Secretary's Office amounted to eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

The following is a comparative statement for the years 1868, 1881, 1882 and 1883, shewing the increase in the work done in the Secretary's Office :—

Work Done.	1868.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of fyles as shewn by Office Register	1172	2408	2808	3336
Letters received	2107	4162	5068	5586
Letters sent	1667	3756	5042	4646
References from other Departments	482	1790	2156	1885
Reports from other Departments	256	1395	1706	1275
Circulars sent	240	954	720	500
Warrants for removal and discharge of Lunatics	34	359	383	310
Statutory returns received, entered and fyled, or transferred to other Departments	52	2500	2300	3200
Notarial Certificates prepared and issued	48	76	85	115
Letters Patent issued to Joint Stock Companies	19	119	105	114
Supplementary Letters Patent issued to Joint Stock Companies	.....	.....	9	10
Marriage Licenses, Certificates, and affidavits issued	.....	.....	26186	29920
Printed forms *re* lunatics distributed to Sheriffs	.....	.....	1500	1800
Other printed forms distributed for Municipal Joint Stock Companies and other returns	.....	.....	3121	3500
Commissions under Great and Privy Seals	135	275	396	318
Total fees received by Secretary's Office	$1938	$7021	$7625	$8199
Ontario Gazette—				
Proclamations published	.....	17	7	4
Appointments Gazetted	110	525	494	461
Public Notices	13	119	127	123
(*a*) Of incorporation of Joint Stock Companies	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Of increase of stock of Joint Stock Companies, and				
(*c*) Other public notices	.....	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Statement of the Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent under cap. 150, R.S.O., during the year 1883 :—

Name.	Stock of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of each Share.
	$		$
The Waterloo Curling and Skating Rink Co., Limited	2000	200	10
The Evening *News* Printing Co., of Toronto	100000	1000	100
The Dundas Cotton Mills Co.	400000	4000	100
The Mount Forest Printing and Publishing Co.	3000	300	10
The Tilsonburg Agricultural Manufacturing Co.	100000	1000	100
The London Steel Works Co., Limited	150000	1500	100
The Michael's Bay Lumber Co.	20000	200	100
The Toronto Athletic Ground Co.	25000	500	50
The Ontario Stock Exchange	3000	30	100
The Maganetawan Driving and Boom Co., Limited	50000	500	100
The Dundas Stove Manufacturing Co.	25000	250	100
The Chatham Dredging and General Constructing Co	100000	1000	100
The Dereham and West Oxford Independent Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co., Limited	3000	150	20
The Bungay Manufacturing Co., of Norwich, Limited	50000	500	100
The Oil Exchange Financial Association, of Petrolia	150000	6000	25
The Metropolitan Grocery and Provision Warehouse, of Peterboro'.	25000	250	100
The Toronto Starch Co	200000	2000	100
The Huronian Mining Co., of Ontario	100000	1000	100
The Harris Street Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co.	3000	120	25
The Ontario Diamond Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co.	2000	100	20
The Crowfoot Indian Medicine Co., of Meaford	9000	90	100
The St. Lawrence Manufacturing Co., of Ontario, Limited	20000	200	100
The Sydenham and St. Vincent Stock Importing Co., Limited	10000	400	25
The Zanesville Iron Mining Co., of Ontario, Limited	150000	6000	25
The Brown & Rankin Manufacturing Co., of Belleville, Limited	10000	200	50
The White Oak Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co	3000	300	10

Name.	Stock of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of each Share.
	$		$
The Mimico Public Hall Co	3000	120	25
The Ontario Powder Co., Limited	25000	1000	25
The North Osnabruck Cheese Manufacturing Co	900	180	5
The Ontario Casket Co., Limited	60000	600	100
The North Oxford Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co	3000	150	20
The Brooksdale Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co.	3000	150	20
The Harte & Smith Manufacturing Co., of Belleville, Ont., Limited.	100000	1000	100
The Thamesford Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co	3000	300	10
The Soho Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., of Blenheim	2500	125	20
The Morris and Grey Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co.	3000	150	20
The Davies Brewing and Malting Co., of Toronto	250000	500	500
The Excelsior Canning Co., of Delhi, Limited	8000	80	100
The Toronto Gun and Climax Skate Co., Limited	3000	300	10
The Blake Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co., Limited	1800	120	15
The Cherry Hill Cheese Manufacturing Co.	1800	180	10
The Oliver Wilby Co., of Weston, Ont., Limited	250000	2500	100
The Star Hosiery Co., of Ontario	30000	600	50
The Home Fruit Dryer Company, of Ontario	5000	100	50
The Ontario Co., of Peterboro'.	3000	300	10
The North Buxton Joint Stock Shipping Co	3000	60	50
The Toronto Wall Paper Manufacturing Co., Limited	150000	1500	100
The Moulinette Dairying Co.	2000	100	20
The Serpent River Improvement Co	30000	300	100
The Ontario Lumber Co	300000	3000	100
The Coe Hill Mining Co.	750000	7500	100
The Athenæum Club, of Toronto	3000	600	5
The Ontario Joint Stock Phospate Mining Co., Limited	20000	400	50
The Bullock Hardware Co., of Otterville, Limited	25000	1000	25
The St. Jacob's Creamery Co.	2500	125	20
The Cobourg Flour Milling Co	15000	600	25
The Homewood Retreat Association, of Guelph, Ont	50000	500	100
The Ontario Standard Wire Co., Limited	125000	1250	100
The Brantford Recreation Park Co.	3000	300	10
The St. Clair Cheese Manufacturing Co., of Moore	1200	60	20
The East Luther Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Limited	3000	250	12
The Shawanaga River Improvement Co.	15000	300	50
The Meaford Turf Club, Limited	10000	100	100
The Pickerel River Improvement Co.	20000	400	50
The Waverley Knitting Co., of Dundas	25000	250	100
The Bothwell Deep Oil Well Co., Limited	10000	200	50
The Brockville Coffee House Association, Limited	10000	2000	5
The Ontario People's Salt Manufacturing Co., Limited	250000	12500	20
The Pickering Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co.	3000	300	10
The St. Catharines Opera House Co	22000	440	50
The Chatham *Banner* Printing Co., Limited	10000	200	50
The St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Co.	500000	20000	25
The Toronto Stove and Manufacturing Co., Limited	50000	500	100
The Essery Manufacturing Co., of Toronto	100000	1000	100
The Reid and Barr Manufacturing Co., of Ontario	20000	200	100
The Hensall Salt Co.	20000	200	100
The E. & C. Gurney Co., of Ontario, Limited	300000	3000	100
The Alviston Driving Park Association	5000	500	10
The Rainer Piano Co., of Guelph, Limited	50000	500	100
The Peterboro' Pulp Co	50000	100	500
The Homestead Investment Co., of Toronto	200000	4000	50
The Walsh Cheese Manufacturing Co.	1200	120	10
The J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., of Brockville, Limited	100000	1000	100
The London and Westminster Investment Co., of Ontario	2500000	50000	50
The Heron Bay Mining Co.	200000	20000	10
The Northumberland Paper Co	25000	250	100
The Algoma Lumber Co., Limited	40000	400	100
The Barber & Ellis Co., of Toronto	125000	1250	100
The Belleville Opera House Co., Limited	15000	600	25
The Fergus Brewing Co.	100000	1000	100
The Berlin Curling and Skating Rink Co.	3000	300	10
The Freehold Association, of Ottawa	200000	2000	100
The Furnace Falls Iron Co., of Ontario	100000	1000	100
The Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited	200000	2000	100
The Hamilton Whip Co.	20000	800	25
The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co., Limited	3000	300	10
The Lake Superior Powder Co., Limited	50000	500	100
The Victoria Gold Mining Co., Limited	500000	500000	1
The Trent Valley Navigation Co., Limited	50000	500	100

Name.	Stock of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of each Share.
	$		$
The Glengarry *Review* Printing and Publishing Co	5000	500	10
The Toronto and Leslie Land Co., Limited	3000	300	10
The Contractors' Plant Manufacturing Co., of Merritton	100000	1000	100
The Clinton Curling and Skating Rink Co	1200	48	25
The Parkdale Masonic Hall Co., Limited	7000	280	25
The American Felt Hat Co., of Toronto	50000	500	100
The Farran's Point Cheese Manufacturing Co	1200	120	10
The Merchants Co., of London, Ont	3000	60	50
The City of Belleville Milk Co., Limited	10000	500	20
The Campbell Sewer Pipe Co., of Hamilton, Ont., Limited	40000	400	100
The Midland Curling Rink Co	2000	400	5
The Algoma Trading Co., Limited	3000	60	50
The Riverside Public Hall Co., Limited	3000	300	10
The Thunder Bay Land and Mining Co	40000	40000	1
The Parkhill Salt Works Co	2500	250	10
	$10124800		

Detailed Statement of Supplementary Letters Patent issued to Joint Stock Companies during the year 1883 :—

	From.	To.	Increase.
The Howick Spring Bank Company	1200	4000	2800
The Dundas Cotton Mills Company	400000	750000	350000
The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, Ontario	.....	by 250000	250000
The Rheumatine Manufacturing Company (Limited), St. Catharines	10000	50000	40000
The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company	400000	1000000	600000
The Speed Skating Rink Company of Guelph (Limited)	10000	15000	5000
The Ontario Car and Foundry Company	175000	300000	125000
The Ontario Cotton Mills Company	300000	400000	100000
			1472800

Capital of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in 1883	$10124800
Increase in capital Stock of Companies previously incorporated	1472800
Total capital represented	$11597600

Changing Name From	To
The Doherty Barton Manufacturing Company of Sarnia, Limited.	The Doherty Manufacturing Company of Sarnia, Limited.
The Oliver Wilby Company of Weston, Ontario, Limited.	The Weston Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ontario, Limited.

Statement of special public notices respecting Joint Stock Companies during the year 1883 :—

Pike & Richardson Cooperage Company—Increase of the number of directors from four to five.

The Michipicoten Copper Company, Limited (Imperial Charter, capital £100,000 sterling) —License authorizing the Company to do business in Ontario.

The following table is a detailed statement of

	Number.	January.	Number.	February.	Number.	March.	Number.	April.	Number.	May.
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Commissions—Coroners'.....at $13	1	13 00	....	.....	½	6 50	....	.....	1	13 00
" Notaries'.....at $ 8	3	24 00	4	32 00	2	16 00	2	16 00	3	24 00
" " .....at $7 50	1	7 50	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
OtherCommissions underGreatSealat $13	2	26 00	2	26 00	5	65 00	3	39 00	1	13 00
Superior Court Certificates.....at $ 4	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	4 00		
County " " .....at $2 50	....	.....	1	2 25	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Surrogate " " .....at $ 2	....	.....	....	.....	1	2 00	....	.....	1	2 00
Judicial—Notarial " .....at $ 1	9	9 00	12	12 00	17	17 00	8	8 00	8	8 00
Companies' By-laws, Increase of Capital Stock and Declarations at $ 5	....	.....	1	5 00	....	.....	2	10 00	....	.....
Charters of Incorporation .....at $10	3	30 00	5	50 00	10	100 00	3	30 00	3	30 00
" " .....at $25	1	25 00	....	.....	....	.....	1	25 00	....	.....
" " .....at $30	5	150 00	2	60 00	5	150 00	6	180 00	4	120 00
" " .....at $40	....	.....	3	120 00	....	.....	....	.....	2	80 00
" " .....at $50	5	250 00	2	100 00	1	50 00	2	100 00	....	.....
" " .....at $60	1	60 00	....	.....	3	180 00	2	120 00	3	180 00
Change of Name.....at $25	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Marriage Licenses, Certificates and Affidavits.....		299 10		175 00		254 00		205 00		292 25
Ferry License .....at $15	1	15 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Commission under the Great Seal, part payment.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3 00
Thompson, J. W., Gloucester, Mass., N.S., examination fee	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....		20 00	....	.....
Special Commission.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
		908 60		582 50		840 50		757 00		765 25

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
30th January, 1884.

all fees received and the services rendered therefor.

Number.	June.	Number.	July.	Number.	August.	Number.	September.	Number.	October.	Number.	November.	Number.	December.	Total No.	Total Amount.
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ e.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	.....	2	26 00	...	.....	....	.....	2	26 00	1	13 00	....	.....	7½	97 50
11	88 00	7	56 00	1	8 00	7	56 00	3	24 00	7	56 00	11	88 00	60	488 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	7 50
2	26 00	2	26 00	....	.....	3	39 00	1	13 00	4	52 00	....	.....	26	332 50
1	4 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	8 00	....	.....	....	.....	4	16 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	2 50
....	.....	....	.....	1	2 00	....	.....	2	4 00	....	.....	....	.....	5	10 00
5	5 00	11	11 00	8	8 00	8	8 00	14	14 00	9	9 00	6	6 00	115	115 00
1	5 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	20 00
2	20 00	....	.....	....	.....	2	20 00	3	30 00	3	30 00	3	30 00	37	370 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	25 00	....	.....	3	75 00
5	150 00	2	60 00	1	30 00	1	30 00	2	60 00	1	30 00	2	60 00	36	1080 00
....	.....	2	80 00	1	40 00	....	.....	2	80 00	1	40 00	1	40 00	12	480 00
1	50 00	5	250 00	....	.....	1	50 00	....	.....	1	50 00	2	100 00	20	1000 00
4	240 00	....	.....	....	.....	2	120 00	1	60 00	....	.....	2	120 00	18	1080 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
	261 00		136 00		162 00		262 00		258 00		305 00		365 00		2974 35
....	.....	1	15 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	30 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3 00
....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	20 00
....	.....		6 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	6 00
	849 00		666 00		250 00		585 00		577 00		610 00		809 00		8199 85

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Appendix I. hereto—Is the Report of the Deputy Registrar with respect to the transactions for the year in the Registrar's Branch.

Appendix II.—Is a Statement of the Returns prepared in obedience to Orders of the House, and presented during the Session of 1882-3.

In addition to this Report, the following Reports from this Department have this Session been laid on the Table of the House :—

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylum aided by the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

Report of the Registrar-General for Ontario, for 1883.

Report of the Provincial Secretary upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for 1883.

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for 1882.

Report of the Department of Immigration for 1883.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Arthur S. Hardy,
Secretary and Registrar.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th March, 1884.

No. 56.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 18th March, 1884.

Sir,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, from the 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

John F. C. Ussher,
Deputy Registrar.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy,
Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

A condensed statement shewing the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883.

Documents.	Recorded.	Indexed.
Commissions, G. S.	105	105
Commissions, P. S.	84	84
Special Commissions	10	10
Letters Patent	115	115
Supplementary Letters Patent	11	11
Bonds and Covenants	46	46
Certificates, P. L. S.	6	6
Warrants Removing Lunatics	201	201
Warrants Discharging Lunatics	109	109
License Commissioners' Commissions	109	109
Inspectors' Commissions	10	10
Election Writs	94	94
Land Patents—		
Crown Lands Sales	767	767
Free Grants	555	555
Cancelled Patents	20	20
Mining Patents	111	111
Special Deeds, etc	10	10

In addition to the foregoing an Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities recorded in this Department under 31 Vic., Cap. 37, is prepared for the Legislative Assembly, and a Quarterly Return of all the lands is also sent to the Registrar of each county in which Patents have issued. Two hundred and thirty letters were sent, and twenty copies and exemplifications of patents issued.

John F. C. Ussher,
Deputy Registrar.

Provincial Registrar's Office,
18th March, 1884.

APPENDIX II.

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses, etc., presented to the Legislative Assembly, Session 1882-83 :—

No.	Sessional Papers.	SUBJECT.	Mover.
1	No. 29	Copy of His Honour's Commission as Lieutenant-Governor, and of any instructions since issued to His Honour	Mr. Meredith.
2	" 30	Number of incurable harmless patients in Lunatic Asylums, and the number who are paying and non-paying patients	Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
3	" 31	The number of Bills in Chancery, and Writs of Summons issued out of the High and County Courts in 1881, and the number of said Bills and Writs served by Sheriff	Mr. Cook.
4	" 40	Official correspondence with regard to Chapter 13 of 42 Victoria, respecting Grand Juries as to submitting the question to the Supreme Court	Mr. Morris.
5	" 41	Conditions of sale under which 487 square miles of timber limits in Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts sold in 1871, were sold, In whose names licenses of said territory stood in 1876 and 1877, and in whose names they now stand, etc.	Mr. Meredith.
6	" 42	The appointments of Police Magistrates since 1871, the names of the appointees, the places for which they were appointed and the population of same, the emoluments of the offices and dates of appointments	Mr. Meredith.
7	" 43	Total amount paid by Government for Public, Separate and High Schools for each year since Confederation, in each county and city in the Province, including in total for each county the amounts paid to towns and villages therein	Mr. Ross.
8	" 50	Number of Municipal Bonuses granted in aid of industries by county, city, town, village and township municipalities since 1st January, 1879, date of by-laws, amount of bonus and object for which granted; also as to by-laws of tax exemption since 1st January, 1879	Mr. Murray.
9	" 51	The number of criminal cases tried at each sittings of the Assizes and Quarter Sessions in each county for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, etc.; also the expenditure for jury purposes in each county, giving the amount paid to Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, County Selectors and to Grand and *Petit* Juries respectively	Mr. Ross.
10	" 52	All applications made by any Railway Company for the subsidy or grant in aid of a railway from Muskoka to Sault Ste. Marie granted by the Act 44 Vic., cap. 23, and of all correspondence with reference thereto	Mr. Meredith.
11	" 53	Correspondence and reports made by the Kent County Judge to the Government relating to frauds in respect to the Voters' Lists for 1882, as provided by the 17th section of the Voters' Lists Act	
12	" 56	Amounts heretofore expended in preparing plans for new Parliament Buildings, and amounts remaining unpaid on account thereof, giving dates of payment and names of persons to whom made, and to whom moneys remain due, and the amounts paid and payable to them respectively	Mr. Meredith.
13	" 57	All correspondence and other documents connected with the proposed erection of Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings to present time, not already laid before the House	Mr. Bell.

APPENDIX II.—*Continued.*

No.	Sessional Papers.	SUBJECT.	Mover.
14	No. 58	Revenues derived from the District of Algoma, including the Sub-District of Thunder Bay, shewing under separate heads the amounts received in each year, from timber dues, taxes, land sales, sale of timber berths, or otherwise, from Dec. 31st, 1877, up to Dec. 31st, 1882.....	Mr. Long.
15	" 59	Amount of purchase money overdue, by whom payable, and for how long arrears have remained due in respect of any parts of Mimico farm which have been sold, the parts of the farm rented, and to whom, and on what terms the same are or have been let.....	Mr. Meredith.
16	" 60	Style and nature of cases in the Supreme Courts in which Jury notices were at the trial of such cases, struck out during the years 1881 and 1882, and by what judge, and for what reason, if reason assigned, and also all such cases in which jury notices have been struck out upon special application in Chambers....	Mr. Ferris.
17	" 61	The lotal expenditure for Municipal purposes for the years 1881 and 1882, by County, Township, Town, Village, and City Municipalities in the Province of Ontario.....	
18	" 63	Amounts paid out by the Government in each County under the following heads:—Education, the Administration of Justice, the Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, Hospitals and Charities, Colonization Roads, Railroads, Public Works and County Gaols, in each year, from 1871 to 1882, both inclusive..	Mr. McCraney.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 29th day of February, 1884, for a Return of copies of all instructions given to, and reports and correspondence from, the "Consulting Board," or other persons, with reference to the erection of three Public Creameries, provided for in the Estimates for 1883, and a statement of all moneys paid to or still due any member of such Board, or other person, for his services in connection therewith.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 22nd, 1884.

PUBLIC CREAMERIES.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario.

The Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature entitled "The Ontario Creameries Act, 1883," constituted the President of the Dairymen's Association East, the President of the Dairymen's Association West, and the President of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the time being, a Consulting Board for the selection of sites for Public Creameries, and for the management thereof.

In the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon them, the undersigned have the honour to report:

Before proceeding to the consideration of the question of sites, it was thought desirable that enquiry should be made regarding the different creamery or factory systems in operation in other countries.

The President of the Dairymen's Association West, and the President of the Agricultural and Arts Association, accordingly, by request, in the month of June last, visited many of the Creameries in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. It is matter for regret that the President of the Dairymen's Association East was unable to accompany them, on account of other business engagements.

In these States two separate and distinct systems were found in operation; but that based upon the plan of gathering the cream is by far the more generally prevalent. The other method, involving the conveyance of the whole of the milk to the factory, for its manufacture there into butter and skim-milk cheese, is confined to but few localities. We consider that the former, which has developed so rapidly and has wrought such beneficial results on the butter-making interest of the United States, is by far the better system for adoption also in Canada, where there are but few engaged exclusively in the business of dairying—our farms being worked chiefly on the mixed system, and the dairies therefore small.

The cream-gathering method is known as the "Fairlamb System." It was introduced by Mr. Fairlamb into the State of Illinois in the year 1878, and was found to be so much in accordance with the requirements and convenience of the people, in adding to the quantity and quality, and consequently the value of the butter product, that it rapidly spread, until now it extends over the whole Western States; there being in the State of Iowa alone over five hundred Creameries, ninety per cent. of which are conducted on this principle. Since the introduction of the system in Iowa, the number of cows increased in that State from 369,000 to 900,000, and the butter made there in 1882 aggregated the large quantity of sixty millions of pounds. The price for cream is based upon the price paid for creamery butter in the city of Chicago.

By Mr. Fairlamb's method, as explained by himself, the cream only is gathered or taken to the factory from the farm dairy for the manufacture of butter, leaving the skim milk at the farm. The advantages of the new system over the old may be thus summarized. The new system of making creamery butter does away with the conveyance to the factory of skim milk, and gives a better quality of cream. The charges for hauling cream are much less than for the haulage of milk. The risk in the hauling is reduced to a minimum. The cost of making butter is less; the same factory that under the old system took the milk of five hundred cows, being ample under the new to receive the cream of ten times as many. And the quality of the cream being better, the butter, the resulting product, is necessarily superior.

These advantages have been demonstrated by a large and somewhat lengthened experience, and the butter throughout the wide area of country where the Fairlamb method has been adopted, has changed from an inferior and ofttimes offensive article of food into a valuable merchantable commodity.

Nor are these the only advantages that are claimed for this principle of butter-making. Col. Litter, of Davenport, Iowa, the energetic Secretary of the National Butter and Egg Association, who has done so much to introduce the factory system in the West, considers that the farmer now actually makes as much profit from his skim milk as, prior to the introduction of creameries, he obtained from his butter, the skim milk being left in splendid condition for feeding calves or hogs.

The system may be co-operative, like the plan which has been so successful in its application to cheese factories, or the cream may be sold by the producer at so much per inch. We found in the States that almost without exception the cream was bought by the proprietor of the factory at a fixed price per inch—$113\frac{40}{100}$ cubic inches of cream producing one pound of butter. There is there a simple, and to each party satisfactory, mode by eliminating by means of a punch printed figures on a card—of indicating the number of inches of cream taken from the dairy day by day, and the price to be paid.

After the fullest enquiry, we have no hesitation in recommending that the Fairlamb system be introduced into Ontario, as likely to succeed in those districts where butter is now manufactured in private dairies, being convinced that by giving it a proper trial it will effect a great improvement in this important farm product. At the same time it is proper to guard ourselves against extravagant expectations being formed of the direct financial results to the farmer, it having been found that the cost of manufacturing cream into butter at the creameries averages from four to ten cents per pound, depending mainly on the quantity of cream which can be obtained within a reasonable area.

The President of the Western Dairymen's Association, while in Britain last April, visited the only creamery which he knows to exist in that country. This is Wigtonshire, Scotland, and is conducted on the Danish plan, under the superintendence of an intelligent native of Denmark. In that country this plan can be more profitably adopted than in many other districts, owing to the large numbers of cows maintained on the farms, and the close proximity of the farms to the factory. It involves the carrying of the milk in its entirety to the creamery, where the separation of the cream is produced by centrifugal power. One of these machines separates from eighty to one hundred gallons per hour, the cream being daily made into fresh butter for the English market, and the milk manufactured into skim-milk cheese. But, as before stated, this plan would not be so well suited to Canada, because, among other reasons, of our small dairies.

A full meeting of the Consulting Board was held on the subject of sites for Creameries in Ontario. After long consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the establishment at present of one creamery only. This we consider should be at Guelph, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, there established. In addition to this locality being especially suitable for the purpose, in consequence of its being the centre of a large and prosperous dairying district, it combines the advantage of having the facilities for disseminating, in the fullest and most effective manner, all necessary information connected with the system.

The outcome, we may reasonably expect, will be the establishment at no distant day, of creameries in many other parts of the Province—leading to the development in our midst of another highly-prized and much-needed agricultural industry, after the manner, if not possibly in the same ratio or in the same degree of magnitude, of the manufacture under the co-operative system, of the important article to our national commerce and agriculture, of cheese.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P. McKINNON,
President Agriculture and Arts Association, Ontario.

D. DERBYSHIRE,
President Eastern Dairymen's Association, Ontario.

THOS. BALLANTYNE,
President Western Dairymen's Association, Ontario.

Toronto, February 7th, 1884.

MEMO. OF EXPENDITURE *RE* CREAMERIES.

1883.	D. P. McKinnon, travelling expenses (See Public Accounts, 83, Fol. 186)..	$289.90
1884.	McKinnon and Derbyshire, services and expenses	100.00
	Total.....	$389.90

(No. 108.)

Return shewing the names of all prisoners in the Central Prison. who, during the year 1883, were punished for infraction of the Prison Rules, giving the date and nature of such punishment. A copy of the Surgeon's Certificate or Report, in reference to prisoners who were punished during the year 1883 in the Central Prison. The names of all prisoners who were sent from the Central Prison to the Asylum for the Insane during the year 1883. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 109.)

Return shewing what lands in the District of Algoma (including the Disputed Territory), have been sold or disposed of since the first day of January, 1882; with the names of the persons to whom such lands were sold, and the price *per* acre paid or agreed to be paid therefor, and how much of it still remains unpaid, and, so far as practicable, the names of persons by whom such lands are now owned or held. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 110.)

Return of copies of all Orders in Council passed under the authority of the General Mining Act, creating, extending, adding to, or diminishing mining divisions. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 111.)

A Statement shewing in detail all claims brought before the Commissioners appointed in the disputed territory (Messrs. Pattullo and Burden), or either of them; the dates when they were made, and the disposal made of them by the Commissioners, and when such disposal was made. 2. A statement in detail of all expenditures for salaries and otherwise in connection with the Commission issued to them. (*Not printed.*)

COPIES

Of all Orders in Council and Regulations respecting the management of Crown Lands and Timber which are now in force either in whole or in part.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
24th January, 1883.

(Omitted to be printed in 1882-3.)

COPIES OF ALL ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER WHICH ARE NOW IN FORCE EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 6th January, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 7th January, 1859:—

The Committee have given careful consideration to the Report dated 20th November, 1858, from the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, submitting several suggestions relative to the sale and management of Crown Lands, and respectfully recommend the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

SQUATTERS.

That the system of recognizing unauthorized occupation of land, commonly known as "Squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz.:—

That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department that no claim to pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labour will be thrown away.

That this notice be extensively circulated through the instrumentality of land agents, surveyors, local officials, lumbermen, newspapers, and printed or written advertisements from the Department.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
20th November, 1858.

Certified—A True Copy from the Original filed in the Executive Council Office.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 6th August, 1866:—

On a Report dated 2nd instant, from the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, stating that in surveying the lands on the northerly shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, the United States system of meridional lines has been adopted, as it possesses the decided advantages of uniformity, regularity and economy.

That by this system the Townships are laid out six miles square, a more convenient size for municipal purposes than that of the older Townships, which are generally ten miles square.

That the Township boundaries are drawn on the true meridian and at right angles thereto, each Township being subdivided by lines drawn parallel to its outlines, into thirty-six sections of one mile square, containing 640 acres each. These sections are subdivided into quarter sections by posts planted on the outlines.

That in these surveys no road allowances are laid out on the surveyed lines as formerly, the rugged and broken nature of the ground making them unfit for sites of roads.

That the intention being to follow the American system with regard to the roads, as well as the subdivision of the lands, the roads there are laid out by the municipal authorities in the most suitable sites, and the proprietors of the lands over which they pass receive such compensation for the land taken as the authorities consider just and reasonable.

That owing to the inferior quality of the lands generally on the northerly shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the large blocks which have been taken up as mineral locations, many years will elapse ere the Townships enjoy the benefits of municipal corporations, and it is necessary to make provision for the establishment of roads iu the meantime, he, the Commissioner, therefore recommends that an allowance of five per cent. on the acreage of the lands be reserved for roads as is done in Lower Canada, and that a clause be inserted in Letters Patent for the lands accordingly, also reserving the right of the Crown to lay out roads where necessary.

The Committee submit the recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved by His Excellency, this 5th day of December, 1868:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, setting forth that on the 31st day of October, 1862, the Crown Lands Department issued instructions to the various Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Canada, empowering them to grant licenses to cut timber on the vacant scattered lots of the Crown, that it is believed that the system of licensing the vacant scattered lots, has had a tendency to prevent trespassing and to protect the timber on such lands, and has been of great benefit to the Crown Timber Agents in assisting them to collect the revenue on timber so cut.

That a letter of Mr. C. E. Belle, Crown Timber Agent for the Lower Ottawa, urges the advisability of continuing the system for the present winter, and states that "otherwise it will be very difficult to superintend the operations which might be carried on by trespassers."

That Mr. Belle's agency is no exception, as the Commissioner is informed that parties are now cutting timber in every lumber section of the Peninsula of Ontario, and that the expense of protecting the timber will be very great, unless some system be adopted through which the agent will be able to secure information, and it is believed that the granting of licenses for the various scattered lots in the old Townships will greatly assist in procuring such information, as the licentiates have an interest in protecting the lots for which they hold license, and can be generally relied upon to furnish information concerning trespassers in their locality.

The Commissioner, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to instruct the agents to revive and continue the system of granting licenses for the vacant scattered lots in old Townships in accordance with the provisions of the circular of the 31st October 1862.

The Committee of Council recommend that the Honourable the Commissioner of

Crown Lands be authorized to instruct the agents to revive and continue the system of granting licenses for the vacant scattered lots in old Townships, as recommended by him.

J. T. SMITH,
C. E. C.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, this 16th of April, 1869:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands of date the 15th of April, as follows:—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report that before the issue of the timber licenses now in force, instructions were given to the different Crown Timber Agents, that all renewals of licenses were to be granted subject to any increase of Timber Dues or ground rent which might be made, and he assumes the existing licenses to have been granted upon that understanding.

The Commissioner recommends that the Regulations established by order in Council dated 12th June, 1866, and which are published in the *Canada Gazette* of 23rd June, 1866, be superseded on and from the 16th day of April, inst., and that the regulations or clauses contained and set forth in the annexed printed paper be established and sanctioned as regulations under chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to be in force on and from the said last mentioned date, and that from and after said date timber licenses and renewals thereof be granted subject to the said regulations, and the conditions and restrictions therein set forth in addition to the requirements of the said statute.

The Committee of Council recommend that the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands be approved of and acted upon.

Certified.

JAS. ROSS,
C. E. C.

Crown Timber Regulations.—Established under chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, by the preceding order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 16th April, 1869:—

1st. The Commissioner of Crown Lands may, at his direction, cause the limit lines of any Timber Berths under License, which have not been already surveyed, to be properly surveyed and run, the costs of such survey to be paid by the holder of the License; and where two or more Licensees are interested in the survey, the Commissioner shall determine what portion of the costs of the survey shall be paid by each, and such costs of survey shall be a charge upon the Timber Berth, to be paid with the ground rent before renewal of the License.

2nd. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, before granting any Licenses for new Timber Berths in the unsurveyed territory, shall, as far as practicable, cause the section of country where it is intended to allot such Berths, to be run out into Townships, and each Township when so surveyed, shall constitute a Timber Berth, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause such Townships to be subdivided into as many Timber Berths as he may think proper.

3rd. The Berths or limits when so surveyed and set off, and all new Berths or limits in surveyed territory, shall be explored and valued, and then offered for sale by public auction at the upset price fixed by such valuation, at such time and place, and on such conditions, and by such officer, as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall direct by public notice for that purpose, and shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the time of sale.

4th. All forfeited Timber Berths may be offered for sale on the second Tuesday in August in each year, by Public Auction, at such upset price, and at such place as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix and appoint by public notice, or at such other rate as he may fix by such notice, and shall be awarded to the highest bidder, making payment at the time of sale, but should the said Timber Berth not be then sold, the same may be granted to any applicant willing to pay the said upset price and ground rent, or on such other terms as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may direct.

5th. License-holders who shall have complied with all existing regulations, shall be entitled to have their Licenses renewed on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to such local agent as he may appoint for that purpose.

6th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands shall keep a Register of all Licenses granted or renewed, and of all transfers of such Licenses, and a copy of such register, with a plan of the Licensed limits, shall be kept by the Crown Timber Agent of the locality, and open to public inspection.

7th. All transfers of Timber Berths shall be made in writing, but shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom they shall be transmitted for approval or rejection, and they shall be valid only from the time of such approval to be expressed in writing.

8th. Timber Berths are to be described in new Licenses as "not to interfere with prior Licenses, existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations." When the description of any berth or boundary, as given by any License, clashes with the description of any other licensed berth or territory, the license of more recent origin (tracing back only to the time when such License or any previous License, of which it is a renewal, was first granted), shall give way, and the Commissioner may amend or cancel such License wholly or in part, and substitute another in place thereof, so as to correct the description of the berth or limit intended to be licensed; and in all cases where any License has issued in error or mistake, or is found to be inconsistent with any other License, or inconsistent or incompatable with the regulations under which it was granted, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause it to be cancelled or amended, or he may refer all matters in dispute with reference to the boundaries and position of Timber limits to arbitration, each of the contending parties to choose one Arbitrator, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall appoint an Umpire, naming a day on or before which the award of such Arbitrators or of such Umpire shall be made and delivered to the parties, and such award shall be binding on them.

9th. Timber cut on limits for which License has been suspended or held in abeyance, shall be considered as having been cut without authority, and treated accordingly.

10th. Occupants, locatees or purchasers of Public Lands, who have not completed all the conditions of sale or location, shall not, unless under Settlers' License, or for clearing fencing or building purposes on the said land, be permitted to cut timber or logs thereon, or to dispose of it to others. Persons found doing so shall be subject to the penalties established by law, for cutting timber on the Public Land without authority.

11th. All Timber Licenses are to expire on the 30th of April next, after the date thereof, and all renewals are to be applied for and issued before the 1st of July following the expiration of the last preceding License, in default whereof the right to renewal shall cease, and the Berth or Berths shall be treated as forfeited.

12th. No renewal of any License shall be granted unless or until the ground rent, and all costs of survey, and all dues to the Crown on Timber, Saw Logs or other Lumber cut under and by virtue of any License, other than the last preceding, shall have been first paid.

13th. All Timber Berths or limits shall be subject to an annual ground rent of $2 per square mile, payable in advance before the issuing of any original License or renewal.

14th. All Timber, Saw Logs, Wood or other Lumber, cut under any License now in force, or under any License which may be hereafter granted, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown Dues, that is to say :

	$	c.
Black Walnut and Oak, per cubic foot	0	03
Elm, Ash, Tamarac and Maple, per cubic foot	0	02
Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Buttonwood, and Cottonwood and all Boom Timber, per cubic foot	0	01¼
All other Woods	0	01
Red and White Pine, Basswood, Buttonwood, and Cottonwood, saw logs, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	15
Walnut, Oak and Maple saw logs per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	25
Hemlock, Spruce and other Woods, per standard of 200 feet board measure	0	10
All unmeasured cull saw-logs to be taken at the average of the lot, and to be charged for at the same rate.		
Staves, Pipe, per mille	7	00
do West India, per mille	2	25
Cordwood (hard) per cord	0	20
do (soft) do	0	12½
Hemlock Tan Bark, per cord	0	30
Railway timber, Knees, &c., to be charged 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*		

15th. The duties on Timber shall be charged upon the quantities shown by the specification of measurement at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or that of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel or Montreal, or by other reliable measurement, but where such actual measurement cannot be obtained, each stick of White Pine Timber shall be estimated as containing 70 cubic feet, Red Pine as containing 38 cubic feet, Oak 50 feet, and Elm 45 feet, and all other wood as containing 34 cubic feet.

16th. All licensees or occupants of Timber Berths shall furnish through themselves, their agents, cullers and foremen, to such agent or agents as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may appoint for that purpose, and at such time and place as such agent or agents may require, satisfactory proof upon oath as to the exact locality where all the Timber, saw-logs and other Lumber in his or their possession were cut, giving the number of pieces and the description of Timber, Saw-Logs and other Lumber cut by themselves and others to their knowledge upon each of the Timber Berths held or occupied by him or them respectively, designating what quantity, if any, had been cut on settlers' lands, giving the names of such settlers, the name of the Township, and the number of each Lot and Concession, exhibiting at the same time for the inspection of such agent or agents, the books of count and measurement of such Timber, Saw Logs and other Lumber under his or their control respectively; and shall moreover furnish such agent or agents all required information and facilities to enable him or them to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the quantity and description of Timber, Saw Logs and other Lumber made by him or them, or held in his or their possession respectively, on which Government dues are chargeable; and in the event of such agent or agents deeming it expedient to cause such Timber, Saw Logs and other Lumber to be counted or measured, the said Licensee or occupier of such Timber Berth, and his or their agents, cullers and foremen, shall aid and assist in such count or measurement, but should such Licensee or occupier, or his or their agents, fail to comply with these conditions, such Licensee shall forfeit all right to a renewal of his License, and the berth or limit shall become vacant. And to enable persons who sell their timber under Settler's License to obtain their refund of dues, and Timber cut on Patented Lands to pass duty free, it will be necessary for the parties interested to prove on oath taken before such agent or agents, and to his or their satisfaction, the number of pieces and description of Timber and Saw Logs cut on each lot respectively. And in the event of such proof being deemed unsatisfactory, the said agent or agents may determine the same by causing a strict count of the stumps to be made, and then certifying according to such count.

17th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any authorized agent, shall at all times have free access to and be permitted to examine the books and memoranda kept by any Licensee, shewing the quantity of Lumber in board measure sawn by him from logs cut on

his Timber Berth or Berths, and failing to produce such books and memoranda when required so to do, will subject such Licensee to a forfeiture of his right to a renewal of his License.

18th. When any License-holder is in default for, or has evaded the payment of, dues to the Crown on any part of his Timber or Saw Logs, such dues may be levied on any other Timber or Saw Logs belonging to such defaulter, cut under License, together with the dues thereon.

19th. Before moving any raft or parcel of Timber, Lumber or Saw Logs from the Agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall report the same to the Crown Timber Agent, making, if required, declaration upon oath, as to where the said Timber was cut, the number of pieces and description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel of Timber, and the number of cribs, stating at the same time the number and description of pieces cut on private lands, also, on lands under Settler's License, giving the names of the owners or Licensees of such land, with the names of the Townships, and number of each Lot and Concession, and should such Crown Timber Agent not be satisfied with the correctness of such report, he shall cause a strict count to be made of the Timber in such raft; and on being satisfied with the correctness of such report or count, the Crown Timber Agent may grant a clearance, in due form, for such raft, stating the number of pieces and description of Timber contained therein, distinguishing the Timber cut on private lands and under Settler's License, from that cut on the Crown Domain.

20th. The owner or holder of any such raft or parcel of timber shall, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have arrived at its destination at Quebec, Sorel, Montreal, or other port of sale or shipment, report the arrival of such raft to the Collector of Crown Timber dues, or if at Sorel or Montreal to the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, and should the said raft be found by the specification of measurement to contain a greater number of pieces of Timber than is noted in the clearance, the surplus number of pieces, if not satisfactorily explained, shall be held as having been cut on Crown Lands without authority, and subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

21st. Parties omitting to obtain their clearance at such agency, or omitting to report the arrival of such raft at its destination as above mentioned, may be refused further license, and may be subject to forfeiture of the timber for evasion of regulations, as provided in Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

22nd. Persons evading or refusing the payment of timber dues, or the final settlement of bonds or promissory notes for the payment of such dues, or in default with the Crown Timber office or agent; also, persons taking forcible possession of disputed ground before obtaining decision in their favour, and persons refusing to comply with the decision of Arbitrators or of the Umpire, as provided by the 8th section of these Regulations, or with the Regulations established by Order in Council, or who forcibly interrupt surveyors in the discharge of their duty, shall be refused further Licenses, and their berths shall be forfeited at the expiration of the then existing License.

23rd. Dues of all kinds on Timber cut under License, remaining unpaid on the 30th November following the season in which it was cut, shall be subject to interest from that date, but without prejudice to the power of the Crown to enforce payment of such outstanding dues at any time the Commissioner of Crown Lands may think proper.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of May, A.D. 1869:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was pleased to make the following orders and regulations under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868" and the "Public Lands' Act of 1860," and it is hereby ordered under the said Acts as follows:—

1st. The quantity of land to be located to any person as a Free Grant under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868" subsequently to the 23rd day of January, 1869, shall be 100 acres, but in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that any person located or to be located as aforesaid. has not, by reason of rock, lakes, or swamp, 100 acres that can be made available for farming purposes, the quantity located to such person may be increased in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to any number of acres not exceeding in the whole 200 acres, so as to make 100 acres of such farming land, and the male head of a family located or to be located under said Act since the said 23rd day of January, 1869, having children under eighteen years of age residing with him, may be located for in all 200 acres.

2nd. Any locatee under said last mentioned Act being the male head of a family, as aforesaid, shall be allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre cash at the time of such location, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the 9th and 10th sections of the said Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

3rd. Squatters upon land situate within any Township or part of a Township appropriated by Order in Council for Free Grants, and who had settled or improved upon such lands before the passing of the said Free Grants Act, shall be allowed to purchase said lands (not exceeding in quantity 200 acres to any one person) at 50 cents an acre cash, such sale to be subject to the same conditions and reservations as are provided by the 9th and 10th sections of said Act in respect of Free Grant locations.

4th. The right is reserved to the Crown to construct on any land located under said Act or sold as hereinbefore, provided any Colonization road or any road in lieu of or partly deviating from any Government allowance for road, also the right to take from such land any wood gravel or other materials required for the construction or improvement of any such road without making any compensation for the land or materials so taken, or for any injury occasioned by the construction of such road and such rights, may be exercised by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any one authorized by him for that purpose.

5th. Holders of Timber Licenses, their servants and agents, are to have the right to haul their timber or logs over the uncleared portion of any land located as a Free Grant or purchased as before provided, and to make such roads thereon as may be necessary for that purpose, doing no unnecessary damage, and to use all slides, portages, roads, or other works previously constructed or existing on any land so located or sold, and the right of access to and free use of all streams and lakes theretofore used or that may be necessary for the passage of timber or logs, and all land necessary for such work, is reserved.

6th. All pine trees growing or being upon any land hereinafter located as a Free Grant under the said Act, or sold under the preceding regulations, shall be subject to any timber license in force at the time of such location or sale, or granted within five years subsequently thereto, and may at any time before the issue of the patent for such land, be cut and removed under the authority of any such Timber License while lawfully in force.

Certified.

JAS. ROSS,
C. E. C.

NOTE.—See amendment to Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1880, Provincial Statutes of Ontario, 43rd Vic., chap. 4.

NOTE.—See amendment 43rd Vic., chap. 4, to Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of May, A.D., 1869:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was pleased to make the following order or regulation under "the Public Lands' Act of 1860," and it is hereby ordered under said Act as follows:—

All pine trees growing or being upon any public land hereafter to be sold and which at the time of such sale or previously was included in any timber license shall be considered as reserved from such sale, and such land shall be subject to any timber license covering or including such land in force at the time of such sale or granted within three years from the date of such sale, and such trees may be cut and removed from such land under the authority of any such timber license while lawfully in force; but the purchaser at such sale, or those claiming under him or her, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing and fuel on the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no pine trees, except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the patent for such land, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid) shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable to the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw logs.

All trees remaining on the land at the time the patent issues shall pass to the patentee.

Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land under the General Mining Act of 1869, nor to land to be sold to any Free Grant locatee under the regulations or Orders in Council bearing date this day.

Certified.

JAS. ROSS,
C. E. C.

Note.—The Courts have ruled that in cases where patents have issued for lands during the existence of any timber license thereon, such timber license takes precedence of the patent.

Also, see Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, giving the right, should the Commissioner think proper to exercise it, to sell certain lands, reserving the pine or cedar trees, or both, for a period of five years after the date of sale, instead of three years.

Copy of Minute of Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 15th October, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands as follows:—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report that the practice of the Crown Lands Department previous to July, 1867, appears to have been to accept from parties cutting timber in trespass on the unpatented lands of the Crown in addition to the dues fixed by the Crown Timber Regulations then in force, 100 per cent. as a trespass penalty on all timber except on oak. Under this system trespassing on Crown Lands grew to such proportions that with a view to putting a stop thereto an order was issued to the different Crown Timber Agents on the 21st of February, 1868, to charge 200 per cent. trespass penalty on all timber cut without authority excepting oak, on which a trespass penalty of 100 per cent. was for the first time ordered to be levied.

Immediately after the passing of the new Crown Timber Regulations in April last, an order was issued to the different Crown Timber Agents to charge under the increased tariff fixed thereby, 100 per cent. trespass on all timber cut without authority.

During the past winter several parties crossed limit lines and cut large quantities of timber in trespass on which the usual 100 per cent. tress penalty was charged.

Applications are now being made to the Department by parties desirous of getting out timber the ensuing winter to be allowed to cut upon the vacant lands on the north shore of Georgian Bay and pay the trespass dues fixed by the Department, and the Commissioner has reason to believe that several parties contemplate trespassing largely on the vacant lands of the Crown during the coming winter, and submits the facts for the consideration of the Committee of the Executive Council with a view to some definite action being taken in the premises.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that the practice referred to as observed in the Crown Lands Department of accepting double duties should be discontinued for the reason that parties who are refused license to cut timber may be induced to enter upon the unlicensed land and select the best standing timber thereon on which they can very well afford to pay double duties. The practice would obviously, if persevered in, defeat the policy which the Government has adopted of refusing to grant timber limits for the present.

The Committee recommend, therefore, that public notice be given forthwith by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that timber or saw logs found to be cut on lands unlicensed shall be absolutely forfeited, and that parties so found trespassing or stealing shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law: and they respectfully advise that the same be approved of and carried out.

Certified.

JAS. ROSS.

Note.—See Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870, establishing a penalty tariff on pine timber cut in trespass on unlicensed lands of the Crown.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved by His Excellency this 8th day of February, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 4th of February instant, recommending that the accompanying draft of regulations be adopted and established by Order in Council as "Settlers' License Regulations," under which licenses may be granted to purchasers of public lands who are actual residents thereon, to cut and dispose of the trees and timber standing or growing on such lands, subject to the terms and conditions expressed in the said regulations.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

HENRY KINLOCK,
A. C. E. C.

SETTLERS' LICENSE REGULATIONS.

Established under preceding Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 8th February, 1870.

Actual settlers on any of the public lands, who purchased such lands from the Crown prior to 1st July, 1867, and which are not yet paid for in full, may obtain license to cut the timber standing or growing on such lands, and dispose of the same on the following terms and conditions:—

1. The applicant for license must have been a *bonâ fide* occupant of the land and a resident thereon on the 1st July, 1867, and must have resided continuously on the same from that date, until the date of the application for such license.

2. At the date of such application a quantity of such land, in the proportion of at least four acres to every one hundred acres, must have been cleared and had under crop, with a habitable dwelling-house erected thereon of the dimension of at least sixteen by twenty feet.

3. All applications for licenses are to be made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, in the form "A" hereunto annexed, and to be accompanied by a license fee of $4.

4. All licenses granted under these regulations are to be issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or by any officer or agent by him authorized for that purpose, in the form "B" hereunto annexed, and are to be subject to the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th sections of the "Crown Timber Regulations," which sections shall apply to such licenses and to the timber and logs cut thereunder, and to such licensees, their agents and servants, and to the lands mentioned in such license.

5. All dues collected on timber or logs, cut under any such license, less ten per cent. for collection, and less also any expenses which may have been incurred by the Crown Lands Department or its agents, in verifying the quantity or description of such timber or logs, or the extent of the improvements on the land, shall be applied towards payment of the land, on completion of the conditions of settlement; should any surplus of said dues remain, after payment in full of the land and issue of patent, the same to be paid over to the licensee, his or her heirs or assigns.

6. The licensee and the person who purchased the timber or logs, cut under such license, shall, on or before the 1st day of June next, after the cutting of said timber or logs, make to the Crown Timber Agent of the locality where the same were cut, or other authorized agent, or to the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, a return, upon oath, in the form "C" hereunto annexed, of the quantity and description of all kinds of timber so cut, and in the case of saw logs, the number of pieces and contents in feet, board measure. Such return to be in addition to any other return that such licensee or purchaser may have previously made.

7. Any false or untrue statements as to occupation or residence, or as to improvements on the lands, or as to the quantity or description of timber or logs cut thereon, or any noncompliance with these regulations, or regulations hereafter made, shall subject the license to cancellatian, and the timber or logs cut thereunder to forfeiture.

FORM "A."

Form of Application to be made by a Purchaser of Public Lands, sold prior to 1st July, 1867, for a License to cut Timber on the Lot purchased by him.

I, , hereby make application for a license to cut timber, on lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the County of and I agree to conform myself to the "Settlers' License Regulations," established, or which may be hereafter established by Order in Council, with regard to all timber or logs which may be cut on said lot. I moreover agree that the dues on the timber so cut shall be paid into the Department of Crown Lands, to be applied in payment of the purchase money of the said lot after deducting ten per cent. for collection, and any expenses which may have been incurred by the Crown Lands Department, or its agents, in verifying the quantity or description of such timber or logs, or the extent of the improvements on the lot, when I

have complied with the conditions under which I purchased it. In case of my non-compliance with the conditions of purchase, the dues on the timber so cut, to be absolutely forfeited by me to the Crown.

I enclose herewith the sum of $4 for said license.

I moreover solemly swear that I was a *bona fide* occupant of the said lot, and a resident thereon, on the first day of July, 1867, and that I have resided continuously on the same from that date until the present time, and that the following improvements are made upon the said lot.

Dwelling-house	feet by	feet.
Barn (if any)	feet by	feet.
Stables (if any)	feet by	feet.

Quantity of land cleared and had under crop acres

Sworn before me at
in the County of
this day of 187

A Commissioner in B. R., etc.

FORM "B."

Settlers' License.

By authority of the "Settlers' License Regulations," established by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the eighth day of February, 1870, I do hereby give unto
and unto his agents and workmen, full power and license to cut and dispose of all kinds of timber and saw logs upon lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the County of
which lot was purchased on the day of 18 from
subject to the conditions of actual settlement. The said to hold and occupy the said lot to the exclusion of all others, and this license to remain in force until revoked or cancelled by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

But this license is granted, subject to the following conditions, viz :—

1. That the said
was a *bona fide* occupant of the said lot, and a resident thereon on the 1st July, A.D. 1867, and has resided continuously on the same, from that date until the day of A.D., 187 , the date of his application for this license, and that he still resides thereon.

2. That there are cleared and had under crop at least
acres of the said lot, and that there is built thereon a habitable dwelling-house of not less than 16 by 20 feet, and that the said shall continue to reside on the said lot, and to clear and put under crop annually the number of acres specified in the conditions of his purchase from the Crown (if he has not already fulfilled the said conditions).

3. That the said
and his agents and representatives shall comply with all regulations that are now established, or that may hereafter be established by Order in Council, and that he or they shall make to the Crown Timber Agent of the locality, or other authorized agent, or to the Crown Lands Department, at Toronto, on or before the 1st day of June in each year,

a return according to the form prescribed by such regulations, of the description and quantity of timber or logs, which may be cut under this license, and shall pay or cause to be paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to his authorized agent, the dues on such timber or logs. Moreover the said
or his agents or representatives shall submit the said timber or logs to be counted or measured, when required, by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, or by any authorized agent.

In case there be any breach of the above conditions, or any false or untrue statements as to occupation or residence, or as to improvements on the said
lot, or as to the quantity or description of timber or logs cut thereon, this license shall be subject to cancellation, and the timber or logs cut thereunder to forfeiture.

Given under my hand at Toronto, this day of 187 .

FORM "C."

Form of Sworn Return of Timber cut under License by actual settlers on Lots purchased prior to 1st July, 1867, and occupied by them.

I, solemnly swear that I am an actual settler residing on lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the County of , and that the following improvements are made on said lot :

Dwelling house	feet by	feet.
Barns (if any)	feet by	feet.
Stables (if any)	feet by	feet.
Acres of land cleared and had under crop,		acres.

I also solemnly swear that the following quantities and descriptions of timber have been cut on the said lot during the past season, and that I have sold the said timber to

Saw Logs.		Square and other Timber, Staves, Etc.					
White Pine.		White Pine.	Red Pine.	Oak.	Elm.	Other Woods.	Staves.
Number.	No. of feet, board measure.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.

☞ The number of pieces of timber to be written in full.

Sworn before me at the Township of in the County of this day of 187 .

A Commissioner in B. R., etc.

I, of the Township of in the County of solemnly swear that I purchased the above-mentioned quantities and descriptions of timber, cut on Lot No. in the Township of , from , who is an actual settler on the said lot, with the improvements detailed above, and I hereby bind myself to pay to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to his agents duly authorized to receive the same, the dues on the said timber, according to section 14 of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Sworn before me at the Township of in the County of this day of 187 .

A Commissioner in B. R., etc.

EXTRACT from Minute of Council approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 2nd of December, 1870.

The Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands by his report, dated 24th November, 1870, with a view of more effectually preventing trespass, recommends that he be authorized to impose a tariff of $100 per thousand cubic feet on square timber and $1 per standard log of 200 feet, board measure, on all white or red pine timber hereafter found to have been cut or manufactured in trespass on any unlicensed, unsold or unlocated lands of the Crown, without prejudice to the right to confiscate.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of a Minute of Council approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 18th April, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 18th April, 1871, stating that application had been made to the Department of Crown Lands for licenses to cut cordwood within the District of Algoma, on the north shores of Lake Huron and Superior, and on the islands adjacent thereto, for the supply of fuel for the use of the steamers plying on these waters, and recommending that he be authorized to issue annual licenses under the Crown Timber Regulations of the 16th April, 1869, to such parties as may require the same for that object, but that no such license shall cover a greater area of land than one hundred acres, and that each such license shall be subject to a license fee of $4 in addition to the dues fixed by the said regulations.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Commissioner and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of a Minute of Council approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 8th of September, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, submitted by the Honourable Commissioner by memorandum of reference, dated 23rd of Auguat, 1871, wherein, in view of the great destruction of valuable pine timber annually made by the cutting of oar logs, it is recommended that a duty of fifteen cents be imposed upon each red pine oar log cut upon any of the public lands in the Province of Ontario, and that for such purpose the description of timber called "Oar Logs" be inserted in the fourteenth section of the Crown Timber Regulations of 1869.

The Committee advise that the said recommendation be carried out.

Certified.

H. KINLOCK,
A. C. E. C.

COPY of a Minute of Council approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of October, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in connection with timber on unlicensed lands in townships open for sale and location under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868" in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and dated 26th September, 1871.

The Commissioner, under the circumstances set forth in his said Report, recommends:—

That he be authorized to have lists prepared of all lands remaining unsold and unlocated on the 1st of October, instant, in the said townships, and to offer the same for sale as Timber Limits in berths not to exceed twenty square miles in area, on such a day and place as he may deem advisable.

The sale to be made under the following conditions:—

1st. Each limit at its estimated area to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus. The bonus and first season's ground rent, at the rate of $2 per square mile, to be paid immediately after the limit is adjudged, by depositing the amount to the credit of the Crown Lands Department in the Bank of Montreal, and delivering to the officer conducting the sale the usual bank draft and certificate of deposit.

2nd. License to issue to the successful competitor within one month from the day of sale.

3rd. All white or red pine timber or saw logs cut upon the said limits to be subject to the following special rate of timber dues:—

White and red pine timber, per cubic foot, 2½ cents. White and red pine saw logs, per standard of 200 feet, board measure (Scribner's rule) 30 cents. All other timber, logs, etc., per tariff fixed by the Crown Timber Regulations.

4th. So much of the Crown Timber Regulations as may in any manner conflict with this order to be and are hereby suspended for the purposes of this sale, but such regulations to apply in all other respects to the licenses to be issued and to be in full force except where inconsistent herewith.

The Commissioner also recommends that he be authorized to give public notice that the Department of Crown Lands will recognize the right of all purchasers or locatees of Free Grant Lands who shall have so purchased or located any lot in the said Townships on or before the 30th of September, 1871, and who shall on that day have been in the actual occupation of and resident on the lots located, to sell or dispose of all pine trees standing or being on the lots located or purchased and occupied by them, subject to the

payment of the above duties which the Department will collect on all timber and saw logs found to have been cut upon any sold or located lot. The Committee advise that the said recommendation be carried out.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT.

NOTE.—See Order in Council of 22nd November, 1871, reducing dues on pine timber sold by settlers under Order in Council of 4th October, 1871, from thirty cents to fifteen cents per standard log.

Also—See Order in Council of 20th November, 1876, reducing, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly, the special rate of dues on pine timber established under the said Order of 4th October, 1871.

COPY of a Minute of Council approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 22nd day of November, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 22nd inst., as follows :

On reconsidering the Order in Council passed on the fourth day of October last, authorizing the sale of the timber on certain unlocated and unsold lots in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, the Commissioner is of opinion that some reservation ought to be made in the sale of the respective timber berths. He therefore respectfully recommends that the licenses to be issued under the respective sales to be made by the said Order in Council, prohibit the licensee from cutting any trees under his license of a less size than thirteen inches in diameter at the butt, and that all pine timber under that size be reserved.

It having been represented that the duty of thirty cents per standard saw log of 200 feet, board measure, authorized by the said Order in Council of the 4th October last, to be charged on saw logs to be cut on lands located to settlers in the Free Grants in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts is too high, and will operate against the interest of the settlers, the Commissioner respectfully recommends that so much of the said Order in Council as relates to the said duty of thirty cents on saw logs cut on lands located as aforesaid, be rescinded, and that a duty of fifteen cents per standard on such saw logs be imposed in lieu thereof.

The Committee advise that the above recommendations of the Hon. Commissioner be acted upon.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of a Minute of Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 8th November, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the letter of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 8th November, 1869, as follows :—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands recommends that the lands in the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blythfield, Horton, Admaston, Ross, Matawatchan, Brougham, Griffith, Sebastopol, Lyndoch, Raglan, Brudenell, Radcliff, Pembroke, Westmeath, Stafford, and Bromley, in the County of Renfrew ; Jones, in the District of Nipissing ; and Dalton and Digby in the County of Victoria, be open for sale at the price of fifty cents per acre cash, or sixty cents payable on third at the time of sale and the balance in two equal annual

instalments, with interest from the date of sale ; every such sale to be subject to the Order and Regulations of 27th May, 1869, as to pine trees growing or standing on said land, and to the following conditions of settlement—namely, that the purchaser shall take possession of such land within six months from the day of sale and shall continuously be a *bona fide* occupant of and resident on such land for at least three years, and shall erect thereon a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and shall clear and render fit for cultivation and crop within such three years a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and advise that the same be approved of and acted upon.

Certified.

JAS. ROSS,
C. E. C.

Executive Council Chamber,
Toronto, 8th November, 1869.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of May, A.D. 1880.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 4th day of May instant, the Committee of Council advise that with the exception of the following lots in the Township of Coffin, viz. : the south-west quarter of lot 2 in 3rd concession, north-east quarter of lot 3 in 3rd concession, south-west quarter of lot 3 in 4th concession, and north-east quarter of lot 5 in 5th concession, which have been reported valuable for pine timber, the Townships of Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional, Johnson, Galbraith, Haughton and Coffin be brought into the market and offered for sale at twenty cents an acre cash, subject to the following setttlement duties before the issue of the patents, that is to say :—Clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every hundred acres, building a habitable house sixteen feet by twenty feet, and actual residence on the land purchased for three years from the date of purchase, and that said townships be attached to the Agency of John F. Day, the present agent at Bruce Mines.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1872.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the question as to the proper mode of dealing with lands covered with water, situate in front of mining lands on Lake Superior.

The Committee recommend that the owner of any mining land having a water frontage on Lake Superior be permitted to purchase the land covered with water in front of his lot, at the price of one dollar per acre, subject to the following regulations :

(1) An application for the purchase of the land, accompanied by a plan and a deposit of the purchase money, must be made to the Crown Lands Department, as to all existing grants, within one year from the date of this Order, and as to any future grant, within one year from the date of such grant.

(2) In cases where the owner of a lot on the main land is not the owner of an island

in front thereof, the permission hereby accorded to the owner of the lot on the main land and to the owner of the island respectively, shall not extend to land lying beyond a point half-way between the main land and the island, and a similar rule shall be applied to all analogous cases.

(3) The sale of any land under this Order shall not be held to confer any right to make any erections on or use of such land in any way interfering with navigation, or to prevent the Crown from using any such land for the purpose of public works.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontorio.

27th June, 1872.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th day of July, A.D. 1880.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that, with the exception of the following lots—namely, in Bright Additional north half 1 in 4th concession, north half 2 in 4th concession, north half 3 in 4th concession, south half of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 5th concession; in Day, north half 7 in 1st concession, north half 6 in 1st concession, and all that part of the Township north of Waquekobing Lake; in Gladstone, north half 12 in 3rd concession, and lot 11 in 3rd concession, which have been reported valuable for pine timber, the Townships of Bright and Bright Additional, Day, and Gladstone on the north shore of Lake Huron, in the District of Algoma, be brought into the market and offered for sale at twenty cents an acre cash, subject to the following settlement duties before the issue of patents, that is to say:—Clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every hundred acres, building a habitable house sixteen feet by twenty feet, and actual residence on the land purchased for three years from the date of purchase, and that said townships be attached to the agency of John F. Day, the present agent at Bruce Mines.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of May, A.D. 1882.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that, with the exception of sections 21, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 28, the lands in the Township of Thompson, District of Algoma, be brought into market at twenty cents an acre cash, subject to the following settlement duties namely:—Clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every hundred acres, building a habitable house sixteen feet by twenty feet, and actual residence on the land purchased for three years from the date of purchase, and that said township be attached to the agency of John F. Day, the present agent at Bruce Mines.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT.
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 11th day of May, A.D. 1874.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 23rd April, 1874, wherein he recommends that the Order in Council of the 19th of April, 1872, respecting the withdrawal of lots from license for the supply of timber to local saw-mills be cancelled, and that the following regulations, with respect to such supply, be passed and substituted therefor:—

1st. A local mill to be entitled to a supply of timber from a holder of limits under license from the Crown shall first have been declared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands entitled to such supply, and must be exclusively employed in the manufacture of lumber for local demand, that is for the supply of all settlers who may resort to it for lumber for their legitimate use on the lands owned or occupied by them.

2nd. That it shall be incumbent on license holders, as aforesaid, to supply, with standing timber, such local sawmill (or mills), as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may declare entitled thereto, on being notified by the Commissioner that such supply is required, the timber to be within a reasonable distance of the mill to be supplied, or of a stream by which it might be conveyed thereto; or in the event of a license holder, who has been called upon to furnish a mill with a supply of timber, having no standing timber on his license limits within a reasonable distance of such mill, or of a stream by which the timber might be conveyed thereto, the license holder shall furnish the required supply, at a point to be agreed upon between the mill owner and the licensee, or his agent, in logs cut and ready for sawing, the mill owner to pay to the license holder (in addition to the rate hereinafter mentioned as payable for standing timber) the actual cost of cutting and drawing the logs so furnished.

3rd. The price to be paid by the owner of a local sawmill, receiving a supply of standing timber, to the license holder furnishing the same, to be at a rate not exceeding thirty cents per standard log.

4th. All disputes between a local saw-mill owner and a license holder, as to supply of timber, to be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of his department, or other person authorized by him, whose decision in each case shall be final, and expense incurred in arriving at such decision to be paid by the party against whom the decision is given.

5th. Should any proprietor of a local sawmill, which has been declared entitled to receive a supply of timber, to be manufactured into lumber for local consumption, be proved to have diposed of the timber so supplied, or of the lumber manufactured therefrom, in any way, directly or indirectly, other than for the legitimate use of settlers, on their lands, as aforesaid, the right, under authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to receive such supply shall be cancelled.

The Committee advise that the Order in Council of the 19th of April, 1872, be cancelled and the said regulations adopted.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 21st July, 1875, wherein he states that the land in certain townships in the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay, which have been appropriated under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, are subdivided into quarter sections, and lots whose areas average 160 and 320 acres respectively, and as

these quarter sections and lots cannot be conveniently located or sold, under the existing Free Grants Regulations, numbers 1 and 2, the Commissioner recommends that as far as regards lands surveyed and subdivided in the manner described, the following be substituted for the said Regulations, numbers 1 and 2, viz.:

1. In townships now appropriated, or hereafter to be appropriated, under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," where the lands have been subdivided into quarter sections, or lots of which the areas average 160 and 320 acres respectively, the quantity of land to be located as a free grant to any person, whether the head of the family, having children under eighteen years of age residing with him, or otherwise, shall be 160 acres, and be composed of a quarter section, or half a lot, as the case may be, and in the latter case the lot shall be divided from front to rear; and should any quarter section, or any half of a lot, so divided, contain less than the said quantity of 160 acres, the location shall be limited to such quarter section or half lot, and should they exceed the said quantity of 160 acres, the full quarter section, or half lot, may be located, upon payment, by any person who is not the head of a family having children under eighteen years of age residing with him, for the quantity in excess of 160 acres, at the rate of fifty cents per acre.

2. Any locatee in said townships shall be allowed to purchase an additional 160 acres, at the rate of fifty cents per acre cash at the time of such location, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the 9th and 10th sections of the said Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Commissioner be acted on.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of August, A.D. 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 18th August, 1875, wherein he states that, upon his recommendation, an Order in Council was passed, on the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1875, substituting the following Regulation for Regulation No. 1 of the Orders and Regulations passed on the 27th May, 1869, viz.:—

In townships now appropriated, or hereafter to be appropriated, under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," where the lands have been sub-divided into quarter sections, or lots of which the areas average 160 and 360 acres respectively, the quantity of land to be located as a free grant to any person, whether the head of a family having children under eighteen years of age residing with him or otherwise, shall be 160 acres, and be composed of a quarter section, or half lot, as the case may be, *and in the latter case the lot shall be divided from front to rear*, and should any quarter section, or any half of a lot, so divided, contain less than the said quantity of 160 acres, the location shall be limited to such quarter section, or half lot, and should they exceed the said quantity of 160 acres, the full quarter section, or half lot, may be located, upon payment, by any person who is not the head of a family, having children under eighteen years of age residing with him, for the quantity in excess of 160 acres, at the rate of fifty cents per acre.

The Commissioner further states, that since the passing of the said Order in Council, of 23rd July last, it has been found that it would be inconvenient to divide the said lots in the manner provided, namely, from front to rear. The Commissioner, therefore,

recommends that the portion of said Order in Council, above referred to, which provides for the division of these lots from front to rear, be expunged.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Commissioner be acted on.

Certified.

GEO. B. NICOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 21st June, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that a timber license, having the number and season of the license, of which it is a renewal, stated therein, shall have full force and effect, as respects the rights and privileges of the license or licensees, for and during the period therein stated (except as to lots sold or located, if any, which have by regulations ceased to be subject to timber license), although the detailed description of the location, covered by the license then being issued, is not endorsed thereon at the time of signature, by the authorized officer issuing the same, and it will be sufficient if the detailed description is endorsed subsequently.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT
Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 10th day of October, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the annexed report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the 3rd October, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the temporary arrangement, for the granting of license, or permission to cut timber on the public domain, in the Thunder Bay District, Lake Superior, which is set forth in the annexed memorandum, be approved by your Honour.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report that several applications have been made to his department for authority to cut timber on the public domain in the Thunder Bay District, Lake Superior, to be used in the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. The localities for which applications have been made are in the vicinity of the railway line, westwards from Prince Arthur's Landing to Lac-des-Mille-Lacs, and others will probably be made for ground between Lac-des-Mille-Lacs and the provisional westerly boundary line of the Province.

No licenses to cut timber have hitherto been granted west of Sault Ste. Marie, nor any explorations made as to the character of the country for timber. From Batchewaung River, west of the Sault to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, maps indicate occasional pine clumps at a considerable distance back from the shores of the Lake, the timber on the territory appearing from the same source of information to be spruce, birch, maple, and other hard woods.

In the vicinity of Thunder Bay, and for some distance westward, pine of poor quality, generally scrubby and stunted, is found sparsely scattered throughout the district, which may be suitable for rough work in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway, and will no doubt be cut by contractors on the road and appropriated to their use, should provision not be made by which it may be cut under authority.

In order to meet the case, the Commissioner herewith submits for approval a temporary "arrangement" by which license or permission to cut timber may be granted in the locality referred to to parties desiring the same, under which trespassing on the public domain may be to a large extent prevented and revenue collected on timber cut.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st October, 1876.

Memorandum of temporary arrangement respecting the cutting of timber in the District of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, for the Canada Pacific Railway.

Applications for license or permission to cut timber to be made to the Crown Lands Agent at Prince Arthur's Landing.

The tracts of land applied for must not exceed four square miles, or 2,560 acres each, and to be of the dimensions of two miles north and south, and two miles east and west, astronomically; that irregular tracts fronting on lakes or rivers containing an area of less than four square miles each, shall have the remaining boundaries of such tracts extend north and south and east and west astronomically.

Each application to be accompanied by a map or sketch plan in duplicate, shewing the tract applied for laid down thereon, and describing the same as commencing at some permanent monument or prominent object on lake or river, etc., or at certain distance and bearing therefrom.

No license or permission to be granted for a longer period than twelve months from the date thereof; licenses (or permissions) and timber, where not specially treated of in this "arrangement," to be subject to conditions and regulations, as set forth in the "Crown Timber Regulations" and such Orders in Council as now exist or may hereafter be passed affecting licensed lands. Ground Rent in all cases $20, to be paid to the Agent before receiving license or permission to cut.

Dues on pine and other timber, except railway ties, to be at tariff rate given in the Crown Timber Regulations; railway ties to be charged at four cents (4c.) each; all dues and charges accrued to be paid to the Crown Lands Agent aforesaid, or other person authorized by the Department of Crown Lands, before the timber cut is removed from the ground.

The number of pieces and description of timber cut or made, and contents in cubic feet of square or sided timber, to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace by the foreman or person who has superintended operations, and satisfactory return made of the same in detail to the Agent aforesaid.

Persons availing themselves of false statements or returns, or oath, to evade the payment of Crown dues and charges, shall forfeit license or permission, and timber cut by or for them under the same.

Timber cut without authority on lands of the Crown shall be subject to seizure and confiscation.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 3rd October, 1876.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of November, A.D, 1876.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 18th of October, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, in default whereof it shall be inoperative, the rate of dues imposed under the Order in Council of the 4th of October, 1871, on pine timber taken from lands sold as timber berths on 23rd November, 1871, or from lands the locatees or purchasers of which were allowed by said Order in Council to sell the pine on the lands sold or located to them, be reduced to the same rate as is charged on pine cut under license in other parts of the Province, such reduction to apply only to pine timber cut on the lands referred to since the 1st of May, 1876, and in future till otherwise ordered.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of February, A.D. 1879.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 30th day of January, 1879, having reference to the tariff rate of fifteen per cent., *ad valorem*, imposed on railway timber by the existing "Crown Timber Regulations," the Committee of Council advise that the rate on railway ties be fixed at two cents each.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 18th day of October, A.D. 1879.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 16th of October, 1879, the Committee of Council advise:—

1st. That "Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," published in 1879, by George W. Fisher, in Rochester, New York, be adopted as the standard to be used in future in Ontario, for the purpose of the measurement of saw logs, for returns to be made to the Crown Lands Department of logs cut in the public domain for the manufacture of sawn lumber.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of April, A.D. 1880.

The Committee of Council advise that the annexed Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reference to the preservation of pine and cedar trees upon lands to be sold, be acted on.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
C. E. C.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:—

That the object of the Order in Council of the 27th of May, 1869, reserving for three years the pine trees growing or being on lands thereafter to be sold under the Public Lands Act was that such lands should be retained under timber license during the period mentioned, or placed under license within the term specified, so that the revenue should derive the benefit of the dues which would accrue on the pine when cut.

That in many cases licensees have found the time allowed them too limited to cut the pine on such lands, and in consequence when at the expiration of the three years the lots had been withdrawn from license, their right to cut the timber had passed away unless that upon inspection of the lots (at their cost) it is found that a purchaser had failed to comply with the conditions of settlement when the sale might be cancelled and the land restored to license; such action, however, cannot be taken before considerable time has elapsed. In the meantime the purchaser may proceed to cut and dispose of the timber, other than pine, and also to interfere with the latter in the course of pretended or actual clearing for cultivation: the licensee having ceased to have authority over the timber, it devolves on the Department to adjudicate on the *bona fides* of the settler's intentions as to actual residence upon and cultivation of the land purchased by him, which there is great difficulty in doing, and pending action the revenue suffers by the cutting of the timber and its frequent destruction by fire when in the vicinity of lands being cleared.

That increased facilities for conveyance have added a value to timber, other than pine, which it did not previously possess, among which cedar wood may notably be mentioned as being much in demand as an article of domestic commerce as well as for export to the United States, in consequence of which there is a disposition manifested by parties to purchase lands out of licenses with the evident object of obtaining such timber and not for actual settlement, one instalment only of the purchase money being paid in the majority of cases, and the land being frequently unfit for farming purposes, is abandoned or sold for a consideration to some other person after large sums had been realized for the timber on which no dues had accrued to the revenue, and of which the licensee had been unfairly deprived after having paid ground rent for years, and probably a heavy bonus originally.

The Commissioner, therefore, recommends that in future sales of land under the Public Lands Act, he be authorized, when he may consider it expedient with respect to any such sale, to reserve either the pine or cedar trees, or both, on the lands sold for five years from the date of sale, and that such lands as may be sold with the reservation mentioned shall be held to be subject for the said period of five years from the date of sale to any timber license in force over them at the time of sale, and to any renewal of said license within the term specified in which authority is given to cut such trees on such lands, and to any license granted or renewed within the said period of five years to cut the same on lands so sold; and such trees may be removed from such lands under the authority of such timber license while lawfully in force; but the purchasers of such lands, or those claiming under them, may cut and use such trees at all times, as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing and fuel, on the land so purchased, and may also ...[illegible] and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for ation, but no pine or cedar trees, except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel, as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issue of patent for such land: and all pine and cedar trees so cut and disposed of shall be subject to the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber.

Provided, however, that this Order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land under the "General Mining Act of 1869."

Patents for lands hereafter sold under the Public Lands Act with respect to which the Commissioner has imposed the condition of reservation of the pine or cedar trees, or both thereon, shall not be issued until the expiration of the term mentioned, nor until the required settlement duties have been fully performed; and in case the settlement duties have not been performed on such lands at the expiration of the five years, the said lands shall be further subject to any timber license in which they are included, granted or

renewed prior to the completion of settlement duties upon the said lands and prior to the evidence of completion of such settlement duties having been filed in the Department of Crown Lands.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 2nd April, 1880.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 15th Day of November, A.D., 1882.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 31st day of October, 1882, wherein he states that the opening up of the Canada Pacific Railway to Prince Arthur's Landing, and the commencement of the construction eastward, has caused a pressing demand for timber for building docks, erecting elevators and other structures connected with trade; and also for lumber for dwellings for an increased and increasing population; that the district in the neighbourhood of the "Landing" cannot by any means be considered a timber country in the general acceptation of the term, and consequently cannot well be dealt with in the manner usual with well timbered territories where limits are awarded at public sale; that in order to meet the wants of the people, and with a view to the improvement of the locality and development of its resources, and to obviate the contingency of the law being set at defiance and the timber cut without authority, the Commissioner recommends that he be authorized to grant permission to cut timber in the Thunder Bay District, and to levy such charge on the timber so cut as will approximately represent a reasonable bonus in addition to ordinary license rate of dues, and to deal generally in the matter as may be found expedient.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner be concurred in and acted upon.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

BINDING